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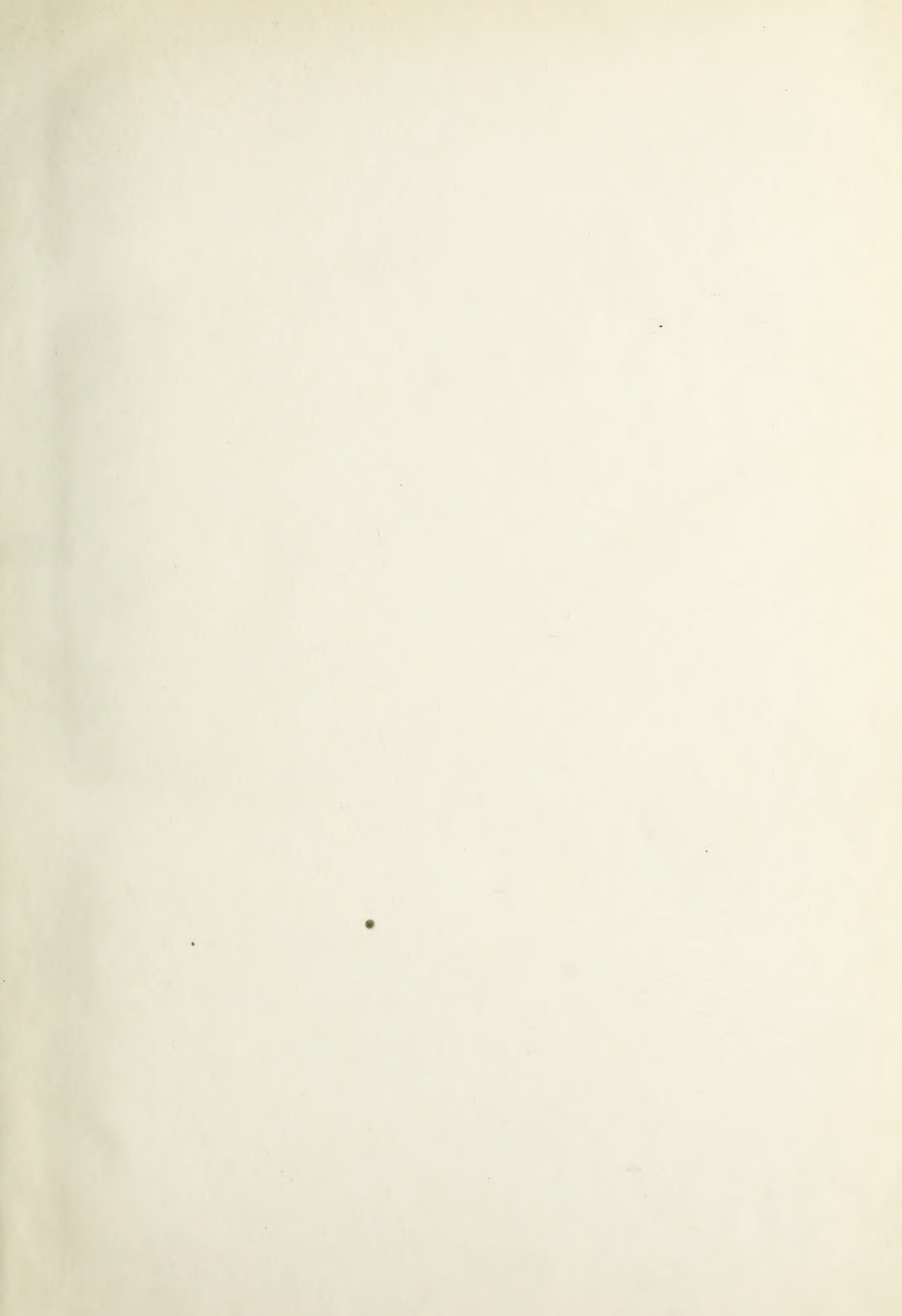
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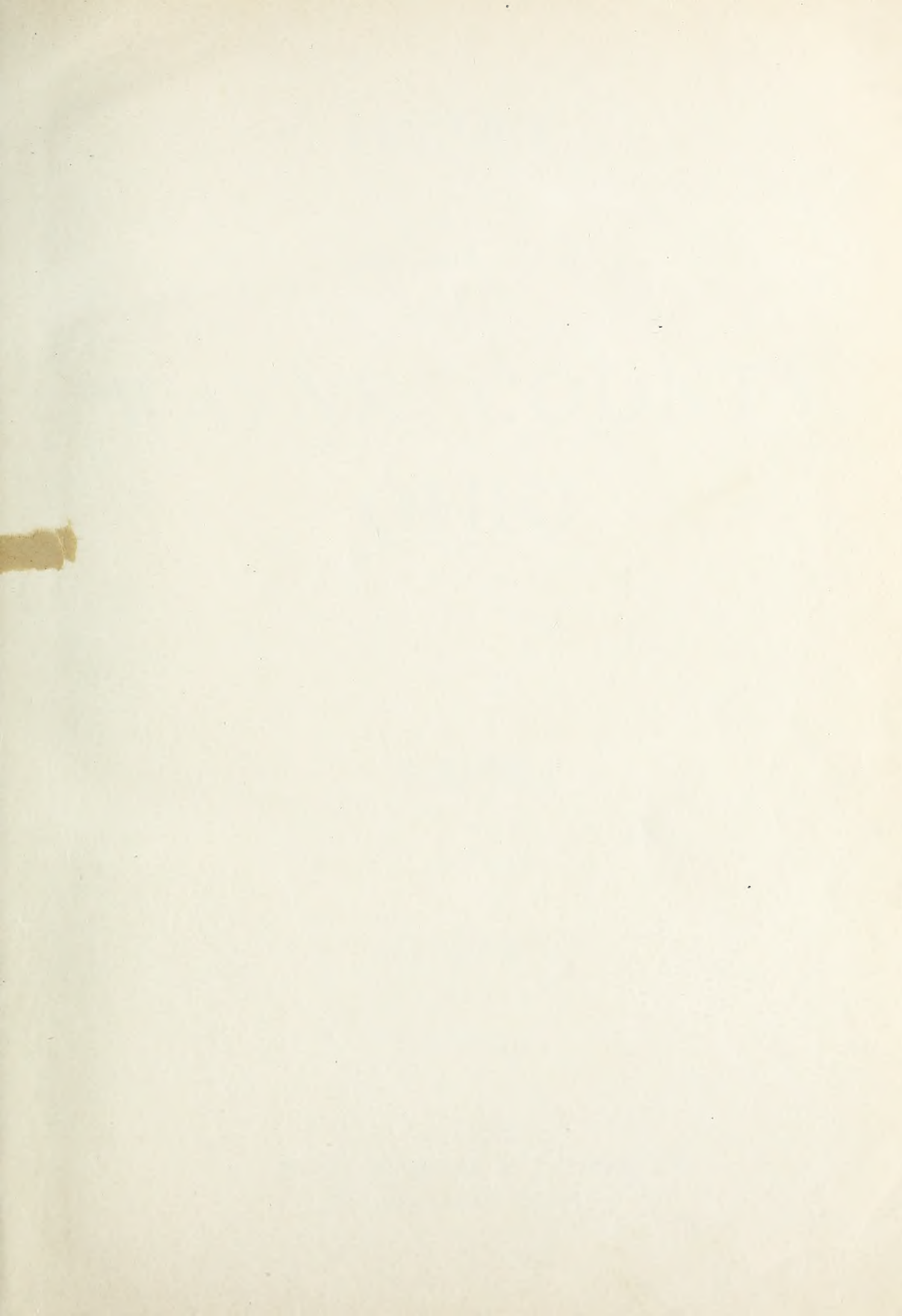

















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HISTORY

OF

WAYNE COUNTY  
OHIO

VOLUME I

*ILLUSTRATED*

1910

B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



## DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their  
burdens by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath  
of summer flowers, for their toils and sac-  
rifices have made Wayne County  
a garden of sunshine  
and delights.

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# PREFACE.

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"JEFFRIES' HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY."

476502

The above title of the "New History of Wayne County" was a dedication to the Jeffries, the father, John P. Jeffries, being an author, resident of Wayne county while living, of whom Lemuel P. Jeffries was the only surviving son living in the county. Mr. Lemuel Jeffries regarded the mention of the family name as a compliment to his father and himself, and was taking an interest in the history when, after a brief illness, he died in the summer of 1909. The title of the New History is, as above, still preserved as a memorial of them.

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Wayne county, Ohio, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin prairie, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the incentives, hopes, aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete history and collection of biographical memoirs of Wayne county, Ohio, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their

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thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Wayne county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing this work before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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WAYNE COUNTY COURT HOUSE



# HISTORICAL.

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## CHAPTER I.

### THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The discovery of what is now known as North America, by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, was at a time when no white man had probably trodden upon the soil of this country. It was the empire, as is generally believed, of the native American, a barbaric people who roamed not unlike the wild beasts of the field over its extensive domain, all untamed and ungoverned by any regular type of civilized, Christianized life. The discoveries of both Columbus and Cabot opened up the immigration for the European countries. Soon Spain, England and France—the great rival nations—vied one with the other for possession and final occupancy of the New World.

It was Spain that had the distinction of being the founder of the first colony in North America, the same being established at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565, it being by forty years the most aged city in the United States.

The second colony was planted by the French people in 1604, at Port Royal, in Acadia, the original name of Nova Scotia. The third settlement was effected by the English at Jamestown, Virginia, in the month of April, 1607, the first English settlement on the continent.

The French people had commenced to make rapid strides toward settlement and naturally England soon became alarmed at the French encroachments in the north part of the new-found world, as then known and styled. Hence the country was divided into two grand divisions, that portion lying between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of northern latitude, and James I by grant disposed of that portion of the country included between the forty-fourth and forty-first degrees to an association of merchants, called the London Land Company, and to the Plymouth Company, which later settled New England, between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees. The Cabots had visited Nova Scotia as early as 1498, though there was no

European colony established until the above named, but Henry IV of France had as early as 1603 granted Acadia to De Monts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits, who for a number of years tried to form a settlement in Port Royal and St. Croix, but who were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of discovery of Sebastian Cabot. The grant to De Monts comprised the lands between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of latitude, and hence included the lands at present composing the state of Ohio.

The grant of James I of England to the London Company also embraced Ohio, and the grant of the same monarch to the Plymouth Company compassed a portion of it. France, much desiring to hold sway and possess this domain, sent forth her boldest adventurers to explore and really possess the country in question. Among these men may be mentioned La Salle, Champlain and Marquette. Forts were built by them on the lakes and the Mississippi, Illinois, Maumee and Wabash rivers, and the whole Northwest Territory was included by them in the province of Louisiana. In brief, according to the geographers the entire country was known as New France, except that east of the great ranges of mountains whose streams flow into the Atlantic ocean, and of this portion they even claimed the basin of the Kennebec and all of Maine to the east of that valley. As early as 1720 they had strong and well fortified posts on the Wabash river, and a line of communication was established to Acadia by way of this stream, the lakes and the St. Lawrence. The English not only claimed the Northwest Territory by reason of discovery and by grant of the King of England, but by virtue of the purchase of the same from the Indians by treaty at Lancaster, in 1744. By that treaty the Six Nations ceded the territory to the English, as they claimed. For the purpose of formally possessing it and vying with the French in its settlement, a company, denominated the Ohio Company, was organized in 1750 and during that year obtained a grant from the British Parliament for six hundred thousand acres of land on or near the Ohio river, and in 1750 the English built and established a trading post—"trading house"—at a place called Loramie's Store, on the Great Miami river, and which was the first English establishment erected in the Northwest Territory, or in the great Mississippi valley. In the early part of 1752 the French demolished this trading house and carried the inhabitants off to Canada. This brought on somewhat of a conflict, and the Ottawas and Chippeways assisting the French, fourteen of the Indian warriors were killed and many more wounded before the affair was adjusted.

It was in 1762 that the Moravian missionaries, Post and Heckwelder, had established a station upon the Muskingum river. One year later the French ceded their possessions in the Northwest and, indeed, in North America, to Great Britain, and from that time forward the English had only the natives with whom to contend. After many conflicts had ensued and much blood and precious life had been lost, the English became masters of the soil. In 1774, by act of Parliament of the English government, the whole of the Northwest Territory was annexed to and made a part of the province of Quebec.

July 4, 1776, the colonists declared their independence and renounced further allegiance to the British crown, and each colony then claimed jurisdiction over the soil embraced within its charter. The Revolutionary war terminating favorably to the American colonies, the King of England, September 3, 1783, ceded all claim to the Northwest Territory of the United States. By charter, Virginia claimed that portion of the territory which was situated northwest of the river Ohio, but in 1784 she ceded all claim to the territory to the United States. By virtue of this act or deed of cession the General Assembly of Virginia did, through her delegates in Congress March 1, 1784, "convey (in the name of and for and on behalf of the said commonwealth), transfer, assign and make over unto the United States, in Congress assembled, for the benefit of said states, Virginia included, all right and title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, to the territory of said state lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio."

After this great northwestern domain had been secured to the United States, Congress directed measures toward the permanent organization of civil government in the same, it now being within the legitimate province of its legislation. July 13, 1787, Congress passed "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio river," the same being styled "the Ordinance of 1787." This was made the supreme law of the territory, and from its principles grew all further legislation.

The ordinance referred to provided that the territory should be divided into not less than three nor more than five states, as soon as Virginia should alter her acts of cession and the proper bounds should be fixed. The western state in such territory should be bounded by the Ohio, Mississippi and Wabash rivers; a direct line from the Wabash at Port Vincent due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by said line direct to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi. The middle state was fixed by a direct line from the Wabash at Port Vincent, to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Miami to



the said territorial line. The eastern state was fixed as by the last named direct line, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to the said territorial line. Provision was, however, made that two other states might be made from the territory by Congress; further that when any one of these states has sixty thousand people that it might be admitted into the Union as a state and no longer be under a territorial government.

Article six of the ordinance provided that "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor and service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his labor and services aforesaid."

#### POPULATION.

It is estimated that at the date of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 the entire population of all the villages and settlements of the territory in question did not exceed three thousand souls. These settlements were chiefly made in the northwest and western portion of it. The French were the occupants of the villages and environments, chief among which was Detroit, on the Detroit river; St. Vincent, on the Wabash; Cahokia, a few miles below St. Louis; St. Philip, forty-five miles below St. Louis, on the Mississippi river; Kaskaskia, six miles above the mouth of the stream by the same name; Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres; and Fort Chartres, fifteen miles northwest of Kaskaskia.

#### ORIGINAL SQUATTERS.

One who was well informed wrote of these people, many years ago, as follows: "Their intercourse with the Indians and their seclusion from the world developed among them peculiar characteristics. They assimilated themselves with the Indians, adopted their habits, and almost uniformly lived in harmony with them. They were illiterate, careless, contented, but without much industry, energy and forethought. Some were hunters, trappers and anglers, while others run birch bark canoes by way of carrying on a small internal trade, and still others cultivated the soil. The traders or *voyageurs* were men fond of adventure, and of a wild, unrestrained Indian sort of life, and would ascend many of the long rivers of the West, almost to

their sources, in their little birch-bark canoes and load them with furs bought from the Indians. The canoes were light and could be easily carried across the portages between the streams."

There was attached to these French villages a "common field" for the free use of the villagers, every family, in proportion to the number of its members, being entitled to a share of it. It was a large, enclosed tract for farming purposes. There was also at each village a "common," or large enclosed tract, for pasturage and feed purposes, and timber for building.

#### CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

The *Western Annals* had this to say concerning the inhabitants of this territory: "They were devout Catholics, who, under the guidance of their priests, attended punctually upon the holidays and festivals and performed faithfully all the outward duties and ceremonies of the church. Aside from this, their religion was blended with their social feelings. Sundays, after mass, was their special occasion for their games and assemblies. The dance was the popular amusement with them, and all classes, ages, sexes and conditions, united by a common love of enjoyment, met together to participate in the exciting pleasure. They were indifferent about the acquisition of property for themselves or their children. Living in a fruitful country, which, moreover, abounded in fish and game, and where the necessities of life could be procured with little labor, they were content to live in unambitious peace and comfortable poverty. Their agriculture was rude, their houses were humble, and they cultivated grain, also fruits and flowers; but they lived on, from generation to generation, without much change or improvement. In some instances they married and intermarried with surrounding Indiana tribes."

These remote villages and settlements were usually protected by military posts—Detroit especially, which in 1763, when held by the English, had resisted the assaults of the great Pontiac—and had witnessed the wrinkled front of grim-visaged war a century before the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE OHIO LAND COMPANY.

The best description of this great company is found in the secretary of state's reports of 1876, and is from the pen of that most accurate writer and gatherer of statistics, Hon. Isaac Smucker, of Licking county:

While Congress had under consideration the measure for the organization of a territorial government northwest of the Ohio river, the preliminary steps were taken in Massachusetts toward the formation of the Ohio Land Company, for the purpose of making a purchase of a large tract of land in said territory and settling upon it. Upon the passage of the ordinance by Congress, the aforesaid land company perfected its organization and by its agents, Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Maj. Winthrop Sargent, made application to the board of treasury July 27, 1787, to become purchasers, said board having been authorized four days before to make sales. The purchase, which was perfected October 27, 1787, embraced a tract of land containing about a million and a half acres situated within the counties (as now known) of Washington, Athens, Meigs and Gallia, subject to the reservation of two townships of land six miles square, for the endowment of a college, since known as the Ohio University, at Athens; also every sixteenth section, set apart for the use of schools, as well as every twenty-ninth section, dedicated to the support of religious institutions; also sections 8, 11 and 26, which were reserved by the United States for future sale. After these deductions were made, and that for donation lands, there remained only nine hundred and sixty-four thousand acres to be paid for by the Ohio Land Company, and for which patents were issued.

At a meeting of the directors of the company, held in November, 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam was chosen superintendent of the company, and he accepted the position. Early in December six boat builders and a number of other mechanics were sent forward to Simrall's Ferry (now West Newton), on the Youghiogheny river, under the command of Maj. Haffield White, where they arrived in January, and at once proceeded to build a boat for the use of the company. Col. Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, of Massachusetts, and Col. Return J. Meigs, of Connecticut, were appointed surveyors. Preliminary steps were also taken at this meeting to secure a teacher and chaplain, which resulted in the appointment of Rev. Daniel Story, who sometime during the next year arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in the capacity of the first missionary and teacher from New England.

Early in the winter the remainder of the pioneers, with the surveyors, left their New England homes and started on their toilsome journey to the western wilderness. They passed on over the Alleghany mountains, and reached the Youghiogheny about the middle of February, where they rejoined their companions who had preceded them.

The boat, called the "Mayflower," that was to transport the pioneers to their destination, was forty-five feet long, twelve feet wide and fifty tons burden, and was placed under the command of Captain Devol. Her bows were raking, or curved like a galley, and strongly timbered; her sides were made bullet proof, and she was covered with a deck roof, so as to afford better protection against the hostile savages while floating down towards their western home, and during its occupancy there before the completion of their cabins. All things being ready, they embarked at Simrall's Ferry, April 2, 1788, and passed down the Youghioghenny into the Monongahela, and thence into the Ohio, and down said river to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they arrived April 7th, and then and there made the first permanent settlement of civilized men within the present limits of Ohio.

Many of the Yankee colonists had been officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were, for the most part, men of intelligence and character and of sound judgment and much ability. In short, they were just the kind of men to found a state in the wilderness. They possessed great energy of character, were enterprising, fond of adventure and daring and were not to be intimidated by the formidable forests, nor by the ferocious beasts sheltered therein, nor by the still more to be dreaded savages, who stealthily and with murderous intent roamed throughout their length and breadth. Their army experiences had taught them what hardships and privations were, and they were quite willing to encounter them. A better set of men could not have been selected for pioneer settlers than were these New England colonists—those brave-hearted, courageous hero-emigrants to the great northwest, who, having triumphantly passed the fiery ordeal of the Revolution, volunteered to found a state and to establish American laws, American institutions and American civilization in the wilderness of the uncivilized West.

#### FIRST SETTLEMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Of course, no time was lost by the colonists in erecting their habitations, as well as in building a stockade fort and in clearing land for the production of vegetables and grain for their subsistence, fifty acres of corn having been planted the first year. Their settlement was established upon the point of land between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, just opposite and across the Muskingum from Fort Harmer, built in 1786 and at this time garrisoned by a small military force under command of Major Doughty.



At a meeting held on the banks of the Muskingum, July 2, 1788, it was voted that Marietta should be the name of their town, it being thus named in honor of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France.

#### SURVEYS AND PUBLIC LAND GRANTS.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio river was the seven ranges of congressional lands, and was executed pursuant to an act of Congress of May 20, 1785. This tract of "the seven ranges" is bounded by a line of forty-two miles in length, running due west from the point where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses the Ohio river; thence due south to the Ohio river, at the southeast corner of Marietta township, in Washington county; thence up the said river to the place of beginning. The present counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe and Washington are, in whole or in part, within the seven ranges.

The second survey was that of the Ohio Company's purchase, made in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 23, 1785, though the contract was not completed with the Ohio Company until October 27, 1787. One hundred thousand acres of this tract, called donation lands, were received on conditions as a free gift to actual settlers. Portions of the counties of Washington, Athens and Gallia are within this tract, also the entire county of Meigs. The donation lands were in Washington county.

The next survey was the Symmes Purchase and contiguous lands, situated to the north and west of it, and was made soon after the foregoing. The Symmes Purchase embraced the entire Ohio river front between the Big Miami and Little Miami rivers, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and reaching northward a sufficient distance to include an area of one million acres. The contract with Judge Symmes, made in October, 1787, was later modified by act of Congress bearing date of May 5, 1792, and by an authorized act of the President of the United States, of September 30, 1794, so as to amount to only three hundred eleven thousand six hundred eighty-two acres, exclusive of a reservation of fifteen acres around Fort Washington, of a square mile at the mouth of the Great Miami, of sections 16 and 29 in each township, the former of which Congress had reserved for educational purposes and religious affairs; exclusive also of a township dedicated to the interests of a college; and sections 8, 11 and 26, which Congress reserved for future sale.

The tract of land situated between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, known as the Virginia military lands, was never regularly surveyed into townships, but patents were issued by the President of the United States to such persons (Virginians) as had rendered service on the continental establishment in the army of the United States (hence the name), and in the quantities to which they were entitled, according to the previous acts of Congress of August 10, 1790. It embraces a body of six thousand five hundred and seventy square miles, or four million two hundred and four thousand eight hundred acres. The following counties are situated in the tract: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison and Union entirely, and greater or less portions of Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Warren, Greene, Clarke, Champaign, Logan and Hardin.

Connecticut ceded all lands in the Northwest to which she claimed title to the United States (except the tract which has been known as the Western Reserve), by deed of cession bearing date September 14, 1786, and in May, 1800, by the act of the Legislature of said state, renounced all jurisdiction and claim to the "territory of the Western Reserve of Connecticut." The tract of land was surveyed in 1796 and later into townships of five miles square, and in the aggregate contained about three million eight hundred thousand acres, being one hundred and twenty miles long and lying west of the Pennsylvania state line, all situated between forty-one degrees and forty-two degrees and two minutes of north latitude. Half a million of acres of the foregoing lands were set apart by the state of Connecticut, in 1792, as a donation to the sufferers by fire (during the Revolutionary war) of the residents of Greenwich, New London, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New Haven and other Connecticut villages whose property was burned by the British; hence the name "firelands," by which this tract taken from the western portion of the Reserve has been known. It is situated chiefly in Huron and Erie counties, a small portion only being in Ottawa county. The entire Western Reserve embraces the present counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Trumbull; also the greater portion of Mahoning and Summit and very limited portions of Ashland and Ottawa.

#### THE FRENCH GRANT

is a tract of twenty-four thousand acres of land bordering on the Ohio river within the present limits of Scioto county, granted by Congress in

March, 1795, to certain French settlers of Gallipolis who, through invalid titles, had lost their lands there. Twelve hundred acres were added to this grant in 1798, making a total of twenty-five thousand two hundred acres.

#### THE UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS

were surveyed under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 1, 1796, and contained two million five hundred and sixty thousand acres. This tract was set apart to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, hence the title by which it is known. It is bounded by the "seventh range" on the east, by the Greenville treaty line on the north, by the congressional and refugee lands on the south, and by the Scioto river on the west, including the county of Coshocton entire, and portions of the counties of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Knox and Holmes.

#### THE MORAVIAN LANDS

are three several tracts of four thousand acres each, situated respectively at Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem, all on the Tuscarawas river. These lands were originally dedicated by an ordinance of Congress of June 1, 1796, and were surveyed and patents issued to the Society of the United Brethren, for the purpose above specified.

#### THE REFUGEE TRACT

is a body of land containing one hundred thousand acres, granted by Congress February 18, 1801, to persons who fled from the British provinces during the Revolutionary war and took up arms against the mother country and in behalf of the colonies, and thereby lost their property by confiscation. This tract is four and one-half miles wide and extends forty-eight miles eastward from the Scioto river, at Columbus, into Muskingum county. It includes portions of the counties of Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Licking and Muskingum.

#### DOHRMAN'S GRANT

is a township of land six miles square, containing thirteen thousand acres, situated in the southeastern part of Tuscarawas county. It was given to

Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant of Lisbon, by act of Congress of February 27, 1801, "in consideration of his having during the Revolutionary war given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war."

#### INDIAN TREATIES.

By the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded with the Iroquois or Six Nations (Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas) October 23, 1784, the indefinite claim of said confederacy to the greater part of the valley of the Ohio was extinguished. The commissioners of Congress were Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee. Cornplanter and Red Jacket represented the Indians.

This was followed in January, 1785, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, by which the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas relinquished all claim to the Ohio valley and established the boundary line between them and the United States to be the Cuyahoga river, and along the main branch of the Tuscarawas to the forks of said river, near Fort Laurens, thence westwardly to the portage between the headwaters of the Great Miami and the Maumee or Maumee of the lakes, thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. This treaty was negotiated by George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, for the United States, and by the chiefs of the aforesaid tribes.

A similar relinquishment was effected by the treaty of Fort Finney (at the mouth of the Great Miami), concluded with the Shawnees January 31, 1786, the United States commissioners being the same as the foregoing, except the substitution of Samuel H. Parsons for Arthur Lee.

#### THE TREATY OF FORT HARMAR,

held by General St. Clair January 9, 1789, was mainly confirmatory of the treaties previously made. So was also the treaty of Greenville, of August 3, 1795, made by General Wayne, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of eleven of the most powerful tribes of the northwestern Indians, which re-established the Indian boundary line through the present state of Ohio and extended it from Loramie to Fort Recovery, and from thence to the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river.

The rights and titles acquired by the Indian tribes under the foregoing treaties were extinguished by the general government by purchase or subse-



quent treaties. The Western Reserve tract west of the Cuyahoga river was secured by a treaty formed at Fort Industry, in 1805. The lands west of Richland and Huron counties and north of the boundary line to the western limits of Ohio were purchased in 1818. The last possession of the Delawares was purchased in 1829, and by a treaty made at Upper Sandusky, March 17, 1842, by Col. John Johnston and the Wyandot chiefs, the last remnant of the Indian tribes in Ohio sold the last acre of land they owned within the limits of the state to the general government, and retired the next year to the far West, settling at and near the mouth of the Kansas river.

#### FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

In the month of October, 1787, Congress appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor; Maj. Winthrop Sargent, secretary, and James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons and John Armstrong, judges of the territory; the latter, however, declining, John Cleves was appointed in his place. July 9, 1788, Governor St. Clair arrived at Marietta and, finding the secretary and a majority of the judges present, proceeded to organize the territory. The Governor and judges were the sole legislative power during the existence of the first grade of territorial government. Such laws were in force as were in other states, and were such as applied to the people of the territory.

#### THE SECOND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that after it should be ascertained that five thousand free male inhabitants actually resided within the territory the second grade of government could, of right, be established, which provided for a legislative council, and also an elective house of representatives, the two composing the law-making power of the territory, provided always that the governor's assent to their acts was had. He possessed the absolute veto power in each branch, and nothing could become a law without his sanction. The conditions that authorized the second grade of territorial government, however, did not exist until 1798, and it was not really put into operation until September, 1799, after the first grade of government had been in operation eleven years.

#### EARLY TERRITORIAL LAWS.

The first law was proclaimed July 25, 1788, and was entitled "An Act for Regulating and Establishing the Militia." Two days thereafter the Governor issued a proclamation establishing the county of Washington,

which included all the territory east of the Scioto river to which the Indian title had been extinguished, reaching northward to Lake Erie, the Ohio river and the Pennsylvania line being its eastern boundary; Marietta, the seat of the territorial government, also became the county seat of Washington county.

Quite a number of laws were necessarily adopted and published during 1788 and the following year. From 1790 to 1795 they published sixty-four, forty-four of them being adopted at Cincinnati during the months of June, July and August of the year last named, by the Governor and Judges Symmes and Turner. They are known as the "Maxwell Code," from the name of the publisher, and were intended, says the author of *Western Annals*, "to form a pretty complete body of statutory provisions." In 1798 eleven more were adopted. It was the published opinion of Chief Justice Chase "that it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had so good a code of laws." Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all statutes in aid thereof made previous to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the territory. Probably four-fifths of the laws adopted were selected from those in force in Pennsylvania, and others were mainly taken from the statutes of Virginia and Massachusetts.

#### ORGANIZATION OF EARLY COUNTIES.

Washington county, embracing the eastern half of the present state of Ohio, was the only organized county of the Northwest Territory until early in 1790, when the Governor proclaimed Hamilton county, which embraced all the territory between the Big and Little Miami rivers, and extended north to the "Standing Stone Forks," on the first-named stream.

Undoubtedly Wayne county was the third in order of organization. The Ordinance of 1787, referring to the territory "Northwest of the River Ohio," divided it into three divisions, the "Western," the "Middle" and the "Eastern." Howe, in his "History of Ohio," says: "Wayne county was established by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, August 15, 1796, and was the third county formed in the Northwest Territory. Its original limits were very extensive, and were thus defined in the act creating it: 'Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, upon Lake Erie, and with said river to the portage, between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the carrying place above Fort Laurens; thence by a west line to the east boundary of Hamilton county (which is a due north

line from the lower Shawnees town upon the Scioto river); thence by a line west northerly to the southern part of the portage between the Miamis of the Ohio and the St. Mary's river; thence by a line also west northerly to the southwestern part of the portage between the Wabash and the Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof (including the lands upon the streams emptying into the said lake); thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, Sinclair and Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga river, the place of beginning.'

"These limits embrace what is now a part of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and all of Michigan, and the towns of Ohio City, Chicago, Sault St. Mary's, Mackinaw, etc." The same is given in the "Hundred Year Book," issued by the state of Ohio in 1902.

It will be observed that Hamilton was the second county organized in Ohio. There were situated within its limits, when organized, several flourishing villages that had their origin during the closing months of 1788 and early in 1789.

Cincinnati was laid out in 1789, by Col. Robert Patterson, Mathias Denman and Israel Ludlow. Several not very successful attempts had also been made at various points between Cincinnati and the mouth of the Great Miami by Judge Symmes. The early settlers in Hamilton county were mostly from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. The Scioto valley was next to be settled, and chiefly by persons from Virginia and Kentucky.

The early settlement along the shore of Lake Erie, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, had such representative men as Governor Samuel Huntington and Hon. Benjamin Tappan, and the good words that General Washington said of the New Englanders who settled at Marietta could with a slight modification apply to the pioneers of the aforesaid settlement.

#### EARLY OHIO VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

The following is a list of the principal villages and towns of the Northwest Territory, started and built up during territorial rule, with the time of surveying the first lots, also names of the proprietors:

Marietta, laid out in 1788 by Rufus Putnam and the Ohio Land Company.

Columbia, laid out in 1788 by Benjamin Stites, Major Gano and others.  
Cincinnati, laid out in 1789 by Robert Patterson, Mathias Denman and Israel Ludlow.

Gallipolis, laid out in 1791 by the French settlers.

Manchester, laid out in 1791 by Nathaniel Massie.

Hamilton, laid out in 1794 by Israel Ludlow.

Dayton, laid out in 1795 by Israel Ludlow and Generals Dayton and Wilkinson.

Franklin, laid out in 1795 by William C. Schenck and Daniel C. Cooper.

Chillicothe, laid out in 1796 by Nathaniel Massie.

Cleveland, laid out in 1796 by Job V. Styles.

Franklinton, laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant.

Steubenville, laid out in 1798 by Bazaleel Wells and James Ross.

Williamsburg, laid out in 1799.

Zanesville, laid out in 1799 by Jonathan Zane and John McIntire.

New Lancaster, laid out in 1800 by Ebenezer Zane.

Warren, laid out in 1801 by Ephraim Quinby.

St. Clairsville, laid out in 1801 by David Newell.

Springfield, laid out in 1801 by James Demint.

Newark, laid out in 1802 by William C. Schenck, G. W. Burnett and John N. Cummings.

At the time the territorial government ended in Ohio, Cincinnati was the largest town within the territory and contained about one thousand population. It was incorporated in 1802.



## CHAPTER II.

### INDIAN TRIBES AND MILITARY CAMPAIGNS.

From the time of the organization of the government of the Northwest Territory, in 1788, until the ratification of the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, the attitude of many of the Indian tribes towards the white settlers was that of extreme and unrelenting hostility. The military organizations which had marched against them, before the establishment of civil government in the great Northwest, had signally failed to subjugate them or secure a permanent cessation of hostilities. The disastrous expedition of General Braddock in 1755, of Major Wilkins in 1763, of Colonel Bradstreet in 1764, of Colonel Lochry in 1781 and of Colonel Crawford in 1782, and the disgraceful and murderous expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas, the last named year, only tended to inflame the hostile Indians and inspire them with greater courage in their hostile movements and aggressive measures against the white settlers. The fruitless, if not abortive, campaigns of Colonel McDonald in 1774, of General McIntosh in 1778 and of General Broadhead in 1781, of course led to no salutary results. Even the successful campaigns of Colonel Boquet in 1763-4, of Lord Dunmore and General Lewis in 1774, and of George Rogers Clark in 1788, failed to secure peace with the western tribes. The inhabitants of the Northwest Territory were therefore, from the 7th of April, 1788, when the first immigrants arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, until the treaty of Greenville was concluded in August, 1795, constantly liable to the stealthy but deadly attacks of the perfidious, merciless savages of the Northwest. But they met their deadly, cruel, relentless foes in the spirit of genuine manhood—of true, determined, unflinching heroism. They were men worthy of the heroic age of the West. Bravely did they bear themselves during those seven years of toil and privations, of dread and apprehension, of suffering and sorrow, of blood and carnage.

To secure the speedy termination of these savage atrocities the national government early organized a number of military expeditions, the first of which being that of General Harmar, in 1790, who was then commander-

in-chief of the military department of the West. He had a few hundred regular troops under his command, stationed chiefly at Fort Harmar and Fort Washington, which served as the nucleus of his army. The great body of his troops, however, numbering about fourteen hundred, were Pennsylvania and Kentucky volunteers, the former being under the immediate command of Col. John Hardin and the latter of Colonel Trotter. The expedition left Fort Washington and marched to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers (now Fort Wayne, Indiana), where detachments of the army, under command of Colonel Hardin, on the 19th and 22d of October, encountered the enemy and suffered mortifying defeats. Of course, the campaign failed to give peace or relief from apprehended barbarities.

The next year General St. Clair, the Governor of the territory, who had had a Revolutionary record of patriotism and ability, organized an expedition, whose strength exceeded somewhat that of General Harmar's. Its sole purpose of this military movement was to destroy the common enemies. It met with a most disastrous defeat, November 4, 1791, near the headwaters of the Wabash, now in Mercer county, Ohio, the battlefield now being known as Fort Recovery. Of fifteen hundred men in the battle, more than half of them were either killed or wounded, and it was indeed a great calamity to the disheartened and greatly harassed pioneers of the Northwest Territory.

Immediately upon the defeat of General St. Clair, the federal government took the preliminary steps to raise a large army to operate against the hostile tribes for the purpose of finally and permanently subjugating them. Military preparations, however, progressed slowly, and the summer of 1794 had nearly passed before the confederated hostile Indians were met in battle array by General Wayne's army. The battle was fought at the Maumee rapids at Fort Meigs, in Wood county, Ohio. The same is known as the battle of Falling Timbers, though sometimes called battle of the Maumee. Wayne's army numbered about three thousand men, well disciplined and ably officered, sixteen hundred of whom were mounted volunteer troops from Kentucky, commanded by Gen. Charles Scott, of said state, who was the second ranking officer of the army. The choice, however, fell upon Gen. Anthony Wayne, the old comrade-in-arms of the President, and to him is justly ascribed the honor of defeating the Indians commanded by the celebrated chief, Blue Jacket, on the Maumee, August 20, 1794, and of permanently breaking the power of a very formidable Indian confederacy. Cessation of hostilities followed the victory and a peace was secured which

the general government had vainly sought by friendly negotiations—a peace that continued for many years, even until after the Northwest Territory had ceased to be and the important incidents and events connected therewith had passed into history.

#### SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Territory of the Northwest having reached a position where it contained five thousand free male inhabitants, on the 29th of October, 1798, preliminary steps were taken to cause it to take on its second grade in governmental affairs, by proclaiming a call for an election of territorial representatives, the same to be held the third Monday in December, 1798. The representatives from Wayne county were Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabert. These, with nineteen other representatives, met at Cincinnati January 22, 1799, and nominated ten men, whose names they forwarded to the United States Congress, five of whom were to be selected by that body to constitute the Legislative Council of the territory. They then adjourned, to meet September 16, 1799.

March 22, 1799, either Congress or the President (it is not known which) chose from among the names already mentioned, including those from Wayne county, the following gentlemen to compose the first Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory, their term of office to continue for five years, any three of whom to form a quorum: Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county; Henry Vanderburg, of Vincennes, Knox county; Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington county; James Findley, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county; David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson county.

The Ordinance of 1787 named Congress as the authority in whom was vested the right to select five from the list of ten persons to constitute the Territorial Council. But it will be borne in mind that said ordinance was passed by a Congress that legislated in pursuance of the articles of confederation, while yet we had neither President nor United States senators, hence authority was given to Congress to make a selection. But it is highly probable that the aforesaid authority was later transferred to the President, or to the senate, or to them jointly.

#### FIRST COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Both the Council and the House of Representatives met at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and effected a permanent organization. The president of the Council was Henry Vanderburg; the secretary was William C.

Schneck; doorkeeper, George Howars, and sergeant-at-arms, Abraham Cary. The officers of the first House of Representatives were: Speaker of the House, Edwin Tiffin; clerk, John Riley; doorkeeper, Joshua Rowland; sergeant-at-arms, Abraham Cary.

Thirty bills were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, but the Governor vetoed eleven of them. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then secretary of the territory, a delegate to Congress, by a vote of eleven to ten that were cast for Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of General and Governor St. Clair. The first session of the Territorial Legislature was prolonged until November, 1800, at which time they reassembled at Chillicothe, which place had been made the seat of the territorial government. The second session only lasted about one month.

On May 9, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, with boundary including the present states of Indiana and Illinois, and William Henry Harrison having accepted the office of governor of that territory, it devolved upon the Territorial Legislature, at its second session, not only to elect a delegate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, but also to elect a delegate to serve during the succeeding Congress. William McMillan, of Cincinnati, was elected to fill the vacancy, and Paul Fearing, of Marietta, was elected to serve from March 4, 1801, to March 4, 1803. They were both reputed to be men of superior ability.

By the organization of Indiana Territory, the counties of St. Clair, Knox and Randolph were taken out of the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territory, and with them, of course, Henry Vanderburg, of Knox county, president of the Council; also Shadrack Bond, of St. Clair county; John Small, of Knox county, and John Edgar, of Randolph county, members of the popular Legislature.

November 23, 1801, the third session of the Territorial Legislature was commenced at Chillicothe, pursuant to adjournment. The time for which the members of the House of Representatives were elected having expired, and an election having been held, quite a number of new members appeared. The Council remained nearly as it was at the previous session, there being but two changes, that of Solomon Sibley, of Detroit, Wayne county, who took the place of Henry Vanderburg, thrown into the new territory; Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen president of the Council.

Wayne county, as then constituted, was represented in the third session by Francois Joncaire Chabert, George McDonald and Jonathan Schieffelin. This was the last session of the Territorial Legislature of the Northwest



Territory, with Ohio as a part, because Congress, on April 30, 1802, passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio river to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes." Members of the constitutional convention for Ohio met at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802, to perform the duty assigned them.

The territorial government was ended by the organization of the state government, March 3, 1803, when the history of the state of Ohio commenced in fact.

#### MILITARY CAMPAIGNS IN WAYNE COUNTY.

In the late Ben Douglas's history of Wayne county, issued in 1878, the description of the various campaigns of a military nature that have taken place on and near Wayne county soil has been so fairly and correctly treated from a true historical standpoint that it has been thought wise to incorporate much of the chapter in this work, as Mr. Douglas was selected as one of the writers, furnished some of the material for this work and died before the work was completed.

Crawford's expedition was under direction of the United States government, and not under the black flag, as has sometimes been stated. The of the frontier, but not, as has sometimes been supposed, to destroy the Indian tribes who were innocent of any crime. Mr. Butterfield, in his "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky," cleared up many of the hitherto mysteries touching this much-talked-of campaign.

As a matter of history, startling and interesting to us all, and to expel uncertainty concerning the occupancy of Wayne county by soldiery prior to and during the early settlement of it, this brief chapter is introduced. It will be necessary to summarize, as this section was not the theater of any signal exploits, but simply on the line of transit to the subsequent tragic field. Researches along this line were instigated in a measure by the fact that in the minds of many people they have been associated with the war of 1812. In this search for material there have been frequently pointed out a score of exact spots where Crawford encamped, the precise place where he crossed Killbuck, the Indian trail that he followed, or the road that he had cut through the woods, etc. All of which opinions are honestly entertained, but altogether incorrect. Heckwelder, Doddridge and dozens of others have denounced and defamed the organization as bandits, a troop of

murderers, intent on slaughtering the rest of the Christian Indians, and repeating the massacre of Gnadenhutten, with which the brave Williamson was identified. To place Crawford and the purpose of his campaign fairly before the public, it is only necessary to allude to the instructions of Gen. William Irvine, commander of the western department, located at Fort Pitt, addressed to the officer that might be appointed to command the expedition against the Indian town, or in proximity to Sandusky:

"The object of your command is to destroy with fire and sword (if practicable) the Indian town and settlement at Sandusky, by which we hope to give ease and safety to the inhabitants of this country; but if impracticable, then you will doubtless perform such other services in your power as will, in their consequences, have a tendency to answer this great end. \* \* \*

"And it is indispensably necessary that subordination and discipline should be kept. The whole ought to understand that, notwithstanding they are volunteers, yet by this tour they are to get credit for it in their tours of military duties; and that for this and other good reasons they must, while out on this duty, consider themselves to all intents subject to military laws and regulations for the government of the militia when in active service. You must always have in view laws of arms, of nations, or independent states."

The volunteers constituting the force, numbering about four hundred and eighty men, were principally Pennsylvanians, in the vigor and bloom of their active life. Butterfield asserts that two-thirds of them were from Washington county, Pennsylvania. In a manuscript letter, written November 10, 1799, General Irvine says: "The troops were volunteer militia, part Pennsylvanians and part Virginians, and a few continental officers whom I sent."

By the 25th of May, 1782, the river had been crossed and the men mustered at the old Mingo towns west of the Ohio. Immediately an election was had for officers, William Crawford being chosen colonel, by five of a majority, over David Williamson, his competitor, who had many persistent friends.

The dauntless commander of the ill-starred expedition was of Scotch-Irish parentage, but a native of Orange county, Virginia, where he was born in 1732. He was a companion and associate of Washington, with whom he had acquired a knowledge of land surveying. He was commissioned an ensign when twenty-three years old, in 1755, by the governor of Virginia. Subsequently he served under General Forbes, and in January, 1776, as a lieutenant-colonel, he joined the Revolutionary army. He crossed the Dela-

ware with Washington Christmas day and rejoiced with him in Trenton over victory the following day. He was retired in October, 1781.

But soon a scheme was discussed, in view of the threatening aspect of the border and Indian troubles, especially the tribes in the vicinity of Sandusky. Against his fixed determination to remain in private life were arrayed the public exigency, his powerful impulse of patriotism, and the warm friendship he had for General Irvine. With severe reluctance he accepted the command to which he had been elected May 24, 1782. So it was that the sunlight of the following morning found William Crawford, then fifty years of age, at the head of an army of four columns marching from Mingo Bottom for Sandusky, its objective point, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Here the description of Mr. Butterfield concerning the movement of this campaign will be given in his own language, as follows:

"The route lay through what is now the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Ashland, Richland and Crawford, nearly to the center of Wyandot county, Ohio. A direct course would have led near the present towns of New Philadelphia, Millersburg, Loudonville and Galion, but, as will hereafter be seen, this straight line was not followed. The whole distance, except about thirty miles at the end of the route, was through an unbroken forest.

"The principal impediments to a rapid march were the hills, swamps and tangled growth of forests. The Muskingum, Killbuck, forks of the Mohican and Sandusky were the streams to be crossed, all of which, at this season of the year, and especially in the spring of 1782, were not fordable without difficulty. As the cavalcade moved up over the bluff, an almost due west course was taken, striking at once into the wilderness, now deepening and darkening around it. The army progressed rapidly at first, moving along the north side of Cross creek, which had already received the name it still bears. After leaving what is now Steubenville township, it passed through the present township of Crosscreek, and Wayne, to the western boundary of Jefferson county, as at present defined, crossing into what is now Harrison county, in German township; thence across the summit to the spot where the town of Jefferson now stands. From this point a straight course would have led them, at no great distance, into what is now Carroll county. But their horses had tired under their heavy loads in the hills and swamps. This obliged them to incline to the southward, toward the wasted Moravian towns, into a more level country, though more frequented by hunters and warriors. This alternative was accepted by Crawford with great reluctance, as his policy was to avoid trails and the region infested by the enemy,

relying for success, as already stated, upon effecting a surprise. Otherwise he would have followed Williamson's trail from Mingo Bottom to the Muskingum, which led along a considerable distance south, near where Smithsfield, in Jefferson, and Cadiz, in Harrison counties, now stand, through a region not so difficult to be traversed, but on the line of the Indian traces between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers."

From the moment of starting, every precaution was taken against surprises, or ambushades, and this too although, as yet, not an Indian had been seen. The wily nature of the savage was too well understood by the commander of the expedition to allow of any confidence of security because no foe had been discovered. Nothing worthy of note transpired until Monday night, the 27th, while at their third encampment. Here a few of the men lost their horses, and as their continuing with the army, unable as they were to carry little besides their arms, would only prove a source of embarrassment, they reluctantly, therefore, retraced their steps to Mingo Bottom.

Sixty miles had been made in four days' march, when the fourth encampment was made upon the charred remains of New Schonbrunn. "During the evening," continues the same author, "Major Brinton and Captain Bean went some distance from camp to reconnoiter. When but a quarter of a mile away they espied two savages, upon whom they immediately fired, but without effect. These were the first hostile shots fired at the foe. It was supposed by Crawford that the army had not before been discovered by the enemy. Fallacious belief! Secrecy now being out of the question, as the two Indians had made their escape, it only remained for Crawford to press forward, with all possible dispatch, to afford the enemy as little time as possible for defensive preparations. The march was therefore continued on the morning of the 29th, rapidly, but with greater precaution than had previously been observed. The guides, taking a northwest course through the wilderness from the Muskingum, brought the army to the Killbuck, some distance above the present town of Millersburg, the county seat of Holmes county. Thence they marched to the Killbuck. At a short distance the army reached a large spring, later known as Butler's or Jones' spring, near the line of Wayne county, ten miles south of Wooster, where, on the evening of May 30th, the volunteers encamped. At this spring one of the men died and was buried, his name being cut on the bark of a tree close by his grave.

"From this point the army moved westward along the north side of what is known as Odell's lake, passing between two small lakes, where they found the heads of two large fish, freshly caught, lying on the ground, which awakened suspicion that Indians were near. Thence they passed the spot



where afterward was founded the village of Greentown, in Ashland county, as now known. From this point they struck across to the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, up which stream they traveled until a spring was reached, near where the city of Mansfield now stands, in Richland county; thence a little north of west, to a fine spring five miles farther up in what is known as Spring Mills, on the line of the present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, eight miles east of the town of Crestline, in Crawford county. The army halted and pitched camp there for the night.

"It forcibly pressed forward into what is now Crawford county, to a point on the Sandusky river a short distance west of Crestline, where a brief halt was made and enjoyed. Although on the enemy's threshold, being then but twenty-five miles from the contemplated point, there was not visible the face of a solitary red devil. Their march was vigorously conducted, leaving Bucyrus about three miles to the north, when a rest was made near the present village of Wyandot. After extraordinary caution and the most circumspect care, on the morning of the 4th of June the expedition—then but ten miles from its destination—opened march.\* This was executed with considerable celerity, and the Wyandot town was soon in possession of Crawford and his men. But the artful and wary Copper Cheeks were not there! The cunning of the wily savages was demonstrated and the surprise strategy forestalled and outwitted!

"The abandoned Indian village was occupied but a few brief hours by the somewhat disappointed but indomitable commandant and his troops. He resolved upon pursuit, which was commenced. But before much progress in this respect had been made, and for prudential and grave reasons, he checked his advance and convened his subordinates for purposes of consultation. The substance of their deliberations was to not much longer continue in the pursuit, as the absence of the Indian force on the plain lands induced the sober conjecture that they were concentrating their hordes for bloody and stubborn opposition. For such is the antithesis of the Indian character, such its fecundity of plot and design, such its fertility in original conception, that to circumvent it is no easy task—and with this vast central fact was Crawford familiar. As a consequence a body of light horse was utilized as scouts. Their reconnoiterings soon developed the locality and position of the tawny warriors, of which fact Crawford was immediately apprized. The advance of the savages was slow but determined. Crawford prepared for battle and ordered a forward movement. Sharp volleys from his ranks soon caused them to withdraw from a grove which they had selected, a most favorable position. Captain Pipe, or The Pipe, commanded

the Delawares, the van of the assailants, and with him were Girty and Wingenund. Soon the Delawares were reinforced by the Wyandots, the whole force being under the command of the infamous Elliott, a white demon, who ordered a flank movement, which for a while tasted mightily like disaster to the brave boys who mustered on Mingo Bottom. But the American position, in spite of the craft of the enemy, was valorously maintained. From four o'clock, when the gauntlet of the battle was accepted, until the shadows of the night were descending the conflict was carried on, and very frequently with ambiguous success to our arms. However, as night approached, the firing perceptibly diminished and by daybreak it had substantially subsided.

"The victory was clearly with the Americans, and although Crawford was left in full possession of the battlefield, yet the Indians were far from being dispirited. They well knew that reinforcements were hastening to their relief—that these would certainly reach them on the morrow.

"The next day, June 5th, irregular and random interchanges of musketry were indulged in without serious 'hurt or inconvenience' to either side. Meanwhile plans had been consummated for a desperate and decisive assault.

" 'Alas! how hope is born to expire.' "

"This project was dashed in its inception, crushed in embryo. Mounted Assyrians from a British camp made their appearance in the interests of the barbaric wretches whom they were inciting to cruelty and revenge. Here was an element of resistance on which Crawford had not calculated, and which had not excited the remotest suspicion. That night a council of war resolved that prudence dictated retreat, and when orders were issued to that effect, the same took place at 9 P. M. Suspecting a retreat and general backward movement, the Indians began a sharp fire, which produced some temporary confusion and consternation, but which was unaccompanied with any stirring results. This was but a slight impediment to the retreat, as it was soon undertaken, with Crawford in the front. The Delawares and Shawnees interposed prompt and stout resistance. Flank and rear of the army were sorely harassed. A portion of it had become considerably demoralized. For the first time it was now discovered that Colonel Crawford was missing, as was also Doctor Knight, the surgeon of the command.

"David Williamson, on whom devolved the control of the force, displayed great activity and zeal in restoring order and dispelling confusion. Nor was the jewel of good luck to be awarded him either, for, on the 6th of the month, he was 'brought up standing' by his persistent pursuers. Yet he delivered heroic battle, and although attacked on the front, left flank and

rear, his assailants soon inclined to withdraw. As the retreat continued, at intervals the enemy would pour a destructive fire into our ranks, but through the chivalrous efforts of Williamson and Lieutenant Rose any rout or stampede was avoided.

"After the final shots were exchanged the boys who had escaped the torment and the tormentors were permitted to return to the Ohio as best they could through the wilderness, without any serious molestation or fear."

Of this ill-turned military campaign it is useless to write further, than to describe as best we can from the writings of others the harrowing catastrophe which befell the bold and gallant leader, Crawford.

#### THE BURNING OF COLONEL CRAWFORD.

Col. William Crawford's capture and cruel death by burning paints one of the darkest pictures in the great Indian warfare of this country. His capture resulted from the confusion incident to the retreat and the solicitude he had for his son John, his son-in-law and nephew, from whom he had become separated. He was ambuscaded by a gang of Delawares about twenty-eight miles east of the battlefield, and borne to an Indian camp where, besides the Colonel and Dr. Knight, were nine other prisoners. On the 10th of June the prisoners were marched to Sandusky, over thirty miles distant, accompanied by seventeen Delawares, who carried the scalps of four white men. The next day, The Pipe and Wingenund visited them, The Pipe painting the faces of all the prisoners black. They were then marched to Wyandot, a distance of eight miles, and thence to Tymochtee creek, where it was distressingly evident that their doom was sealed. Here an Indian took possession of Knight, who was to escort him to the Shawnees' towns, distant, as the Indian said, forty miles. The Doctor became somewhat sociable with his red companion, and, as it was the 12th of June, the mosquitoes were rather bothersome, so they concluded to build a fire to banish the little tormentors. The Doctor, in poking up the fire, managed to secure a good dogwood club and, vigilant of an opportunity, delivered a staggering blow upon the head of his custodian, precipitating him to the ground. Recovering from the blow, the Indian sprang to his feet and scampered away, yelling in true Indian fashion. This was Knight's moment of escape, and gloriously did he embrace it. Narrow indeed was his escape from the fagot and the tormentor's flame! Doctor Knight, after passing through Wayne county, reached Fort Pitt July 4th, just twenty-one days after his escape.

But no such story is to be recorded concerning poor Colonel Crawford. Butterfield describes the inhuman burning of Crawford in these graphic words:

"Crawford was stripped naked and ordered to sit down. The Indians now beat him with sticks and their fists. The fatal stake—a post about fifteen feet high—had been set firmly in the ground. Crawford's hands were bound behind his back, and a rope fastened, one end to the foot of the post and the other to the ligature between his wrists. The rope was long enough for him to sit down or walk around the post once or twice, and return the same way. Crawford then called to Girty and asked if they intended to burn him. Girty answered 'Yes.' He then replied he would take it all patiently. Upon this Captain Pipe made a speech to the Indians; who, at its conclusion, yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what had been said.

"The spot where Crawford was now to be immolated to satisfy the revengeful thirst of the Delawares for the blood of the borderers, was in what is now Crawford township, Wyandot county—a short distance northeast from the present town of Crawfordsville.

"About four o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, June 11, 1782, the awful torture began. The Indian men took up their guns and shot powder into Crawford's naked body, from his feet as far up as his neck. It was the opinion of Knight that not less than seventy loads were discharged upon him! They then crowded about him and, to the best of Knight's observation, cut off both of his ears, for when the throng dispersed, he saw blood running from both sides of his head.

"The fire was about seven yards from the post to which Crawford was tied. It was made of small hickory poles, burnt quite through in the middle, each end of the pole remaining about six feet in length. Three or four Indians, by turns, would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood and apply it to his naked body, already burnt black with powder.

"These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him, so that whichever way he ran around the post, they met him with the burning fagots. Some of the squaws took broad boards, upon which they carried a quantity of burning coals and hot embers, and threw the same on him, so that in a short time he had nothing but coals of fire and hot ashes to walk on.

"In the midst of these extreme tortures, Crawford called to Girty and begged of him to shoot him. Girty, by way of derision, told him he had no gun. Crawford, at this period of his suffering, besought Almighty God to



have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued in all the extremities of pain for an hour and three-quarters or two hours longer, as near as Knight could judge, when at last, being almost spent, he lay down upon his stomach.

"The savages then scalped him, and repeatedly threw the scalp into the face of Knight, telling him that was his great captain. An old squaw whose appearance, thought Knight, every way answered the ideas people entertain of the devil, got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes and laid them upon his feet and began to walk around the post. She next put burning sticks to him, but he seemed more insensible of pain than before. Knight was now taken away from the dreadful scene.

"Tradition is that Crawford's life went out with the setting of the sun.

"The next morning in passing the spot, Knight witnessed the bones of his old comrade and commander lying among the debris of the wasted flames of the day before.

"Who that admires valor in the human breast can fail to appreciate, aye even love, the God-like fortitude of this man. To be shot in battle, to be stabbed to the heart by an assassin, would be a glorious release from the bondage of a life compared with the damnable and diabolical process of dispossessing the startled soul of its raiment of flesh."

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While it is true that the Indians did not follow the retreating army as a body farther than the eastern line of Crawford county, some of the stragglers were pursued much farther. A party of six was overtaken in Wayne county by some Shawnee scouts, and two of them murdered. Their names are not now known.

The story of Philip Smith, who was shot in his arm and who became separated from the command, is one of unusual interest. He was but a young man, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1761. He was likewise a pioneer of Ohio, and came to Wayne county in 1811. He was the father of Nathan W. Smith, of Wooster township.

Isaac Newkirk, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, grandfather of John W. Newkirk, of Clinton township, and Narcissa L., wife of Benjamin Douglas (recently deceased), was a volunteer in this expedition, and it is believed that it was he who discovered, during their encampment there, near Odell's lake, the widely known Newkirk spring. He was so delighted with it and the beautiful surrounding prairies and wooded uplands, that he subsequently entered a section of these lands.

The above account of the famous Crawford campaign has been largely quoted from the extracts and radical historical points, as given in Butterfield's and Ben Douglas's account of it, and will no doubt ever be considered the true statement of fact as to the points visited and the movements made by this little pioneer army who sought to defend the frontier settlers as against the cruel Indian tribes.

#### BEAL'S CAMPAIGN—1812.

What was and is still referred to as "Beall's army," consisted of a regiment of raw, undisciplined Ohio militia, with, perhaps, an ingredient of similar material from some of the western counties of Pennsylvania. But little can be obtained from the government archives or state papers concerning this campaign—indeed Ben Douglas almost gave the task up as useless. However, to his labors are we indebted for the knowledge we do possess, and which is here imparted to the reader.

Prior to the war of 1812 General Beall, who had served in the regular army and who had removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1803, was made colonel of the militia of said county, and subsequently a brigadier-general. After the surrender of Hull, August 16, 1812, a terrible consternation seized upon the whole community, whereupon a detachment of the militia was organized under Beall and turned in the direction of the western frontier. He marched his detachment to Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where additions were made to it from Stark and Jefferson counties, etc., enlarging its rank and file to the dimensions of a full regiment. No time was lost in organizing the new militia companies, when a regular frontier campaign was inaugurated. Reaching the Wayne county line, they passed through Sugarcreek township and Paint township, thence on to Wooster where they made a brief encampment; thence to the northwest, crossing the Big Killbuck a few rods north of the old salt works, on the line of the Indian trail; thence west and south to the farms of John A. Lawrence, Esq., and Joshua Warner, Sr., about two miles west of Wooster; thence due west, near the line of the state road, passing through or near the present site of Jefferson and Reedsburg, in Plain township; thence on to Jeromeville, and going to the north of Hayesville, Ashland county; thence to the Huron, Sandusky and Fort Meigs. Throughout this march General Beall accompanied the army to Camp Huron, where he joined the troops of the Western Reserve, under Gen. Elijah Wadsworth and Gen. Simon Perkins. Here they were personally visited by the

commander-in-chief, Gen. William Henry Harrison, who organized all the troops into a single brigade, devolving the command upon General Perkins. From this point General Beall returned home.

A detachment of three hundred men, under Major Cotgreve, were at one time ordered to the relief of General Winchester, but, hearing of the disaster that had befallen that officer, they retreated to the Rapids where General Harrison was stationed, and who retired to Carrying river, for the purpose of forming a junction with the troops in the rear and favoring the convoy of artillery and stores then coming from Upper Sandusky. What proportion of the army of General Beall was at the siege of Fort Meigs is not now known, but possibly all of them. His army was an eager, patriotic band, composed largely of farmers and their sons, though their march was seemingly an irregular one and at times widely scattered and without the order of military discipline, but their patriotism was none the less genuine. As far as Camp Huron it presented but few obstacles, and was characterized by sudden alarms, scouts, scares and skirmishes. Beyond that, its part in the drama is only seen by dim lights and almost disappears in the excitement of the actors in the heavier scenes.

There can be no doubt that the transit of this army through the country was a source of terror to the Indians, and that its very presence was a great protection to the early settlers against their murderous invasions.

Thomas Eagle, who settled in Mohican township, then Wayne, but now in Ashland county, in May, 1809, piloted Beall's army from Wooster to Jeromeville and on farther west, and it was by the direction of this officer that the old fort at Jeromeville was built. He also took the Jerometown Indians prisoners, and Baptiste Jerome's wife and daughter, who shortly after died, an act for which the General was criticized.

General Beall, during the earlier stages of the war, caused the arrest of Jerome on the grounds of disloyalty and had him incarcerated in Fort Stidger for a short period.

#### BATTLE OF THE COW PENS.

The following concerning the battle of the Cow Pens is the account given in Knapp's History of Ashland County, and also verified by others:

"In the summer of 1812 General Beall passed through Ashland county with the army, composed mostly of the militia and mounted volunteers, on their way to Fort Meigs. They encamped for two weeks upon what is now known as the Griffin farm, about one mile and a half northeast of the present

village of Haysville. While there one dark night, when it was raining, when the army was 'wrapped in slumber and not dreaming of war, when nothing was heard but the patter of the rain and the sentinel's cry 'All is well,' there came, borne upon the damp night air, the sharp, shrill crack of a rifle. The sentinels rushed in and reported the enemy upon them. The drums beat to arms, horses neighed, bugles sounded. The ground trembled with the dull thud of squadrons tramping. The order was given to 'Fire,' and never before or since was such a noise and din heard in Vermillion as there was on that eventful night. The cavalry charged in the direction of the supposed enemy, but, finding no person or thing, they returned from the charge and reported that the foe had retreated; but when the first gray of morning appeared, the outposts discovered that they had been firing upon a herd of cattle belonging to the settlers, which had been roaming through the woods, and had slaughtered seventeen. This was afterward known among the soldiers as 'The battle of the Cow Pens,' and was the only engagement in which many of them were employed, although others gave vent to the patriotism that filled their bosoms and yielded up their lives upon the bloody ramparts of Fort Meigs."

#### LATEST TRIBES OF WAYNE COUNTY INDIANS.

Fortunate indeed it was that the early settlers did not have to fight and defend themselves against the savage Indians as did the pioneers in other sections of Ohio and farther west, especially in Indiana, where the Prophet and his brother, old Tecumseh, made long and bloody war upon the whites. But little Indian blood was shed by the early settlers among the few skirmishes that occasionally took place.

The Delawares, Wyandots, Shawnees, etc., were among the most numerous and the last tribes of the red race to roam over Wayne county soil, as they gave a last farewell look upon this fertile and goodly domain and receded to the far-off West.

#### THE DELAWARES.

According to Heckwelder, the Moravian, the Delawares, from a tradition of their tribe, possessed the western portion of this continent,—the Lenni Lenape supposed to be residing there,—but in the distant and receding ages they traveled eastward to the Mississippi, where they encountered the warlike Iroquois, with whom they formed a league against other tribes.



Successful in their achievements, they arrogated to themselves all the territory east of the Mississippi, whereupon a division was made, in which the Delawares extended themselves to the Potomac, Susquehanna, Hudson and Delaware rivers.

In 1650 the Five Nations subjugated them and they were again reduced to vassalage by their old confederates, the Iroquois. A westward movement was afterwards made by the larger portion of them, when they recrossed the Alleghany mountains and finally, about 1768, made their chief settlements in Ohio. In the Revolutionary struggle with England these Indians stood with Great Britain. They grew riotous over the defeat of St. Clair and danced and yelled and got drunker than King Bacchus himself.

In 1795 the United States obtained possession of their lands on the Muskingum and they were removed to the Wabash valley in Indiana, where they remained until 1819, when they went toward the setting sun. Some of the branch tribes did not follow the main tribe, however, but for a time remained in the East, hovering around Pittsburg, but ultimately journeyed West. The Wolf tribe was one of the branches of which Captain Pipe was a notable chief, and who experienced much savage, delirious joy in the roasting of Colonel Crawford, mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. Of this tribe and quality were the Delawares, who roamed over Wayne county at an early day and were here when the whites first came in.

#### THE WYANDOTS.

These Indians were a fragmentary tribe from out the Tobacco nation of the great Hurons. Judge Jeffries is authority for the following concerning these people.

"In the dispersion of the Hurons, after halting for a time at Michillimackinac, being there attacked by the Iroquois, they removed to the islands at the mouth of Green bay, where they fortified on the main land. Here they were pursued by the Iroquois and for safety went southward to the domains of the Illinois, from thence westward to the Mississippi and country of the Sioux, where their stay was very short, as the Sioux soon drove them beyond their lines. Their next place of residence was at the southern extremity of Lake Superior, which country they abandoned in 1671 and emigrated to Michillimackinac. They did not remain upon this land, but located in the northern part of Michigan, and later many of the tribe settled near Detroit and on the Sandusky river in Ohio. There they went by the name of the Wyandots. They wielded great influence over the neighboring tribes. Tra-

dition traces them back no farther than the landing of the French at Quebec in 1535. They were many years neighbors and friendly with the Senecas, and left their ancient lands and took up a residence near Green bay. After the French had supplied the Senecas with guns, powder and lead, they made another attack upon the Hurons at Green bay and at first were entirely successful, but by the strategem of the Hurons all the Senecas were cut off, not one of the war party remaining alive to tell the sad tale of blood.

"The Wyandots thereafter, also being furnished with arms and munitions of war, resolved to return to their own country in the vicinity of Detroit. On the way thither they encountered the Senecas on the lake, in the vicinity of Long Point, where a desperate battle was fought upon the water, in which the Wyandots were victors. Not a single Seneca escaped and the Wyandots' loss was very heavy. This was the last battle between the Wyandots and Senecas. The former took an active part on behalf of the French in the war which resulted in the reduction of Canada by the English, and were a potent power against the English in Pontiac's war.

"By the timely treaty of September 29, 1817, between the Wyandots and the federal government there was granted to the former a body of land twelve miles square, the center of which was the fort, now the site of Upper Sandusky, the county seat of Wyandot county, Ohio. Also, at the same time, was granted them a tract of a mile square on Broken Sword creek. They occupied these lands until July, 1843, when they emigrated to their present place of residence west of the Mississippi river, having disposed of their lands by treaty in 1842. At the time of their emigration they numbered about seven hundred."

#### THE SHAWNEES.

The Shawnees were called the Bedouins of the American wilderness, and were a savage, bloodthirsty and warlike tribe. Their blood leaped with the hot blood of the South, whence they came. From Georgia they were driven to Kentucky by other and more peaceful tribes, and from Kentucky they came North, some of their number settling in Chillicothe, on the Scioto river, while others centered near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Their territory extended from Sandusky and westward toward the great Miami. They were ever at war. The great war chief, Tecumseh, was of this tribe, as was also his brother, the great Indian Prophet, who fought the famous battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana, November 7, 1811, against General Harrison.

Taylor in his "History of Ohio," says, "For forty years the Shawnees were in almost perpetual warfare with America, either as British colonies or

as independent states. They were among the most active allies of the French during the Seven Years war, and after the conquest of Canada, continued, in concert with the Delawares, hostilities which were only terminated after the successful campaign of General Boquet. Under the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, they lost nearly the whole of the territory which they held from the Wyandots, and a part of them, under the guidance of old Chief Tecumseh, again joined the British standard during the war of 1812-14."

Thus it will be observed that the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees—the first to occupy the valley of the Muskingum and thence to Lake Erie and the Ohio river, asserting possession over nearly one-half of the domain contained now within Ohio—were asserting possession through a stubborn antagonism to the American people and the cause of our national independence. Their fiendish cavorts, warring and plundering raids included vast areas, and to this hour fading and unfading drops of blood mark the line of their accursed marauds.

#### INDIANS OF WAYNE COUNTY, STRICTLY SPEAKING.

The Indians that inhabited Wayne county, as now bounded, when the first settlers came in to make for themselves homes and to develop the country, seemed to exist by an implied tenure. A dread of the whites, akin to fear, apparently possessed these Indians. Something like a haunting memory of the crimes of their race was ever upon them. Not mutual or even tribal relations existed among them, and their pacific dispositions towards the early settlers presented but another distinctive characteristic of the Indian—the cunning caution and self-interest begotten of fear itself. They roamed in pairs, or squads of a half dozen, though in some of their villages and settlements they would collect together to the number of two hundred, three hundred and sometimes as high as four hundred. In Clinton, East Union, Franklin and Chippewa townships they congregated in largest numbers. Their sudden disappearance from the county was most remarkable, occurring, as it were, in a single night, and that, too, soon after the war of 1812-14 had been announced. They scented the bad breath of the coming carnival and hastened westward to deepen the blood stain of their hands.

#### WAYNE COUNTY INDIAN TRAILS.

The trail of the American Indian was to be plainly seen on every hand when the first pioneers came to Wayne county, but with the passing of the decades they have become forever lost, living only in tradition and for the



most part in surmise. In Hutchins' history of the celebrated expedition of General Boquet against the western Indians in 1764, in which the English marched an army of one thousand five hundred men into and through what is Tuscarawas county, Ohio, to the forks of Muskingum river, he refers to five different routes from Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) through the Ohio wilderness. The route that most concerns this county and its people was as follows:

"Second route, west-northwest, was twenty-five miles to the mouth of Big Beaver, ninety-one miles to Tuscaroras in Stark county, sixty miles to Mohican John's Town (in Mohican township, near Jeromeville), forty-six miles to Junandat, or Wyandot Town; four miles to Fort Sandusky, twenty-four miles to Fremont, Sandusky county. The total distance from Fort Pitt was two hundred and sixteen miles to Fort Sandusky; to Sandusky river two hundred and forty miles."

This trail penetrated Wayne county in section 12, Paint township; thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing over sections 32, 31 and 30 in Sugar-creek township; thence entering East Union township on section 25, bearing north to section 24; thence more directly west, passing about a mile north of Edinburg; thence to Wooster township, entering it from the east in section 13, and thence to the Indian settlement south of Wooster and on the site of the old Baptist burying ground. From that point in a northwesterly direction, cutting zig-zag through the southwestern part of what is now the city of Wooster, crossing the Henry Myers farm, passing the old salt-lick; thence crossing the Killbuck creek a few rods north of the public bridge on the Ashland highway; thence west across the old Hugh Culbertson farm; thence for quite a distance along the line of the Ashland road; thence in a northwestern direction to Reedsburg, in Plain township; thence to Mohican John's Town, and thence on to Fort Sandusky.

#### INDIAN CHIEF KILLBUCK.

This noted Indian was of the Delaware tribe and was much displeased at the action of Braddock's army, and at a war council he, in conjunction with another chief, Shingiss, made the following scathing speech:

"We know well what the English want. Your own traders say that you intend to take all our lands and destroy us. It is you who have begun the war. Why do you come here to fight? How have you treated the Delawares? You know how the Iroquois deceived us into acting as peace mediators; how they shamed us, and took our arms; put petticoats on us; called us women, and made us move three times away from our homes. And why?"



Because the English paid them a few beads and blankets, and paint, and when their senses were stolen away with fire-water they sold our lands; but we tell you this must cease. We are no longer women, but," striking his breast, "men—men who can strike, and kill and—Yes," hissed out old Shingiss, springing to his feet, rising to his full stature, his wicked little eyes flashing a venomous fire, "we are men and no longer women! We have thrown off the petticoat of the squaw, and have seized the keen tomahawk of the brave. I speak," stamping his foot, "as one standing on his own ground. Why do you come to fight on our land? Keep away! French and English. The English are poor and stingy. They give us nothing but a few beads, some bad rum, and old worn-out guns, which kick back and break to pieces; and their traders cheat us and fool us and our squaws and maidens. But I tell you we won't suffer it longer."

#### MASSACRE OF SIXTEEN INDIANS AT WOOSTER.

The following account of an Indian massacre at Wooster was so graphically given in Ben Douglas's History of Wayne County (1878) that it is here reproduced:

"As we have said, our early settlements were made pretty generally in peace, and therefore we are barren of anything thrilling and startling in way of border strife. One hostile demonstration, however, occurred, which we propose to narrate, within the present corporation of Wooster, with the circumstances and details of which but few if any of the surviving pioneers of Wayne county have any knowledge.

"This incident itself so little resembles a fierce Indian struggle, the heroes of which sensational and resolute narrators too frequently seek to invest with apotheosis, that only in its more liberal interpretation can be embraced in the catalog of great border exploits. It is the only violent collision that we have to chronicle transpiring within the present limits of the county between the pale and the copper faced.

"A gang of Indians intent on a foraging expedition started from the region of Sandusky in an easterly direction, and in the course of their hunting and predatory peregrinations succeeded in reaching the white settlements on the banks of the Ohio and near Raccoon creek, some distance from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Their sole object being plunder and theft, without regard for sacrifice of human life, they crossed the river in bark canoes and for a while mingled with the whites, in apparent friendship, who had established quite a colony there. When opportunity, 'foul abettor,' furnished a safe occasion for it, these remorseless devils and incarnate fiends, with their

antipathy and hatred of the pale face, pounced upon and murdered five of their number, and burned to the ground seven dwellings, together with the families they sheltered. This act of diabolism and hellish slaughter very naturally aroused the community. Blood called for blood. The insulted silence of the air broke into echoes of revenge.

"A company of thirty men, fearless of flints and fate, was immediately organized for the purpose of pursuit and punishment. The command was taken charge of by Capt. George Fulkes, the peer of Brady in Indian warfare. Better indeed than Brady did he know their character, for at the age of three years he had been stolen by the Indians from his father, then living on the Raccoon creek, they retaining charge of him until he was a man, when his father bought him from them and restored him to his family. Later Brady became an expert Indian fighter. After crossing the river with their plunder, and apprehensive that they might be followed, the Indians observed the precaution of cutting the bottoms out of their canoes, and made great haste to retrace their steps in the direction from which they came. Could they but reach Sandusky with their stolen goods they would be safe enough.

"Keenly alive to the immediate pursuit that might take place and determined to run down and exterminate the murderers, no time was lost in the outset. The river was dashed over. The track of the fleeing assassins was soon scented. Indications eventually pointed to the fact that they were in proximity to the fugitives, but whether the Indians knew this or not we are not apprized. Late one evening, Captain Fulkes and his men, from what is known now as Robinson's Hill, a short distance south from Wooster, discovered the camp fires of the enemy on what is now the Point, or Flat-iron, at the intersection of South Bever street and Madison avenue, in the present limits of the city of Wooster. Avoiding all rashness and adopting the policy of caution, he concluded to make no attack that evening. So, to elude detection, they crossed over to Rice's hollow, remaining there for the night, or until the moon arose, when preparations were made for the assault. The arrangements completed, the advance was made and the Indian camp surrounded. At a given signal they fired upon them, killing fifteen, all of the party with the exception of one who had gone to the bottoms to look after the traps. Hearing the noise of the musketry he rushed in the direction of the camp and, calling to Captain Fulkes, who understood some dialect, asked, 'What's the matter?' 'Come on,' shouted Fulkes, 'nothing is the matter.' The Indian advanced toward Fulkes, but when within a few paces of him an unruly lad perforated his carcass with a bullet.

"A shallow grave was scooped upon the Point before described, and here the sixteen Indians were rolled together and earthed over, their spirits having been unceremoniously delivered to the keeper of the Happy Hunting Ground.

"Of Captain Fulkes we know but little, save that he was a bold Indian fighter."





# MAP AND SCALE

## PRESENT AND PREGLACIAL DRAINAGE

### WAYNE AND ASSOCIATE COUNTYS.

IN OHIO

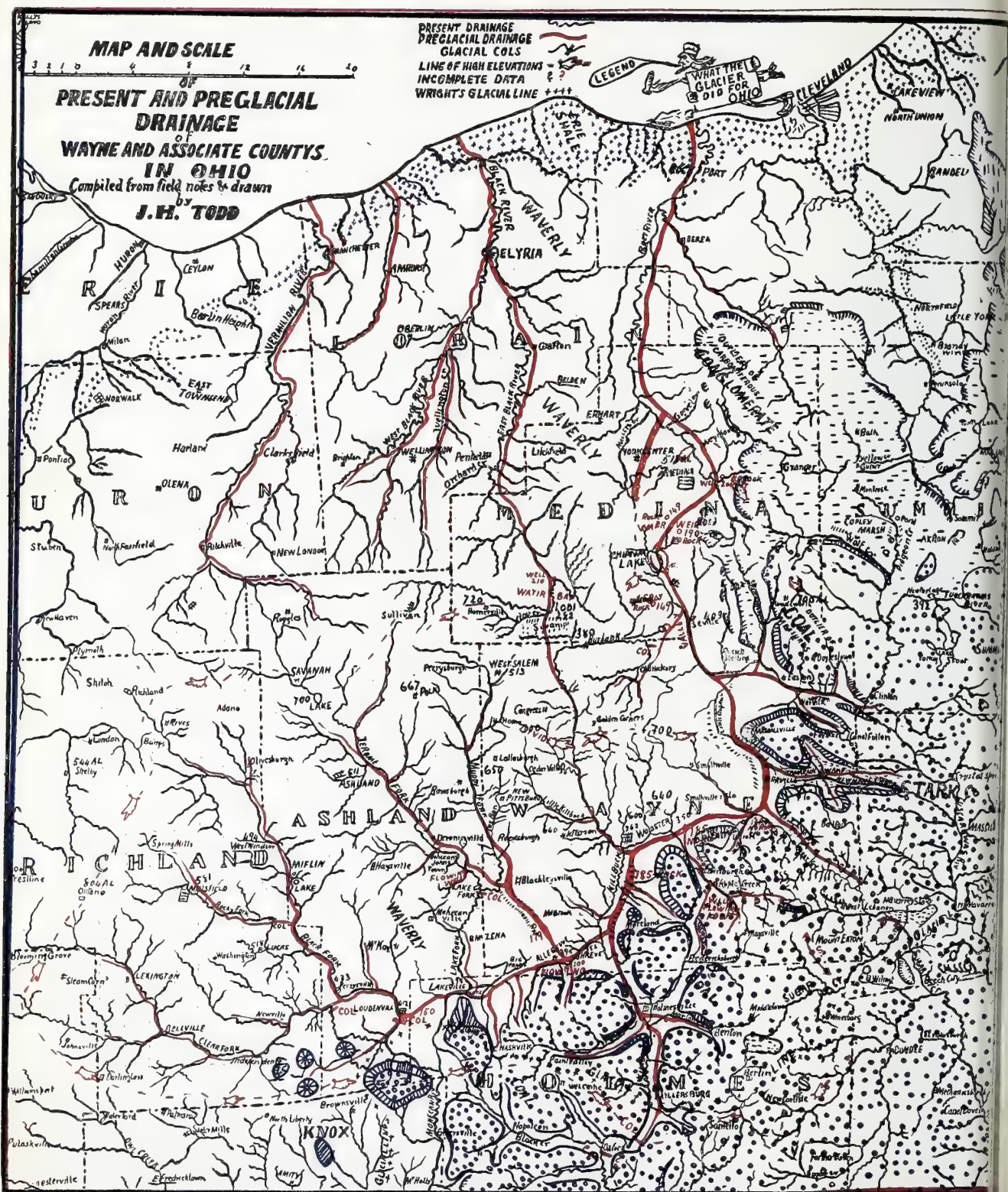
Compiled from field notes & drawn

by J.H. TODD

PRESENT DRAINAGE  
PREGLACIAL DRAINAGE  
GLACIAL COLS  
LINE OF HIGH ELEVATIONS  
INCOMPLETE DATA  
WRIGHT'S GLACIAL LINE

LEGEND

WHAT THE GLACIER DID FOR OHIO



## CHAPTER III.

### GLACIATION, ARCHAEOLOGY, MOUND BUILDERS, ETC.

By J. H. Todd, M. D.

#### INTRODUCTION.

In Douglas' History of Wayne County there is a very concise description of the geological structure, but not a clear differentiation of the two almost equal halves of the county.

It is generally known that in the south and east half of the county is found coal (all of the seven veins being represented) and many hilltops are capped with lime, while in the north and west there is no coal and no limestone. Now the dividing line between these widely separated geological formations is a preglacial river bed extending from Loudonville to Shreve and on by Wooster and Orrville to Sterling and from here, my own observations lead me to believe, it went north through Chippewa lake and the old and deep channel of Rocky river to Lake Erie. But Frank Leveret, of the United States geologic survey and who has examined the ground, favors a route from Sterling by Warwick and the Copley marsh to the Cuyahoga river and through it to Lake Erie.

Leveret says (pages 163-5, Monographs of the U. S. Geological Survey): "J. H. Todd has recently called attention to evidence that the lower courses of these tributaries of the Mohican creek had an eastward discharge. There is a continuous valley or lowland with an average width of about a mile following the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad from Mansfield to Wooster, Ohio. East of Wooster there is a great drift accumulation, rising nearly two hundred feet above Killbuck valley, but it is Todd's opinion that the old valley continued in that direction about ten miles, to the vicinity of Orrville, where a valley is found with very low rock floor.

"This valley seems to have drained northward either to Rocky river or the Cuyahoga, passing Sterling.

"The writer is inclined to favor the view that this valley had a course



eastward from Sterling to Warwick, and thence north past New Portage and Copley marsh into the old Cuyahoga, that being a larger valley than the old Rocky river valley.

"Todd, however, favors the Rocky River valley as the line of discharge into Lake Erie.

"The valley under discussion, with its deep filling of drift, shows general eastward descent, as indicated in the table given later. The available data concerning the rock floor shown in the table, though meager, also favor the view that it slants eastward. It furnishes a more natural trunk line than any other old line of drainage yet found in that region. The several tributaries of the Mohican creek converge toward this old valley and seems to find in it a natural line of discharge. This old line may properly be termed the Old Mohican."

Further, Leveret says, in writing of Killbuck: "It is quite certain that the old valley which leads northward along the Killbuck as above noticed from Shreve to Wooster, did not continue along this creek beyond Wooster. \* \* \* \* The continuation of that old valley (the Old Mohican) was probably eastward, as suggested by Todd."

Again Leveret says: "A large part of Killbuck valley apparently once discharged northward to the Old Mohican, for there is a marked narrowing of the valley in passing southward down the present stream."

So here we have our pre-glacial river authoritatively established from Loudonville to Sterling at least, and supplemented by the Killbuck channel from the col near Killbuck village in the coal region to where it joins the axial channel six miles below Wooster, developing a tripod lake two by three miles in extent, and this river is now, although no man ever saw it, named the Old Mohican.

We have found from investigation and examination of fossils, that this ancient river ran exactly around the northeast head of an island that represents the oldest dry land in the United States—an island standing sentinel in both a Silurian and Devonian sea—ages before the Allegheny mountains were evolved or the coals of the carboniferous age had filled the Allegheny basin, to form, out of carboniferous conglomerate, an eastern bank to our river.

I also find the line of the Old Mohican marked by the Waverly clay (as reported in the "Soil Survey" of the county). The Waverly shale was ground to clay in the glacial mill as it came up our valley from Sterling to Orrville, and erosive streams have since carried the Waverly sand over the new valley and deposited it as a soil nine to twelve inches in depth.

It really makes no difference to Wayne county whether the waters in the Old Mohican went from Sterling by the Rocky river, or the Cuyahoga, to Lake Erie, for all the writer claims, from original investigation, is that there is a deep and wide preglacial river bed, now filled with drift, from Loudonville, through Wayne county to Sterling, and that the channel passes exactly between the Waverly hills of the Cincinnati incline and the coal measure conglomerate, and that it carried all the waters of all Mohican's branches, together with the reversed Killbuck and Sugar creek, north to the bed of Lake Erie.

#### PREGLACIAL TOPOGRAPHY.

In order to give any clear idea of the glaciation of Wayne county it is necessary to take into consideration the preglacial topography, of not only Wayne, but of all the adjacent counties, for the drainage streams derive their headwaters in almost all instances from springs in neighboring counties, and many of the streams are reversed in at least part of their flow,—the red lines in the accompanying map indicate the preglacial, and the black the present drainage of the district,—while the highest hills and practically all drainage lines have been so modified by the glacial drift—in some places four hundred feet thick—that the preglacial aspect of the county is not now recognizable.

The nature and magnitude of the glacial effects are beyond conception. You must give wings to your imagination to contemplate the picture, even after carefully considering the altitudes and depressions I will give you.

Wayne county rests on the northeast face of what was, in the dawn of the earth's organic history, an island in a Silurian sea, and a large arm of the Atlantic, known as the "trough of the coal measures," which was a warm sea with only the lowest order of life existing in its depths, afterwards surrounded it. This island, or low mountain chain, extended from Sandusky, Ohio, far into Kentucky, while its breadth was from forty to one hundred and twenty miles, and it is now known geologically as the "Cincinnati Arch," or "Anticline;" poetically it has been called the "Lost Atlantis."

In Ohio, and particularly in Wayne county, it presents in relief, and shows bold headlands, while in Kentucky it is in intaglio and was once submerged to receive the limestone that constitutes the "Blue Grass region." Here, in Wayne county, the arch is capped by Waverly sandstone and shale, as can be seen at the Reddick quarry, the Coe quarry, along the Christian run and at the shale brick works west of the city, where many characteristic



fossils are to be found, particularly crinoidea, conularia and productus. At these points there seems to be an association with the Devonian and lower carboniferous ages.

In studying the Waverly group of rocks in this part of the island, I find a crescent of highest rock hills in the state, extending by Smithville Summit in Wayne to West Salem, Polk, in Ashland, and Mansfield, Belleville, and Independence, in Richland counties, which constitute a continental divide from which the rock strata dips away on the west under the coal fields of Indiana, on the north under the bed of Lake Erie, while on the east they decline gradually into the synclinal trough of the Allegheny coal basin. This constitutes a watershed in three directions and Professor Newberry says (in Vol. 1 of Geological Survey of Ohio), "It will be noticed that the direction of the drainage streams, which follow the strike of the strata on either side, indicate that it once formed a watershed that gave the initial bearing to their flow."

It did more, for the fresh water from these many streams meeting the water of different density, temperature and chemic composition would create a current around the shore of the island.

If you will go with me, carrying an aneroid barometer to note elevations, from Wooster, by Mifflin, to Belleville, in Richland county, you will cross all the streams at points of original scoring that drained the northeast face of this headland and carried their waters to the channel of the Old Mohican.

Starting at Wooster University, we find it stands five hundred and twenty-two feet above Lake Erie; Killbuck valley, three hundred and thirty-two feet; Jefferson, near rock summit of plateau, six hundred feet; the flood plain of Muddy fork, four hundred and thirty-two; and the divide between this and the Jerome fork of the Mohican, six hundred and fifty, while its flood plain is four hundred and fifty; Hayesville, on the summit of the divide between the Jerome and Black forks, seven hundred, and the flood plain of the Black fork at Mifflin is five hundred feet; the depot at Mansfield, five hundred and eighty-one; the plateau south of the city, eight hundred, and above Belleville, nine hundred. In the cross section from Ashland to Loudonville the divide between the Jerome and Black forks—independent of glacial deposit—is nearly a level plain, with only a gradual descent of fifty to seventy-five feet. But these elevations do not mark the summit of our present hills nor the heads of present streams, neither do they cover the preglacial drainage of Congress and Chester townships. The old divide entered the county two miles south of West Salem, and crossed the township diagonally south of Congress village and crosses what is now the Killbuck one mile north of

Overton, and, entering Wayne township, it intersects a north and south divide from Burbank to Wooster, but continues on across Wayne into Greene township, ending with and marking the head of the island east of Smithville, where the strata, badly crushed and eroded, dips under the bed of the Old Mohican. The north and south divide is a continuance of the divide between the Black and Rocky rivers and passing east of Lodi and Burbank nearly parallels the Killbuck from Burbank to Overton, but here deflects southeast to Wooster, where Wooster University stands on a pinnacle of Waverly one hundred and seventy-two feet above the city's square. By this crossing of the divides near Overton we had in evidence a range of highest preglacial hills in the county. The rocks here banking the Killbuck are now less than eighty rods apart, although nearly two hundred feet high, and the stream runs on a rock bottom for half a mile, while from the crests of the hills drainage lines were projected in four directions. All the waters of northeastern Congress township were carried, with the waters of Killbuck from Overton, through an old preglacial channel one and one-half miles west of Burbank to the Black river, west of Lodi and thence to Lake Erie. The district south of the divide in Chester and Congress townships—save a fringe of drainage into the Muddy fork of the Mohican—was carried into a preglacial channel leading by Ft. Hill to Wooster and ending in the Old Mohican near the Apple creek bridge. This channel is now followed by the Little Killbuck to Ft. Hill and drains a large territory, carrying pure spring water that could and should be utilized by Wooster, for it is gravel and sand filtered, and is available either by artesian or pump wells.

This Little Killbuck was in preglacial times the Big Killbuck—in fact, the only Killbuck, for the drainage south from Overton was only a rivulet. The Little Killbuck is now an anomaly, reversing the common law of creeks; it is a creek turned upside down. Its gravel bottom is now on top, supported by a shelf of boulder clay and sand, and the water runs beneath except in springtime freshets when its torrential waters carry great loads of gravel and clay to its mouth and there bank it. In this way it has driven the channel of Killbuck across the plain half a mile, where it is now eating out a bed from the Waverly shale and sandstone on the Eicher farm, section 5. Two miles to the south the new Apple creek has sent the Killbuck across the valley to the western hills in the same manner, as I have found evidence of three distinct channels of the Killbuck—each one long used—between the Cemetery hill and its present bed, which hugs the shale and glacial hills on the west three-quarters of a mile away, and between these old channels and the Apple creek the beavers had their home-life fun in the quiet waters, held by the dams they built from cedar logs which are now found in the buried channels.

The drainage of the northeast section—that bounded by the Continental and the north and south divide—included the bulk of Wayne and Canaan townships. The three heads of the present and old Killbuck followed the line of least resistance with the strike of the strata to near Jackson where they united and carried their waters to the Old Mohican, near Sterling. But in glacial times this channel was blocked by drift above Jackson and the waters turned west to cut a new channel through the shale of the north and south divide to Burbank, nearly seven miles away, where the stream was again turned at an obtuse angle into the old Killbuck channel, passing, after traveling twenty-four miles, within one mile of the springs that form its head.

The drainage from the southwest of the divide from Overton to Wooster is represented by the Clear creek and the Christmas run. The Clear creek follows the strike of the strata in an old preglacial scoring to section 31 in Wayne township, where the old channel to the fair ground by the shale works was blocked by hundreds of feet of drift, creating beautiful terraces over the John McSweeney and Yoder farms on section 5, Wooster township, and there had to cut its way through the shales of the Eicher farm, section 6, to the channel of the little Killbuck.

The Christmas run practically follows a preglacial over a boulder and boulder clay bed, but now cuts into the shale on the Byres farm, southeast quarter section 5, making a bed of the rock and giving the student a wealth of Devonian fossils—stone lilies, productus shells and conularia for his cabinet.

The drainage from Wooster University to the divide east of the summit near Smithville, where the dip of the strata of stone determines the end of the Cincinnati Arch, or Silurian island, the primitive rocks ran under, or were torn out by the floods of the Old Mohican, and all drainage from the island was sucked into it. The Quimby's run and the Wayne county head of what is now known as the Little Sugar creek were directed to the axial channel around the head of the island, and their channels tell the story by their deep dippings into the silurian rocks.

The rivulets and creeks that formed the heads of all preglacial streams started from the rock with the dip of the rock and only marred the strike of the strata by erosion as they proceeded. The valleys in which the larger streams now run average—from rock summit to rock summit—about three-fourths of a mile, but the rock floor averages about one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet below the flood plain of the streams, the old channel being filled to that depth with drift over which the present streams meander from side to side like the wanderings of the old time snake, or even the present black ones near Overton.



This gives you a descriptive picture of the northeast face of this primitive island, the first dry land in the United States; but can you reproduce it in your minds? Can you contemplate it? The elements had been warring on its sides and summits for thousands of years. Its pinnacles were eaten by the winds as by acids. Its rocks were disintegrating. Its sides were scarred with deep gullies, like miniature canyons, by erosion as the floods carried the degraded rocks to the sea. The island was an empire of silence save for the wild waves dashing against its scabrous sides, but there was no sense to feel and no ear to hear save God's. Desolation marked each nook and cranny. There was no motion or sound of any living thing, for the atmosphere was but a paste of carbon which no living beast nor creeping thing could breathe. And yet! here is the foundation upon which God built up the northwest half of Wayne county.

"The ways of the Maker are dark;  
Who knows how God will bring them about?"

Professor Newbury again says, "A current from the south swept the eastern shore of our 'Ancient Atlantis,' that floated the trunks of tree ferns and branches of lepidodendron to Sandusky." The waters were warm in this Silurian sea and receiving the wild water from the island, with its load of degant rock, coupled with the difference of temperature, specific gravity and chemic composition refused to mingle and a current round the shore resulted, and this current gave the initial direction to the preglacial stream which we now denominate the Old Mohican, and which in after time carried not only the waters of the Waverly capped island, but of the virgin coal fields as well exactly between them to the great channel in the bed of Lake Erie.

As previously stated, a fringe of the drainage from the crest of the continental divide south of West Salem was carried into the Muddy fork of the Mohican. Now this stream follows a preglacial channel that drained the southeast face of the incline from Perrysburgh to Polk and Rowsburgh in Ashland county and passing between Rowsburgh in Ashland and Little Pittsburgh in Wayne county, it proceeded to the southwest corner of Chester township, where it entered Wayne county, and became a part and parcel of it. It then continued in a slightly irregular course southeast to near Blachleysville, on the bank of the Indian "Big Meadow" and the white man's "Big Prairie" in Plain township. Here it may have joined the large preglacial channel from Ashland, passing by Jeromesville to the village of Big Prairie, or Custaloga, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, where it entered the axial channel from Loudonville, now known as the Old Mohican.



But there is another possible, if not probable, way which I will try to explain. The entire south front or mouth of the Big Prairie was blocked by glacial drift piled into hills hundreds of feet high which turned the waters of both the Jerome and Muddy forks of the Mohican back upon themselves, creating a lake three hundred feet deep and one to three miles wide from Shreve and Big Prairie to near Jeromesville.

Now through this lake-creating barrier a deep and wide preglacial channel has been discovered at the "Heller's Tavern" cross roads, about one mile east of the Camp Station on the Ashland & Wooster railroad and this channel continues to the old town of Millbrook and on across the D. Myres farm (section 6, Franklin township) and connects with the Old Mohican near Millbrook Station on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad.

This valley would have been followed by the Ashland & Wooster railroad to the Camp clay plant from Millbrook village instead of from Custaloga, had not the engineer informed the projectors that their track could not be maintained, for the waters of the Big Prairie would rush—in spring floods—into the half-mile cut they would have to make through the glacial barrier, thus creating a col through which the waters would not only flood the railroad, but probably turn the Muddy fork of the Mohican into the Killbuck by Millbrook village, as the flood plain of the Big Prairie is over one hundred feet higher than the plain of the Killbuck.

The north end of this buried channel so nearly meets a projection of the Muddy fork near Blachleysville across sections 29 and 31 of Plain township that I think it probable the pre-glacial Muddy fork had its continuance to the axial channel—the Old Mohican—by this route, leaving the Jerome fork pass singly to some point between Shreve and Custaloga.

This completes my simple sketch of the northwest half of Wayne county's native rock formation and drainage lines and includes the townships of Congress, Chester, Plain, Clinton, Wooster, Wayne and Canaan; also parts of East Union, Greene and Milton.

There was a long time of waiting for the other half of Wayne county to be created. The years are marked by the million, for the Alleghany mountains were yet under the sea, their picturesque peaks were only a dream in the plan of evolution, and even when they were up in the mist of the dense atmosphere, there was a still longer wait before the broad arm of the ocean fretting between our primitive island and the west Alleghanies gave way to the carboniferous flora that preceded the formation and building up of the Alleghany coal fields, with the seven veins of coal and the intervening strata of shale, sand and conglomerate that now form the hills and vales of north-

eastern Wayne county, and include the townships of Paint, Sugar Creek, Baughman, Chippewa, Salt Creek and Franklin, with parts of East Union, Greene and Milton. Each of these is underlaid with coal, with occasional dove-tailings into the eroded channels of the Waverly.

Now that the rock foundation of half our county is completed, might it not be well to contemplate the structure and its surroundings while waiting the evolution of the other half and note the methods of the Maker and Keeper and Controller of the universe in His creation of a continent?

Let us place on a pinnacle of the rock which is now graced by Wooster University, a primitive man—a multi-millionaire (in years, not gold)—and push his “nature’s place” back in time a million years, but give him the sense of a troglodyte, for he must have a sentience sufficient to feel the moving of the spirit of God upon the waters around him and a perception of the spirit of development under his feet in the island, the first dry land in the United States, and which was then as a “babe in the womb,” but possessed of an indistinct uneasiness, waiting, but pulsing for the light that it might have life in the open. Time was not, for the sun was hid by the vapors surrounding the earth. The air was loaded with the heated earth’s distillate and in the earth was only a thrill like a shudder of “life in death” to give promise of a land plant that could live in this noxious air.

So only expectancy was beneath our millionaire’s feet and all that was before or behind him was the ocean,

“That glorious mirror where the Almighty’s form  
Glasses itself in tempests.  
That image of Eternity, from out whose slime  
The monsters of the deep are made.”

This awfulness was his environment; while the desolate, naked crags of Waverly sandstone, only relieved by the shrubless, lifeless, but soft expectant shale, was beneath him in the island, which, like a chrysalis in its cocoon, was waiting for its carbon case to break, that light might come in, and with light life to the land plant.

I say expectant shale, because in the shales we find more of the active principles of life than in all other strata. Whatever clumsy name you give to the initial that the world’s Ordainer and the world’s Sustainer placed in the earth to fructify it—“vis vita,” “primordial germ,” or “vital unit,” I refer you to Genesis, which says, “Whose seed is in itself upon the earth,” and geology says the shales are largely its keeper.

And these same shales dipped under the ocean, forming its bed and furnished the first seaweed for the first animal life, while the laws governing this evolution gave the formula, or working agency, by which Omnipotence creates continents and develops life on their surfaces. Distinctly had these laws been operating in the evolution of life in the waters, for the ocean was teeming with fishes which were early brought forth, receiving their food and oxygen from the water they could live in, when land plants could not.

But suddenly this monotony is broken and gives place to one of nature's creative convulsions. Our man on his pinnacle senses deep rumblings and dread tremblings. He is enveloped in lightnings and waves are dashed over him. The sea is rising and the island is tilting. It seems like the end of all things, but is only a second beginning, for when the catastrophe is over the ocean bed has taken the place of the sea. Virgin land is up for its first baptism in air. Nature's gestation is over and world has a new and added land with new aspirations and new potentialities. Evolution has a new field where we can study creative problems and note the factors and formula of development.

The surface of the new land is one of ooze and slime, entombing the mutilated bodies of fishes, and the salt of the sea is gathered into pools. But an age passes while the fresh waters from our island on the west and the Alleghanies is flooding the ooze and dissolving the salt and a dim light has entered through the vapors above, and our man on the mountain sees lichens clinging to the rocks, ferns and club mosses, and rushes growing between, while the lowest forms of animal life are feeding on the fronds in what is known as a coal marsh.

The coal plant must live and die in a swamp, for it must be covered with water or mud when it falls, or it will not be transformed into coal. Our multi-millionaire must wait thousands of years for this first cryptogamous forest to flourish and fade.

But the time comes at last, and, with another convulsion, the land with all its flora sinks from sight and the ocean is here again to receive the degradation of the hills on the east and on the west and spread them over this sunken virgin forest, that distillation may go on to purification and the forest be presented to the twentieth century as perfect coal, and denominated coal seam No. 1.

Another period passes with the sea dominant; but the flight of time is marked by change, and the bed of the sea is again inspired to rise, and on its breast and in its ooze to grow a new and completer coal forest, with higher orders of plant and animal life. So in the coals we find the fossil plants:



Totems, or Tribal Symbols. About three-fifths natural size.





the lepidodendron (the scaly tree), sometimes one hundred feet high and twelve feet in circumference; the beautiful sigillaria (the seal tree), the giant calamite, with hosts of lower forms of flowerless plants and these in such profusion that a coal forest represented a tropical jungle, in which insect life played a mysterious but conspicuous part.

These coal plants were the especial feature of the carboniferous age of the Mesozoic time; in fact, a necessity in its evolution and preparation for the future.

Plants are the only things that know how to manufacture living material out of inorganic mud; but plants do not take all their food from the earth, for they take up carbonic acid from the air through their leaves and decompose it, retain the carbon, and give off the oxygen.

Animal life takes up oxygen and gives off carbonic acid. Now during the carboniferous age the atmosphere was so charged with acid carbon that no animal could live in it if permanently out of the water, so these forests were inspired as a media to extract and lay up the carbon, and so utilize the destructive element to animal life, and lay it down in coal for the future use of man, for whose advent on earth the initial steps were being prepared.

Five times more this down of the ocean and up of the land was repeated. The new land with all its flora and fauna went down seven times, putting the forests to sleep in coal at each separate submergence and flattening the bones of primitive life to fossil, thus forming the seven veins of coal found in our Eastern hills.

Each time that the earth went down and the sea became master it brought immense loads of degraded rock that the wild waves had torn from the continent and dashed into sand and mud and spread them over its bottom; and these, with the ground-up corals and shells and pebbles rolled into marble forms, produced a new stratum between the coal seams and heightened the hills of our growing country.

As said above, seven times was it necessary for a forest to grow and appropriate the carbon in the air and lay it down in coal, to prepare a way for air-breathing animals to have a permanent home on its surface. In the last period of the coal formations the animal kingdom had greatly advanced. When the first coals were put down the forms of life were all of the water genera, but in the last we had a rich and varied terrestrial vegetation and many air-breathing animals, but there was a long lapse of time before the earth was fitted for the higher orders—the prelude to man. With the close of the carboniferous age, although our hills were completed and partially fitted for

terrestrial vegetation, yet the upper factors of the Mesozoic aeon—the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous ages—the ages of reptiles and birds, together with the Tertiary age, the age of mammals, was never represented in Ohio as in other parts of the world, for Ohio was out of the water and has so remained during all these ages. During all this vast period Wayne county was basking in a gradually developing sunshine, and growing immense forests and putting the leaves and dead branches down in humus, that grasses might grow and flowering plants spring up and bloom, birds multiply and render the forests vocal, preparing the way for man's advent in the county, which was partially achieved when the hills were completed in the new half of Wayne county. This new half is made up of other stuff than the first and older half, for the University hill is a million, if not millions of years older than the Experiment Station hill; the former's rocks represent the Silurian and Devonian aeons of the world's organic history and present the earliest forms of perfect life in their fossils, while the latter shows all the varied forms of flowerless plants, from ferns to sigillaria, but no bird enlivened the scene. The hills of the new half are made up of coal and conglomerate, capped with sandstone and limestone, chert and iron ore, through Wayne and Holmes counties, making, with the Waverly of the island, a bowl or hydrographic basin, shaped almost like a huge mussel shell. Its southwest end is found between Independence and Bellville in Richland county, and its axis is almost parallel with that of Lake Erie, and this axis followed the primordial current around the head of our Silurian island that carried the fresh water that flowed into the salt sea from the island, creating the "Newberry current" around the head of the "Incline" to the great northeast channel through the *initial* Lake Erie, and now, after the development of the coal measure hills, drains both the island and the virgin coal hills into a slightly curved channel passing distinctly from Loudonville to Sterling, and thence by Rocky river to Lake Erie, and now known as the Old Mohican, for in the ancient time all the branches of the Big Mohican drained northeast through this deep and wide waterway, running exactly between the base of the Silurian island and the carboniferous conglomerate.

The rock floor of this river—that no man ever saw—is at Loudonville, two hundred and sixty-two feet above Lake Erie; at the railroad bridge over the Lake fork, two hundred and forty-five; at Odel's lake, two hundred and twenty-eight; at Big Prairie, two hundred and fourteen; at Custaloga, two hundred and ten; Shreve, two hundred; near Millbrook Station, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and one and a half miles south of Wooster, one hundred and forty-seven feet. At the Mock farm, section 6, East Union town-

ship, no rock was struck at one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five feet. Wellhead, three hundred and forty-five, which proves less than one hundred and sixty; but here we encounter mountains of drift, and no wells have been drilled into them, so the channel is obscured, but near Orrville it enters the great Orrville swamp, or lake, and through it the channel proceeds to Sterling, where is found four hundred and nine feet of drift and the rock floor many feet below the present face of Lake Erie. From this you see the channel's decline from Loudonville to Sterling, and the Black fork from Mansfield follows an old preglacial bed, having the same general decline to Loudonville, while the Jerome fork from Ashland, the Muddy fork from Rowsburgh, the Little Killbuck from West Salem and the reversed Killbuck from Millersburgh all show a similar descent into the axial channel—the Old Mohican. The continental divide leaves Richland county near Independence, passes irregularly through Holmes county to Chestnut ridge, between the Black and Wolf creeks, here crosses Killbuck and proceeds to the south of Baltic, Ragersville and Dundee, and connects with the divide noted by Frank Leverett as crossing the Big Sugar creek between Strausburgh and Canal Dover. So the rim of the elongated bowl commenced near Garden Isle in the "Harrisville Swamp," and included West Salem, Polk, Ashland, Mansfield, Bellville, Killbuck, Dundee, Massillon, Warwick and practically ended at the River Styx and the preglacial drainage lines from this crest of highest hills all converged to a central axis—the Old Mohican.

Those from the island side have been noted, and I will now briefly indicate the principal ones from the carboniferous side. The first on the west was a small channel coming in just south of Loudonville and draining the high hills of Hanover township; it is now crossed by the new bed of the Clear fork. Drake's valley, from Nashville to Lakeville, marks the line of the second. The third drained the limestone hills of Ripley township and entered the main waterway just west of Shreve. This takes us to the south exposure of the limestone ridge of Ripley township, and all its waters were directed by the dip of the rock to the Paint Valley channel, which started near Nashville and entered the Killbuck near Holmesville. The next and principal tributary is the great Killbuck channel, in which the waters are now reversed from the col at Killbuck village. This valley gradually widens and deepens until it enters the Old Mohican between Wooster and Shreve. The sixth channel is a smaller one, coming in between coal hills, two miles south of Millersburgh. The seventh comes in through a fissure between Holmesville and Holmes county infirmary. It is now occupied in part by Martin's creek. The channel is wide and two hundred feet deep. The eighth



in order drained a large part of Salt Creek and Paint townships in both Wayne and Holmes counties, and the valley is probably of more importance to the people of Wayne county than all the others combined, for it furnishes a series of flowing wells of purest water. Its head is represented by Dry run, passing down a fissure between the hills southwest of the south branch of Salt creek, and ended in the Salt creek valley near the tile factory, below Fredericksburgh. At this point is located the col in the big Salt creek, and over this broken-down col the waters now go tearing over a rocky bed and between rock hills to Holmesville, where the debris is landed in beautiful terraces. From Fredericksburgh the old channel passed almost due north to old Edinburgh, where it was joined by a preglacial channel coming in from Kidron by Apple creek. It then took a northwest direction through the valley of the Apple creek to Honeytown, where it entered the Old Mohican. The ninth is the mysterious Big Sugar creek, a reversed stream, the col being near the falls below Beach City. The next is Newman's creek, that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad follows from Massillon to Orrville. The eleventh is represented by Patton's lake, Fox lake and Red run. The twelfth is represented by Chippewa creek, now forming the west head of the Tuscarawas, which is known to be a reversed stream from near Strausburgh.

Here I must call your attention to a feature in the location of these preglacial channels that will assist you in determining the necessity of the axial channel or Old Mohican, and it will be better understood by referring to the accompanying map, viz.: All the channels described enter the axial channel through fissures or gorges in the hills that deepen and widen as they proceed from the hills to their mouths, and this explains the mystery of Sugar creek, Newman's creek and Chippewa creek, whose waters now trend out, but in preglacial times flowed in. Their mouths were filled with drift to a point above their source, and the streams of necessity reversed. Newman's creek, which now empties into the Tuscarawas near Massillon, is the remains of an old glacial marsh, with its widest end opening into the Old Mohican, and it seems plain that this "Shades of Death," as the pioneers called it, marks the line of a preglacial channel trending north and west. The Chippewa creek channel is, from a geological and glaciological standpoint, the most important of all, for it has been surmised that the Old Mohican went through this channel to Warwick, and then by the Copley marsh to the Cuyahoga, and thence to Lake Erie. My first objection to this is that I have found another and better way through which the waters could pass, and my second objection is based on geological and physical principles. The Chippewa

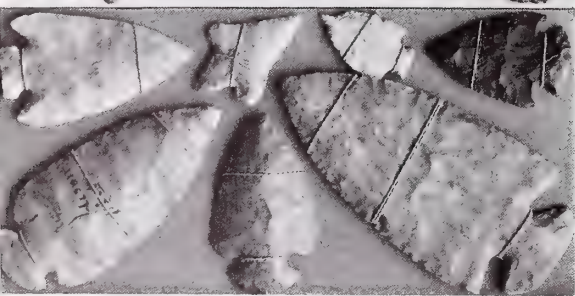




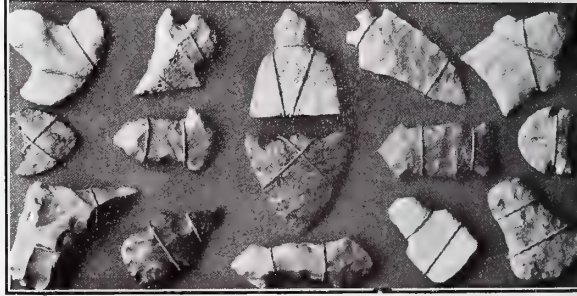
Types of Beveled and Serrated Knives found in Wayne County.  
About one-half natural size.



Upper Part: Types of Black Flint Arrow Points and Knives.  
Lower Part: Fancy Jasper and Chalcedony Artefacts.  
About one-half natural size.



Upper Part: Effigy Artefacts representing Buffalo Skulls, Wolf  
and Fox Heads, Tadpoles, Fishes Etc.  
Lower Part: Jasper Implements with beveled Base.  
About one-half natural size.



Upper Part: Flint Digging Implements of Unique Shape.  
Lower Part: Jasper Implements of Unusual Forms.  
About one-half natural size.



creek channel passes over carboniferous conglomerate that contained a vein of coal, and here is a breach through a fissure in the hills which shows them to have been cut through, as with pick and shovel, which is not consistent with their formation, but which is in accord with a law of physics, viz.: Dammed-up waters will select the point of least resistance in seeking a lower level; and here was an immense lake bounded by hard and high hills, and as the lake was still rising from the melting ice of the glacier's front, there must be found an outlet, and at last nature furnished it in two notches in the east hills, the one over Chippewa creek and the other over Newman's creek. Through these the rising waters rushed, disintegrating and transporting the obstructing material, until the two channels were formed that now constitute the west head of the Tuscarawas. In sections 26 and 25 of Chippewa township coal mines are operated by drift less than a mile apart and the veins are on the same level, with the creek between them. These veins were certainly united in preglacial times, and my firm belief is that the waters of the Old Mohican went from the Orrville lake across the Chippewa channel, receiving it as a tributary from section 26, through Chippewa Lake to Rocky river, and thence to the great preglacial river or channel in Lake Erie.

#### GLACIATION IN WAYNE COUNTY.

In calling attention to the influences of the glaciers—for there were several stages, each with an advance and retreat—I direct your minds to the agencies God made use of to beautify and bring more complete “seed time and harvest” to Ohio's Eden—Wayne county.

I will not speculate on the many theories that have been brought forth to account for the glaciers' formation and coming; will simply say they are confined to two principal schools, first, that dependent on the procession of the equinoxes, which is supposed to induce alternates of intense cold and tropical heat twice in twenty-one thousand years; second, the annular theory, which presuppose that the earth, in its earliest history, was surrounded with belts or rings, as Saturn is now, and that these belts of dense vapor shut out the direct light of the sun and so induced an even, warm temperature, as in a hothouse, from pole to pole, allowing the huge mammoth to roam amid giant palms up to the Arctic circle. That these belts—the distillate of the earth's furnace—successively came within the earth's attraction and fell to the earth; the heaviest first; the carbons that gave nourishment to our coal forests. Later, and finally, the dense aqueous vapors, which by the earth's rotation were carried to the poles and fell as snow, to be converted into ice, which we call a glacier, and which must move through its own weight. My sympathies combine the two as causes. What we do know positively is that a broad



sheet of ice, many thousands of feet thick, formed in the north and moved south toward the equator, tearing off the tops of the Canadian highlands in its progress, and carrying a part of its load to Ohio, where, by the sun's heat, the ice was melted and its grist deposited in the form of drift and silt and till. This high mountain of ice, calculated by some to be eleven thousand feet in thickness, with gravity pulling and some inherent mysterious force propelling it, crept slowly south, having no respect for the igneous rocks of Canada, but leveled the ledges of her Laurentian hills, tore the pinnacles to pieces and took up and incorporated the product as a part and parcel of itself. As it proceeded south the sun's heat commenced its disintegration, and great rivers were formed on its top, over its front and underneath it. And in these rivers were rolled the angular blocks of Canadian granite, until they were rounded into boulders or "nigger heads" and cobblestones, to be deposited on Wayne county by the million. Nor was this all, for "though the mills of the gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small"; so the softer material, as shales, was ground to powder, and the crushed fragments of quartz, feldspar and hornblend were rolled into pebbles and deposited as boulders, clays and gravels. After leaving Canada with its load of granite and gravel, the line of direction of the glacier in its advance was largely determined, over what is now Lake Erie, by the deep and wide channel of a preglacial river, called by Newberry, in his geological report, Erie river, a river which "no man ever saw."

This river was largely made up of the great volumes of water pouring from the Old Mohican through Rocky river and through the equally deep channel of the Cuyahoga, supplemented by the flood from Black river and that from the drainage channels of the entire watershed of the south end of the lake. All these channels are supposed to have converged into one, forming the "Erie river," and its channel formed a path or mould for the viscous moving body of ice to follow in its advance, paralleling what is now Lake Erie. That such a mould will modify the course of the ice, I refer you to Professor G. F. Wright's "Ice Age in North America," page 335. When the glacier had passed from the soft shale, where it had plowed out a bed for Lake Erie to lie in, and had shaped and grooved the hard limestone for the islands near Sandusky, it met in its progress a barrier of massive and resistant limestone and waterline, capped with firm Waverly, gradually rising to a height of eight hundred feet above the bottom of the lake, constituting the southeast watershed of Lake Erie. This obstacle had to be overcome or compromised with, for there is nothing to stop such a moving mass of polar ice in its advance, *save solar heat*. Ice is commonly looked upon as a solid, and

a child has said, "Ice is water asleep," but ice is not a solid, and if asleep, it is somnambulistic, and walks in its sleep. Ice is no more a solid than honey, or lava, for its molecules move upon each other from some mysterious cause, aside from gravitation, inducing change of form and position, and here it must have acted against gravity, for the glacier crept on and up the obstructing mountain, crushed its strata, deepened its ravines, scored its rocks, as a plane grooves wood, and left its "hall marks" as striae on the hill-sides. Reaching the rocky summit, it seemed to hesitate before smoothing the crags of Waverly and dropped part of its load with its heaviest boulders on the north edge of the hill, and so changed the line of highest hills constituting the continental divide. It then passed on in nearly a direct line south as far as Newark in Licking county. A moving viscous body, meeting an obstruction that reacts against gravity, will, by a law of physics, manifest increased lateral pressure, and bulge, and the bulging will be in the line of least resistance. Now, at a point northeast of the resisting hills on the lake front, just where we would expect the reaction against gravity to be greatest, we find a low col made up of the basin of the Cuyahoga river, four and one-half miles wide, and the gorge of the Rocky river, three miles wide and only seven miles of hills between them—fourteen and one-half miles of space and seven and one-half miles of it open to below the lake's bottom. And this, supplemented by the wide mouth of Black river as a lateral, and, centrally, the channel of the Old Mohican to direct the bulb. Would it be in reason to suppose that nature would violate her own laws, reject the physical invitation and not send a lobe into the mouths of these hungry rivers? She did accept the challenge and projected a lobule into the fissure. In proof, I direct you to the present extension of glacial tongues in Alaska, which generally follow this law, and to Professor Wright's "Ice Age in North America," pages 174 to 235, demonstrated and recorded striae on the rocks, which on the hills of Summit county are directed southwest, and on the waverly of Ashland and Richland counties the scorings are directed southeast, and these scorings, if projected, would meet in the Old Mohican. The moraines are also in proof of this, for the terminals are deepest on the sides where the embarrassing hills modified the laterals, but did not prevent a marked central moraine for ten miles below Wooster, as well as to the north, and a silting of the lower reaches to Millersburgh. This valley of the Old Mohican and Killbuck furnished the groove of direction, with only gently curved variation from a right line across Medina and Wayne counties to Millersburgh, in Holmes county, where there is a more marked curve of the valley to the west, ending at the col near Killbuck Village. The width of this lobule of

the glacier extended from Canton, in Stark, to Loudonville, in Ashland county, and the lobe was arrested or ended just before reaching the continental divide of the coal-measures. It was stranded as a semicircle, its front presenting as a bent bow, which a little more than subtends the south front of Wayne county; the bow string is about thirty miles long from Canton to Loudonville, while its central projection from this line is about eight miles, extending to below Millersburgh, with the Killbuck channel as a fixed arrow in the bent bow. On the outside of this bow from Dundee, in Tuscarawas, to near Brinkhaven, in Holmes county, where the north and south divide crosses the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad, the landscape is the most picturesque in this section of Ohio, made so by the ravines of erosion created by the rushing waters of the melting ice, and the great masses of stone broken from the arresting hills and tumbled into the valleys. Near Dundee, blocks that I have measured are twenty-five by fifteen by six feet above ground, and how far below no one can tell, and any one who has traveled on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad from Millersburgh to Mount Vernon has wondered at the multitude and magnitude of the surface rocks along the track, especially near Glenmont, many looking like small houses, while the smaller ones render the ground untillable; and all these rocks were torn from the tops of the immediate hills by the force of the glacier just as its power of progress was spent, or arrested by the sun's rays. This lobe of the glacier seems to have been detached from the main body just where the coal measures end below Loudonville, for the main mountain of ice slid on south over the smoother face of the Waverly that skirts the coal measures to below Newark before it was deflected, a distance of forty miles. Now, it was this arrested lobe of the glacier that brought the load of material that changed the entire topography of the hydrographic basin described in this paper, from Cleveland to Millersburgh and from Massillon to Mansfield. But particularly in Wayne county was its burden of "Life in Death" put down, giving a new physiognomy and a new physiology to the landscape. The remodeled features of this perspective scene, with its fresh expression, made the face of this valley a thing of beauty to the eye and a blessing to agricultural interests. The angular hills and gorge-like valleys were rounded up into gentle swells and smoothed out into graceful undulations, and the food of the glacial grist was so disposed, digested and fitted for assimilation that hill and dale rejoiced in verdure unsurpassed, and there was left as our inheritance as fine a grazing and wheat growing section as the sun shines on. But our old waterways were obliterated, filled with drift hundreds of feet above their holding, and new drainage channels must be cre-





Ceremonial Stones made from Black and Banded Slate. About one-half natural size.



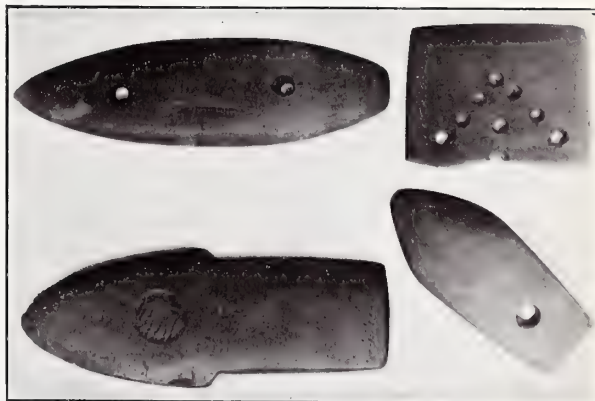
Types of Ungrooved Axes, or Celts, found in Wayne County. One-sixth natural size.



Symbol of the Sun, used in Sun-Worship, showing Points of Compass and Rays of Light. Made of fine Sandstone. Found in a Mound near Wooster. About one-half natural size. 1 inch thick, Face rounded.



Types of Grooved Axes found in Wayne County. One-sixth natural size



Ceremonial Stones made from Black and Banded Slate. About one-half natural size.





ated, a few of which, together with their mode of formation, I will attempt to describe. The Clear fork of the Mohican followed, in part, the old channel to near Perrysville, but was here obstructed in its course to the Black fork gorge by drift, the obliterated channel being now distinguished by two small lakes or kettle holes between the high gravel knolls that turned the waters. The deflected stream then cut a new channel southeast to the Mohican, its newness being demonstrated by numerous falls, the most picturesque being Lyons Falls, where the stream cuts down into the crumbling red sandstone of the Waverly immediately below the carboniferous conglomerate of an outlying coal hill, revealing many beautiful casts of fossil. The Black fork was blocked by moraine material where the Killbuck lobe of the glacier became fixed on the Loudonville hills, and its entire old channel—the Old Mohican—was filled to an insurmountable height with drift. But the pent-up waters formed a notch or low col in the hills one mile south of the village of Loudonville, where the diverted Clear fork rejoined it, and, uniting their forces, cut a narrow gorge through hills that now stand four hundred and twenty-five feet above the rock-bottomed and rock-banked Mohican. Here a mountain of sandstone and shale was cut in two, as you would cut a loaf of bread. The next new stream starts between Funk and Tylertown, where, because the old channel in the Big Prairie was walled up by a glacial dam three hundred feet high, creating the lake noted above, from Custaloga to Jeromesville, the Muddy and Jerome forks of the Mohican were compelled to mingle their waters and tear down a low breach in the north and south divide near Fort Tyler into a gorge two hundred feet deep and three miles long to gain, at Rochester Mill, a preglacial channel coming down from Mohicanville. Another glacial or post-glacial stream was created east of Orrville from the Newman's creek swamp to the Tuscarawas at Massillon, when the pent-up waters of the Orrville lake, whose flood plain was high as the surrounding hills—cut a narrow channel through a fissure in the coal hills and so reversed a preglacial stream, sending its water up the hill instead of down; the immense morainic hills on the south held the waters of the melting glacier above, until sediment accumulated as high or higher than the gorge, when they cut through the carboniferous divide to the Tuscarawas at Massillon, the stream bed being fifty feet higher than that of Killbuck.

The Chippewa creek, which was the northern outlet of the great lake extending from near Orrville to above Chippewa lake in Medina county and across to near Smithville and Creston, cut a channel through the carboniferous conglomerate to a lower level and now forms the west head of the Tuscarawas river.

The Old Killbuck, which headed in Wayne township, was diverted by the moraine at Creston and cut a channel seven miles long to Burbank, from whence it found an outlet up the channel of the preglacial Black river to the divide near Overton, and here it cut its way to the present Killbuck.

#### LAKES AND SWAMPS.

The topography of Wayne county is rendered distinctly picturesque by the location of its lakes and swamps, and in this, as in all other descriptions, I include the area bounded by the surveys and acts of the General Assembly of Ohio in the year 1808. This extended the south line of the county to the Greenville treaty line, and the west line to include one tier of townships in Ashland county. This becomes an absolute necessity in presenting a topographic picture, for the escarpments of Holmes and the rivulets and creeks that form the heads of the two Mohicans, the Adamic father and mother of the Big Prairie, are but parts of one great whole.

All the lakes of the county, both open and silted up, are found to have their centers in preglacial gorges and their lateral margins are the rock banks of the preglacial streams, covered light or heavy by glacial drift. They are mostly confined to the eroded channels of the Devonian island and the channel of the Old Mohican, which runs exactly between the island and rock hills of the carboniferous. Odel's and Chippewa lakes are examples of the latter, while Greenlee's, Marthy's, Round and Long lakes, in Lake township, Ashland county, form a chain making a preglacial channel from Mohicanville to near Lakeville, where it entered the channel of the Old Mohican. Brown's lake and Manly's lake, though the former is very deep and fast closing over with turf, are simply kettle holes in the moraine where large masses of ice have become detached from the retreating glacier's front and so covered with gravel and sand that the sun could not melt them for centuries, but finally the sun was supreme—the gravel covering went to the bottom and the lakes were formed.

Fox lake and Patton's lake are located in the gorge that was drainage channel for the coal hills of eastern Baughman township; and there is much evidence that Fox lake is an immense artesian well. The waters flowing from the hills into the Tamarack swamp, through the preglacial channel noted above, into Patton's lake, and from here, in an undercurrent, to Fox lake, on the north side of which is found impenetrable morainic material, and the obstructed water rises through a gravel vent as it would through a drill hole. This would correspond to the great flowing wells near Sterling,

those at Fredericksburg and Apple Creek, and especially those along the Sugar creek in East Union township—in fact, all the flowing wells of the county are in such channels. The silted-up lakes spoken of above were, to the pioneers, *impenetrable swamps*, but many are now drained, and so converted into our most fertile plains, the principal ones being the Big Prairie, Killbuck Bottoms and the onion fields around Sterling and Creston. For centuries a rank vegetation grew on them, which falling each year and chemically and physically mixing with the silt of the glacier and wash of the hills, produces an inexhaustible soil, the richest in the county. There were many morainic islands in the swamp lakes which stood above the waters of even the spring floods, and bore a harvest of finest forest trees and verdure unsurpassed.

But the silting up of the lakes was not all; this gift of nature's God was smoothly spread over every inch of Wayne county's surface; the old channels of erosion were filled beyond their holdings, in many of them the drift is over two hundred feet in depth, and near Sterling in the channel of the Old Mohican we find it four hundred and nine feet, in the Big Prairie the silt and drift and till measures one hundred and seventy-two feet, and Killbuck valley shows one hundred and eighty-four feet. The angular hills and ragged valleys were rounded into graceful swells and undulations; there is not an angular nor jagged hilltop in the county, but all are domelike in their contour, with gently declining sides that enter peaceful valleys. The islands in these old lakes furnished cover for a great variety of wild animals, some fierce, some foul, but most of them the delight of the hunter and the joy of his wife and children when he could bring them home, and his wife set them steaming on the table. The elk and the deer, the bear and the panther, the wildcat and the wolf, the fox and the raccoon, the porcupine and the rabbit, made a forest family, with the pheasant and wild turkey, the quail and the woodcock, but the birds of prey were also here, the bald eagle and fish hawk, the buzzard and chicken hawk feasted where they could, and the rattlesnake and copperhead lay in wait for the unwary. In the waters were found the beaver and the otter, the mink and the muskrat, and the finest fish for their food, and over the meadows that skirted the hills and surrounded the swamps the turf was trod into paths by the buffalo and pierced by the pointed hoof of the deer. Christopher Gist, in his travels for the Ohio Land Company in 1750 and 1751 and later in 1753, when he accompanied General Washington (then Major) in an exploring trip through Ohio, mentions large herds of bison, thirty and forty in a drove, along the Wallhonding and Mohican, and my old-time friend, old Tom Culbertson, had seven skulls of buffalo on his porch



near Millbrook, found on the farm of D. Myers, one mile east of Millbrook village. But when numbers of wild game is considered, we must look to the ducks and geese and swans that stopped long in their migrations to frolic in the waters and feast on the bordering vegetation. To say the ducks were by the million, the geese by the thousand and the swans by the hundred is telling a truth with much modesty, for at times the sky would be obscured when they were lighting on or rising from the water. And the low thunder of their wings on the wind was a wonder, while their quacking was a whole Fourth of July with Chinese crackers. But the crown for numbers must be given to the passenger pigeon, whose habit was to feast in the daytime on the acorns of the "Pocock Woods" and at night go to the alderbushes of the swamp to sleep (the Pocock woods was a solid body of oak timberland of one thousand acres, with many associate tracts).

The best way I can illustrate "numbers" will be by relating my experience in the fall of 1849, when, as a boy, I went with A. Call and J. Allerman, one night, to get a "mess of pigeons." We repaired to the alder swamp half a mile south of Millbrook, Call with a torch and I with a bag. When a rod in the swamp, we stopped, and while Call held the torch and the tip end of an alder branch to keep it steady and from flying up, Allerman picked off the birds, pinched their heads and dropped them into the bag, which I held open. The birds from five branches filled the bag, a large gunny sack with a wide mouth. The branches were bent half to the ground by the weight, and the birds were so blinded and dazed by the light that they could not fly. Even as late as 1862 a man by name of Schamp, living near "Sharp's Bridge," had a large net, in which he caught immense numbers, enticing the birds to his place by "stool pigeons," surrounded with food, then throwing the net over them. Many a morning I saw him drive into Shreve with a two-horse wagonbed full to the cover. He would sell them for twenty-five cents a dozen or a "shilling," if he could get no more, at Wooster. And yet the Killbuck swamp was not the only remarkable pigeon roost, for in a paper by Professor G. F. Wright, of Oberlin, describing a visit to Lodi and the "Harrisville swamp" (now the great celery farm north of Burbank), and which is almost a part of Wayne county, for its drainage to the south is into the Killbuck, says: "This swamp furnished one of the most famous pigeon roosts in the country, or, indeed, in the world. I trust some of the older people of Lodi will collect together and write out for the benefit of the world and future generations the facts concerning this roost. I am told that in early times, when the pigeons gathered to their resting place toward night, or flew away in the early morning, the heavens were darkened as by a cloud and the

noise of their wings resembled that of a strong wind in the treetops of a pine forest. It is said that after dark one had but to go to the edge of the bushes and startle the sleeping birds so that they should fly into the air, when he could kill them in almost any quantities by throwing a stick upwards at random. The birds must have been reckoned by the million. A company was formed in New York City to capture them in immense quantities for the New York market. \* \* \* It is one of those remarkable phenomena which will pass out of the knowledge of the world, unless the facts are soon collected and put on record."

We think this a fitting place to briefly record them. The detail of their coming and going will never be written, and, if written, could not be understood by the generations to come, for the passenger pigeon is gone forever. A late notice in the papers offers three hundred dollars for a single pair, hoping that in some wild region a pair may still be found. They are like the bison, the bear, the elk and the deer, and the associate Indian, together with all the "wild things of the swamps," lost eternally to Wayne county, in the evolution of the white man's brain, and the contemplation of it prompts the old inhabitant to say:

"I feel like one who treads alone  
Some banquet hall deserted,  
Whose friends have fled, whose loves are dead,  
And all but me departed."

#### HUMAN RELICS IN THE DRIFT OF WAYNE COUNTY.

The question whether or not man existed in North America during any part of the great ice age has during the past few years attracted an unusual amount of attention and awakened not a little controversy. It is not one that can be easily solved. Evidence comes in slowly, and the cases not absolutely conclusive. Indeed, it is this fact that gives ground for the controversy. So many elements of uncertainty gather round the problem that to eliminate them all from every investigation is at present impossible, and the conclusion in each case rendered to that degree indeterminate. But despite this difficulty, we must recollect that in many previous cases anthropologists have been guided by cumulative evidence and it would be in the highest degree illogical to deny it value in scientific investigation. The accumulation of a number of cases, each in itself falling short of absolute

proof, may yet render the acceptance of their common conclusion more rational than its rejection, especially in the absence of any rebutting argument or position. By such methods of reasoning did the glacial theory finally supplant the diluvial, and by like means has the iceberg hypothesis slowly yielded to that of the more widely extended sheet of land ice. Indeed, it is not too much to say that every doctrine in natural science, even the most widely accepted and firmly believed, rests at bottom on this—*that it is more rational to admit than to deny.*

It is, consequently, of great importance that every fact that even seemingly connects man with the ice age in North America should be made known. That the evidence which it furnishes should be strictly and severely examined and the exact value ascertained, since only by the multiplication of such instances can the desired accumulation be obtained. Acting in accordance with the above belief and because I know the artifact to be an honest find, I present a stone, called the "moccasin last stone," in connection with a mass of the cemented gravel in which it was found. The accompanying engraving is an exact representation of the stone, and I put it forward for the honest criticism of anthropologists and archaeologists. It must stand on its own merits, and will probably commend itself with different degrees of credibility and force to different readers, according to their mental bias and their perspective view of its different elements.

The facts of the finding are as follows: In the spring of 1894 workmen were engaged in hauling road material from a bank or hill of glacial gravel on the bank of the Killbuck. The bank was near the Killbuck bridge on the Columbus road, one mile southwest of Wooster, Ohio. Running through the bank, as is not seldom the case in similar material, was a layer of conglomerate formed by the infiltration of carbonate of lime, or iron oxide, or both, from the upper part of the mass. During the work one of the men, Marion McCoy, struck his pick into this layer and threw down a small mass, which in falling broke up and disclosed to the shoveler, Simon Bender, the stone above mentioned, "a petrified human foot," as the finder called it. The stone now, when placed in an Indian moccasin, fits it as accurately as a shoemaker's last does a boot, hence the name, "moccasin last stone." A further description of the finding of the stone will be better illustrated and understood by reading the affidavits of two of the workmen, J. H. Fraim, the director, and S. Bender, the finder (I have similar affidavits from each of the workmen, particularly F. Bierley), which I here insert. It will be noticed that they say the soil and some "gravel had been removed from the top."

"State of Ohio, Wayne County, ss:

"Personally appeared before me the undersigned, Simon Bender, who by me being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That about May, 1884, I was loading gravel at the Frederick Bierley gravel bank, just south-east of Wooster, when some digger (I think Marion McCoy) was bringing down gravel for me to shovel. The part of the bank from which we were loading was a wide band where the stones were all stuck together by some stuff that had run between them, and this layer was about fifteen to seventeen feet below the surface of the hill and had to be broken apart with a pick. While the man with the pick (I think McCoy) threw down a small bunch of this it broke apart by falling and revealed the stone now before me and which I afterward sold to Dr. Todd. I picked it up and knocked off the stones that were sticking to it and showed it to the men present, viz.: F. Bierley, Jacob Kester, Josiah Fraim, Marion McCoy and others. I and some others thought it an Indian foot turned to stone, but the toes were not there. I do not know the width of the layer of stone that was stuck together, but I do know that this stone came from about the middle of it, and that the layer was fifteen or sixteen feet from the surface of the hill. I took the stone to one side, but J. Fraim wanted it, and he took it and wrapped it in his coat, laid it in another place, but I kept an eye on him, and saw where he put it, and when work was done I went and got and took it home with me where I tried to further clean it by knocking off all the pebbles that were sticking to it. I also rubbed it with another stone to smooth off the sticky stuff so it would be fit to sell, but I could not get it all off and I then took it to Doctor Todd and sold it to him for twenty-five cents. The stone could not have fallen in from any other place, for it was in the stones that were stuck together, and no one had it to change it before I sold it to Doctor Todd.

"SIMON A. BENDER."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of December, A. D. 1897.

CHARLES C. JONES,

"Deputy Clerk Probate Court, Wayne County, Ohio."

"State of Ohio, Wayne County, ss:

"Personally appeared before me the undersigned, Josiah H. Fraim, who being by me first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that I was present at Frederick Bierley's gravel bank when the stone now before me and belonging to Doctor J. H. Todd, known as the 'moccasin last stone,' was found. We were hauling gravel from the bank to the road in the spring of 1894. The bank is about twenty-three or more feet from where the wagon stood to the top. We were working from the face at the bottom. There is



a thick layer running through the bank where all the stones are cemented firmly together, that is called 'conglomerate' by Doctor Todd. This layer is about eighteen feet from the surface of the hill. While one of the workmen was throwing down this layer with a pick, he detached a small mass of cemented stones which broke apart when it fell and showed the stone above mentioned. Some one picked it up and knocked the other stones from it; we then all looked at it, and Mr. McCoy handed it to me and I wrapped it in my coat and laid it away to put in my collection, but when I went for it some one had taken it. I afterwards learned it was Simon Bender. I know the stone came from the conglomerate layer and could not have fallen from the surface, for there were still many small pieces of gravel and much cement sticking to it. As to the depth from the surface at which the stone was found, I did not measure it, but thought it was eighteen feet, and I have since looked at the bank and am now confirmed in the opinion. Another point is that soil and some gravel had been taken from the surface at some previous time, so now no grass grows on it. The amount of this, if known, would add to the depth of the stone.

JOSIAH H. FRAM.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 27th day of November,  
A. D. 1897.

CHARLES C. JONES,

"Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court, Wayne County, Ohio."

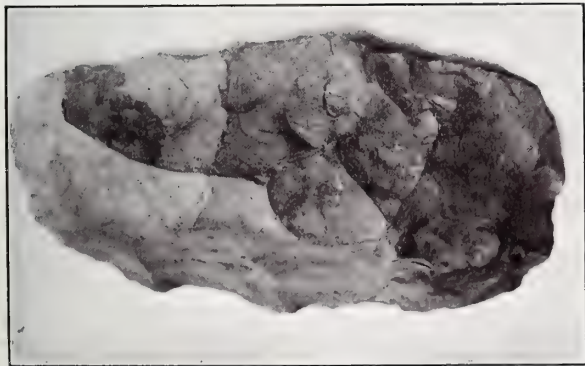
I personally know this to be true, for over sixty years ago I lived with my father one-quarter mile from the hill and saw them hauling gravel from the top, and I know this was continued at intervals to complete the road across the bottom, this being the only coarse gravel available. How much was taken from the top is only conjecture, but I measured from the present surface to the point where the stone was found, and it proved to be seventeen feet.

#### GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT.

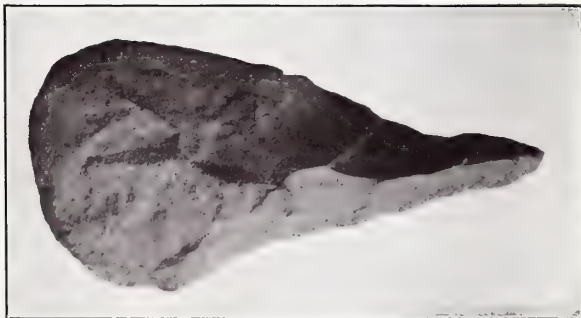
The Killbuck flows in one of the preglacial valleys of Wayne county, which here is three-fourths of a mile wide and is filled to the depth of one hundred and eighty-four feet by wash from the north. Its general direction is nearly along the meridian. Near Wooster the Apple creek comes in from the northeast, and has pushed the Killbuck over to the western side of the valley, where it is cutting into the shale that forms the walls of its channel in a few places, though for the most part its banks show only the rounded undulating topography of the glacial hills. Through this gravel overlying the shale many years ago a wagon road was cut from east to west, crossing the Killbuck, and since that time gravel has been taken from it, first from the top, then from the side, for road making, so that a considerable excavation



Tooth of Mammoth, Weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Pounds, found in Muck Swamp near Fredericksburgh, Wayne County.



Pre- or Inter-Glacial Implement found in Railroad Cut West of Wooster. About one-half natural size.



Pre- or Inter-Glacial Tomahawk found in Glacial Deposit South of Wooster. About one-half natural size.



now exists. The top of the bank was originally over forty feet above the water of the Killbuck, and the gravel excavated shows from twenty-three to twenty-five feet of nearly perpendicular face. The bed consists of unstratified material of various sizes, from stones weighing about two pounds down to sand, and the bed of conglomerate above referred to is about four to six feet in thickness and traverses the hill horizontally, and is composed of similar materials. Beyond all question, the hill is one of the morainic mounds deposited by the Killbuck lobe of the glacier during its retreat. And there is not the slightest ground for supposing that it has been disturbed or in any way moved since its deposition. The Killbuck has never since the ice age been at a level measurably higher than it is today. All the above geological facts were confirmed by the late Professor Claypole, a geologist and archaeologist of wide reputation, then of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, who ten years ago examined the locality and the stone, pronouncing the stone a genuine prehistoric relic, confirmed the above geology and advised the publication of the finding.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE STONE.

First look at the picture and know that the material is a moderately fine sandstone, greenish yellow in color, such as is abundant in the drift of the region, and calls for no particular notice or comment. The "foot" measures eight and one-half inches in length by three inches and two and one-half inches in other directions, and so fairly resembles a last that the finder's name for it may well be allowed to pass. But the noteworthy fact, and the one which justifies the full detail here attempted, is that the stone *bears evident traces of human handiwork* and use. At the flat end it shows signs of having served the purpose of a pestle or muller for grinding or pounding, and over most of its surface, especially at and about the thinner end, it is covered with the pits or pick marks usually seen on worked stones of this nature, such as greenstone axes, celts, etc. Had it been found in usual circumstances, any collector would unhesitatingly have put it into his cabinet as a common Indian or prehistoric pestle, but the depth at which it was found, seventeen feet from present surface and probably twenty to twenty-four below original surface, and the peculiar details of its discovery, invest it with a new and special interest in the eyes of the archaeologist.

#### CONCLUSION.

The following inferences seem to be legitimate from the data already given and upon others to be mentioned below :



First, the stone is a relic of human workmanship. Its flat end bears all usual signs of having been used as a muller or pestle such as are common among the prehistoric remains of the county. Its opposite end is covered with the pick marks used in stones that have been wrought by human hands. These pick marks, though most abundant at the rounded end, are visible over most of the surface except on the flat end, which is smoothed, as is usual in these pestles.

Second. Being found in the glacial gravel and at the depth mentioned above, seventeen feet, it is not rational to urge its subsequent introduction by accident or design. The depth is too great for tree roots or burrowing animals or cracks; no trees are growing on the spot, nor is the gravelly soil of such a nature as to allow deep cracks, while the cement holds the stones together. A large block, twelve by eighteen inches, that fell with the stone has lain in my yard since 1894, exposed to the weather, and but few pebbles have fallen from it.

Third. In further proof of the above inference is the fact that it came from the bed of conglomerate in the drift, and was so firmly cemented to other pebbles lying with it that the workmen who found it had trouble in breaking them from it, and Bender could not scour off the cement with another stone. The position and depth of the conglomerate in the bank being ascertained, all doubts regarding the position of the stone are necessarily removed.

Fourth. Further, in consideration of the above facts, it is impossible to doubt that the stone is of the same age as the other materials of the conglomerate; that it was buried at the same time; that it has been subject to the same influences. In fact, that it is an integral part of the conglomerate as much as the other stones composing the same.

Fifth. One more possible objection must be noticed, as it can be met by a fact. It may be said that the marks on the stone are recent and have been made since it was found. Setting aside the distinct and positive testimony of the finders, as given in their affidavits, already quoted, we may add that close examination discloses the fact that the *stalagmitic encrustation still remaining fills many of the pick marks in the stone*, proving that it is of later date. Very fortunately, the well-meant, but ill-judged, efforts of the finder to "clean" the specimen was only partly successful, and the concretionary cement still thickly covers a great part of the surface. It would be much more satisfactory, no doubt, if the whole mass had remained as it was found, but we may be glad that the evidence was not entirely destroyed, as has been done with not a few archaeological relics of very great scientific value when they

were found, but ruined by too much zeal and too little knowledge in their finder. On the whole, it seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that we have here another indication of human existence in northern Ohio while yet the ice of the glacial era was present in the state.

Reviewing the evidence herein presented, it seems logical to conclude that this stone was an implement of domestic use, lost by its owner, and buried by a glacial stream in the gravel of the Killbuck valley; where it lay undisturbed until exhumed as above related. At all events, the evidence, as we have been able to obtain it, is here presented in detail, and it must remain for archaeologists to weigh it and come to their own conclusions regarding its final value. If the inferences above given are valid they will before long be strengthened by others of the same kind. The problem will then reach its ultimate and complete solution.

#### OTHER EVIDENCES.

Elsewhere will be found photographs of two stones found in the drift and now in my possession. The larger one is from a glacial drift hill twenty-five feet high on its cut face. The hill is similar in every particular to the one above noted, save that the cemented conglomerate is not so completely stratified. The hill is on the opposite side of the Killbuck, one and one-half miles higher up the creek, where the Baltimore and Ohio railroad cut through it when grading the road, and I feel certain that the gravel was never disturbed before this cut was made. Several years ago, when workmen were taking out gravel for ballast from the lower face of the hill, this stone was dislodged and picked up by myself from the torn-down gravels, so I can not exactly locate its position, but the workmen were taking gravel from a space from sixteen to twenty feet below the surface of the hill. In form it is a characteristic "turtle back" and is well chipped. Examine it and consider its value.

The second and smaller stone, resembling a rude tomahawk, was found in a washout in the drift on a hill almost directly opposite the first hill described. The top of this hill has for nearly a century been plowed "down hill" and so its surface greatly lowered. The hill is composed of imperfectly stratified gravel and yellow clay. During a spring thaw and flood a gully some six feet deep was formed in the side of the hill, and from the yellow clay near the bottom of this gully I picked the stone, the clay firmly adhering to it, and I am satisfied that it was taken from undisturbed glacial clay. That it shows distinct marks of human workmanship, no one seeing

it can dispute, and I present it, in connection with the above, as one more evidence of man's association with the glacier's retreat in Wayne county, Ohio.

ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND IN THE MUCK SWAMPS.

The first is a mammoth's tooth, the last molar of the under jaw of the left side; it weighs four and one-half pounds, although part of the fang is lost by decay. It is known to be a mammoth's tooth by the cross lines of hard enamel with softer dentine between. It represents an extinct species of elephant, the "*Elephas primigenius*," the ancestor of the Indian elephant, and was covered with a shaggy coat of bristles, long hair and wool. It was contemporary with man during and after the glacial period in Europe. The tooth was found in the filled-up glacial lake on the Brownfield farm, northeast of Fredericksburgh, Ohio. The lake is in an old preglacial channel and in its center is an old morainic island, on which was a late Indian village, furnishing many relics. In a spring freshet the north branch of Salt creek washed into this swamp, tearing down the muck and with it the tooth which the engraving represents. It was found when the water subsided by Mr. John Livingston, who brought it to me. The tooth was found only seven miles from the swamp (of similar character) in which was found the immense skeleton of the giant sloth—*megalonyx Jeffersonii*—by my old friend, Mr. Abraham Drushell, and which is now placed in Orton Hall of the Ohio State University, the only such skeleton mounted in the world.

The next specimen was found when driving a sewer through a glacial kame in front of my house in Wooster, Ohio. The specimen was found fifteen feet down from the original surface of the soil, lying between layers of blue boulders, clay and yellow Cleveland clay. It is five and one-half inches long and one and one-quarter inches in its greatest diameter, with a peculiar articulation at its distal end, such as is found in the cat tribe, where the claw rolls on the bone, and can be sheathed. I regard it as the last phalynx of the central toe of the extinct saber-toothed lion. It can not be represented on paper, but I note it here because the lion was contemporary with the mammoth and man in Europe, and may have been in America in glacial time, and I make this point for Wayne county, Ohio—that when such animals could live, man could live.

The next find is the shark's teeth, represented in the engraving. The teeth are from the man-eating shark (genus *Carcharinus*), which lived in a warm sea and grew to fifteen to twenty-five feet in length. The large tooth, associated with one on the card from South Carolina, was found in the muck

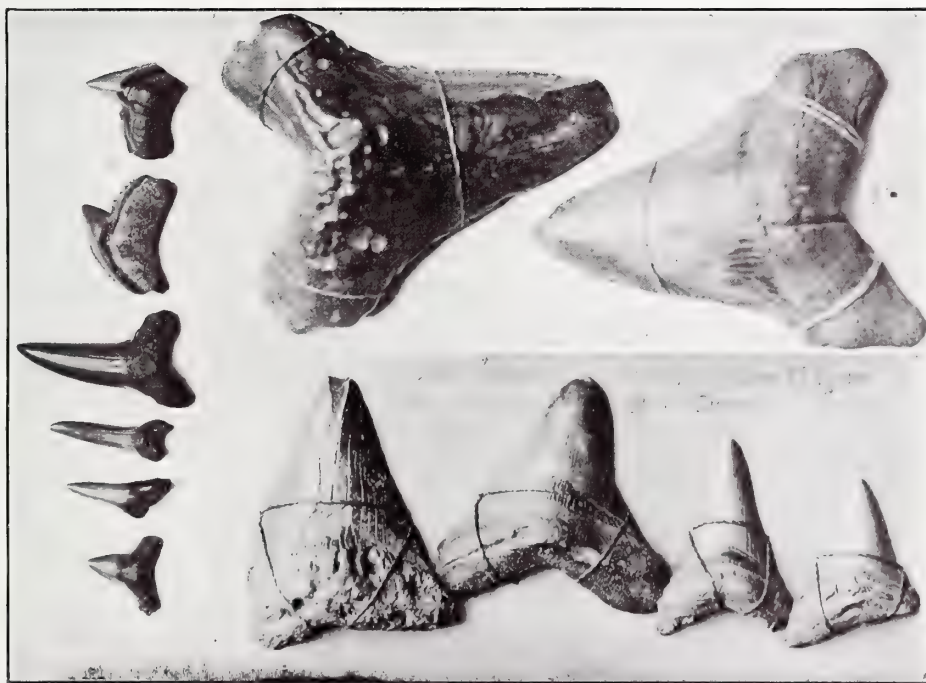




Miscellaneous Artefacts found in Wayne County. One-sixth natural size.



Types of Ungrooved Axes, or Celts, found in Wayne County. One-sixth natural size.



Sharks' Teeth, found in the Muck Swamps of Wayne County. About two-thirds natural size.





of Killbuck bottoms, below the fair grounds. The others were found when draining a muck swamp in a preglacial gorge down the head of the Cincinnati incline on section 32, Milton township. They were not the only teeth recovered, for the family kept some, and I had two stolen from me. In addition, I have a number of shark's teeth, but of another species, recovered from the Newman's creek swamp near Orrville. How sharks got here is only surmise, but imagination whispers to me that they were stranded in the fissures of the hills, from the warm sea that surrounded the head of the island when the land rose and the sea gave place to a carboniferous forest. Since writing the above, I had a row of types of the small teeth found in Newman's creek swamp added to the plate.

#### THE INDIANS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

The legends and traditions handed down from the remote ancestors of the Leni Lenape or Delawares tells us that many centuries ago the country from the "Nama-esi Sipu"—the Mississippi river—to the Alligewi Sipu—the Allegheny river—which then included the Ohio, was occupied by a people called Alleghewi, and to these people we are indebted for the names Alleghany mountains and Allegheny river. The Alleghewi were a tall and strong race, the Leni Lenape describing many of them as giants; but they were peaceful and inclined to agriculture. Still, they had many fortified towns, with ditch and embankment, surmounted with palisades. But their quiet was broken and the Alleghewi migrated to the far south, giving place to the Cat nation, who held and occupied the country from the Scioto river to Lake Erie, to which they gave name. The Leni Lenape had passed on to the Susquehanna and the Delaware river, and here received the name Delaware, after Lord De la Ware, "a brave and good man." The Eries were a peaceful people, and ever a neutral nation in the wars, but this neutrality furnished an excuse to the intriguing and fiercely bloodthirsty Iroquois (Five Nations) for a war of extermination, and being supplied with guns and knives and tomahawks of steel by the Dutch of New York, they began the war of annihilation. The Eries, against such superior weapons, could do nothing—the nation was destroyed. That the Dutch were the devils in peace clothing that incited the Iroquois to deeds of violence and rapine and murder so that they (the Dutch) could secure the fertile lands of the vanquished is simply a matter of history (see Heckewilder, Zersberger and Loskeil).

The destruction of the nation was complete—most of the unfortunates murdered by the bullets and bayonets and steel tomahawks supplied by the

smiling Dutch, many of the prisoners were tortured until the Great Spirit anesthetized to fainting, when they were burned. A few were adopted by the more humane of the Iroquois and a few more escaped across the lake to Detroit from their last stand at their stronghold on Put-in-Bay Island in Lake Erie, the lake of their naming and loving. Another part, probably from this county and the Mohican valley, fled down the Muskingum and Scioto to the Ohio, and thence to St. Louis, and from there by degrees up the Missouri, establishing many towns and finally settling as Mandans on a beautiful and romantic spot on the north Missouri near Bismarck, North Dakota. Here they lived unmolested and happy for a time, but finally the smallpox within their fortified town of two thousand souls and the Sioux watching without, so they could not even bury their dead, brought their entire destruction.

So you see that the Indians the whites found here when they invaded the country were not native to the soil. The tribes then inhabiting Wayne county were the Delawares, the Mohicans and a few Mingoos, all of whom came here from the far east as the white man encroached upon them from the sea. When they came into Ohio they knew nothing, scarcely by tradition, of the mounds and relics in stone left here by their ancestors, and this is why we separate the Indian from the "Mound Builder." But as children they had been taught in a new school, of new things, by new teachers. They had learned to fight with new weapons and had been taught the practical meaning of treachery and vengeance; in place of tomahawks of granite and arrowheads of flint, they had guns and knives and tomahawks of steel for defense and offense. Their whole nature and manhood, from environment and association with the white man, had been warped from the original; they had been harassed by the Iroquois, cheated by the Dutch, filled with whisky by the English, and scourged from their hunting grounds by the psalm-singing Puritans, and driven with disgrace under the sobriquet of women into the Ohio country. What wonder they were called "savages," and what greater wonder that after such massacres, as unprovoked as was done with the one hundred defenseless Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten, and the thirteen tomahawked in their sleep on the site of the Catholic church in our own city, that they did not retaliate more than by burning Colonel Crawford. Colonel Crawford would never have been burned by Captain Pipe, save for the Gnadenhutten infamy, nor the Great Spirit-respecting, white-man-loving, hospitable gentleman Logan been transformed into a revengeful and merciless "savage" had not Captain Cresap been a fiend. Such acts, with many others recorded in history, would blur the fair face of nature and make hell shud-

deringly ashamed. It must not, however, be thought that I want to make the Indian an angelic or even a civilized character, but, leaving out the Iroquois and the Sioux, though we must relegate the North American Indian to the barbarian stage of human evolution—the savage being a retrogression—yet as nations or tribes they had many virtues and many noble, honorable, executive chiefs, with a true desire for peace, purity and advancement. The principal chiefs connected with Wayne county history were Killbuck, Beaver Hat, Custaloga, White Eyes, Half King, Mohican John and Captain Pipe. Want of room prevents any detailed history of these chiefs. A few notes must suffice. Captain Pipe (Hobacan in Indian) belonged to the Wolf tribe of the Delawares. He was born on the Susquehanna in 1740, and in 1758 located on the Tuscarawas. After the treaty of 1795 he came with other Delawares to near Mohican John's town, near Jeromeville, Ashland county. I have many times looked over the remains of Pipe's cabin, when fishing in the "Old Town run," and well remember when in 1841 a deputation of Delawares came to see if the graves of their ancestors had been desecrated. I then had seven skulls and many long bones of "dead Injuns" for a playhouse in the yard; the bones had been exhumed when digging a mill race. The red men called me to the gate and asked for "man-house." I ran for grandfather, the Rev. Elijah Yocum, whom they asked if they could bury the bones. He made for them a large box, when they gathered all other bones, and I saw them bury them with many curious signs.

Mohican John, with his tribe, was driven from Connecticut and Rhode Island. He came to Ohio in 1755 and first located at Tullihass, on the Big Mohican, where Owl creek enters. He removed to the "Old Town" home in 1795, and left about 1814. The trail from Tallehas followed the Mohican to the mouth of Killbuck, then up this to "Big Spring," the Wayne county home of Chief Killbuck, thence to the mouth of Crawford's run, up this to the Maize Mill, from whence the trail is followed by wagon road to Shreve, then to Odel's lake, and up the Mohican to Mohican John's town, on the "Old Town run"—Chief Beaver Hat had his winter wigwam near the Wooster cemetery, and in summer an "apple orchard" on the Apple creek. Chief Custaloga lived near Big Prairie, and the station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad depot is named for him.

Captain Pipe, Killbuck (Gelelemand) and White Eyes were delegates to the great conference at Fort Pitt. Chief Killbuck's chief home was at Tullihass, but he had a cabin on the Thomas Douty farm, near the Big Spring, the great fishing place of the Indians and of the early inhabitants. Killbuck had two sons, one of whom was very dissipated and threw opprobrium on his



father. Captain White Eyes lived in White Eyes township, Coshocton county. He and Killbuck had strong desires that their nation might become a civilized people, but he died young, of smallpox, in 1778. Killbuck died near the mouth of the Killbuck in 1810, at the advanced age of eighty years. Excepting probably Captain Pipe, who was soured in old age, all these men were ambitious to protect their people, and they were all and always honorable, peaceful men, and virtuous beyond their age. They were above the savage and were superior to all white barbarians. They were "nature's noblemen," with the forest for a home, the groves in the meadows were their temples and council places, and contemplation compels one to repeat:

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind  
Sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind.  
His soul, proud, science never taught to stray  
Far as the solar walk or milky way;  
Yet simple nature to his hope has given  
Beyond the cloud-topped hills an humbler heaven,  
And thinks, admitted to that equal sky,  
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

#### FORTIFICATIONS AND ENCLOSURES.

The remains of fortifications or enclosures for observation and protection are very numerous in Wayne county, particularly in the vicinity of Wooster, which seems to have been a commercial center for the aborigine as well as in our twentieth century civilization. Each and every one of the surrounding hills is crowned with an enclosure commonly called a "fort." The hills outstand as headlands overlooking the valleys of Apple creek and Killbuck and from any of these points observation and communication could be secured with other like crowned hills near Shreve and Funk, and Jeromesville and on to Ashland, Hayesville, Mansfield, Millersburgh. The construction of the walls of the enclosures was very similar on all the hills, viz.: a trench and embankment, surrounded with palisades. The largest enclosure, containing between thirty and fifty acres, was situated on Madison hill, the first location of the county seat, now the Experiment Station farm and Wooster cemetery. This had more the character of a "fort" than many others, for the north wall was partly built of stone, the construction being distinctly recognizable forty years ago, where the Moorland road cut through the wall, and the west boundary can even now be traced from the



First Mill erected by a White Man in Wayne County. Made from a Huge Boulder, and located on the Muddy Fork, about 1809.



Sculptured Indian Head, made of Translucent Flint. Finely specialized by chipping. About twice natural size. Found by Author near Wooster.



Pre- or Inter-Glacial Pestle, the so-called "Moccasin Last", found in Undisturbed Glacial Gravel 17 feet below the Surface. Much reduced—bare shows the gravel.



east line of Wooster's new cemetery to near the north line of the Catholic cemetery. A mound was on the southeast angle above Experimental buildings.

The next largest was on the Joe Eicher farm, west of Wooster, where the shale bank of the Clear creek—some twenty-five feet high—formed the north side, and from a point on this creek near the wagon road an embankment was carried around the hills in a semi-circle to a point some forty rods up the creek, including five to seven acres. Twenty years ago the embankment was still three feet high, although the ground had been farmed for sixty years. This site furnished me many fine relics.

One and a half miles up Killbuck from this on the late Rose Ann Eicher farm, just below the Big Springs, is a beautiful oval enclosure, the bank of which is still complete and four feet high, the point of the egg extending almost to the bank of the Killbuck, which is here twenty feet high with a gully to the south, affording protection from marauders coming up or down the stream, which was then a boating highway from the Muskingum up to the portage between Burbank and Lodi on the Black river. The hill above the springs rises two hundred feet to a plateau, from which the Killbuck river could be scanned for many miles. The enclosure is still in the native woods and is undisturbed and the tract, including enclosure, springs, plateau and meadow adjoining the creek, should be preserved for a park, for, in the writer's opinion, it is the finest site for health and recreation in the county of Wayne or even the state of Ohio.

The next distinguished hill top is directly across the Killbuck valley from the above described and is popularly known as Fort Hill. It is situated on a promontory in the angle formed by the junction of Little and Big Killbuck. The bluff is six hundred feet in long diameter and one hundred and fifty in the short, top surface. The sides are thirty-five feet high from the roadbed on either side. On the northwest it is nearly cut from the mainland by a ravine, only a narrow neck connecting, which was guarded by a ditch and bank, probably palisaded. On the top is a circle about one hundred by eighty feet and there are also two mounds, each twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter and two to three feet high. There is an available spring on the west side and I am convinced that here was erected (or selected) a refuge and defense "fort." My opinion is strengthened by the fact of its commanding a long and wide view of the Killbuck valley, but primarily by the fact that out from its front at the distance an arrow would fly I have picked up in the last ten years over fifty warrior darts, the small



triangular ones, so fashioned that if once driven into a body and the arrow shaft pulled out, the dart or point would remain and induce suppuration. Or may not the point have been poisoned?

The remains of an enclosure are still recognizable on the Bechtel hill near the Spring. This hill overlooks the fair grounds and the valley and across the Christmas run on a similar spur of hill is another well-marked enclosure, just above a fine spring.

There was a large enclosure on the hill southwest of Wooster that included twenty acres. It was situated between the two Killbuck bridges and was peculiar in being double terraced on the stream side of the hill—one trench and embankment low on the hill and in the shale where the implements were of very old type, and about sixty feet above a parallel embankment that was probably palisaded. Here implements were of jasper and finely serrated on both sides. There was a fine spring in the enclosure and a deep ravine on the north side. The traces are now almost obliterated by plowing down hill, but sixty-five years ago when I first saw and played on the terraces it was plainly marked. A part was then in woods. A large enclosure was noticed on Bald hill, above Shreve, where Doctor Pocock opened many single graves. This faced one across the valley, but I can describe no more.

#### MOUNDS.

The mounds of Wayne county are many, but small, ranging from fifteen to fifty feet in diameter by two to six feet in height. A few fine gorgets, ceremonial stones and totems have been found in them, with arrow and spear heads. Most of them were opened years ago and no record kept, as the openers were simply relic hunters. The finest, to my personal knowledge, was opened on the bank of the Muddy fork near New Pittsburgh. There was found but one skeleton, on the breast of which was a large slate pendant, and around the thorax were laid thirty-five well worked leaf-shaped implements, four and one-half inches long by one and one-half wide at center, and one fine stemmed spear head six inches long, while at the hands lay two elegant, deep-grooved axes, with pointed poles, one of quartz and the other a light blue stone, the texture not determined. Both are perfect; I have all in cabinet.

There is a large mound on the Bob Snyder farm, a half mile up the hill from Kanke Station that is unique in construction and history. The hill top on which it is located commands the most extensive and, the writer thinks,

the finest pastoral view in Wayne county. The mound is fifty feet in diameter and was about nine feet high. It is in an unbroken woodland and covered with nature's forest trees, the roots of which greatly embarrassed digging and disturbed the strata. The bottom is formed like a low rimmed saucer, made of hard puddled clay, covered with three inches of sand, and scattered over this is a layer of charcoal, burned or charred bones and pieces of splintered flint; over this is another layer of puddled clay, covered with sand, and on this is more charcoal, incinerated bones and implements, broken up as by fire.

Here the original mound, or place for cremation purposes, seems to have been completed or abandoned, for above this—about three feet high—comes a two-foot covering of yellow clay, in which I found—in the trench, two feet wide, which I drove from periphery to center—two bundles of “long bones” and some loose bones, but no skulls. The long bones seemed to have been tied together, or thrown in piles as in communal burials and were so infiltrated with and cemented together by the tough clay, that I took them out entire and still have them as well as the charcoal, sand and contents from the bottom of the mound. In places the long bones had entirely decomposed in the clay, leaving only a hole—or cast—with a dark line to tell of the matrix. But this is not all of the mound, for over all of this had been heaped four or five feet of earth from the immediate surroundings, which completed a conical mound from the truncated ones of past ages. The late Dr. D. Pocock, of Shreve, opened this from the top in 1870, and secured two skeletons, two gorgets and a number of other relics. Of course the top layer represented late or intrusive burials, but the mound taken as a whole would indicate three different ages, with three distinct modes of interment.

#### IMPLEMENTS AND ARTIFACTS OF THE ABORIGINES.

With the word “savage” we instinctively couple the idea that the “flints” we find in the field are “arrow and spear heads,” and all made to be used in the *killing* of something, man or bird or beast. But this is farthest from the truth, for not one chipped flint or pecked stone in twenty was specialized for war or the chase.

The great mass of stone relics found are implements of husbandry or for domestic use. The first lesson the aborigine had to learn was how to live, not how to fight, for that was a luxury to be added later. To live, he must have food for his stomach and clothes for his body and a bed to lie on. His first need was a knife, and this was supplied in the flake of a flint, the first artifact of man's ingenuity to supply a domestic want; with it the aborigine

skinned his captured deer, fashioned its hide into clothing and bed quilts, cut up its carcass, shaped his defense club, and did so many other things with it, that I am prompted to ask you "What do you do with a knife?" In determining the use of the implements of primitive man, we must be as familiar with the management of thought as a painter is in the manipulation of colors; we can take cognizance of an object only in so far as we can come into relation with it, and in the contemplation of Indian implements we cannot place ourselves in such complete association, for environment and the needs of the user, together with the mental status of the maker, must be supplied. This can only be done by considering what is positively known of uses by existing barbarians, or those yet in the stone age, or by tradition, or finally by the imagination.

So all positive knowledge is in a chaotic state, save that which has been or is gained by field work and collecting which associates the implement with its location. Its geologic horizon determining its age; its connection with a mound showing it to be mortuary; its association with a fortification proves defensive war; while if rescued from an enclosure we reckon it the local fauna of a village site.

So in studying the character and mode of manufacture of primitive man's relics you must try to *put yourself in his place*, as you should with Moses and his tablets of stone.

For these, and many other reasons, I have coupled Wayne county (where most of my thirty thousand specimens were collected—over three thousand with my own hand) with types of implements, for comparison and unison,—from the streams of adjacent counties representing the seven heads of the Muskingum river, viz.: the four forks of the Mohican, Killbuck, Chippewa creek and Sugar creek. In all of these the writer has personally noted the horizon of village sites, mounds and enclosures, and finds that both banks of the Killbuck present almost continuous village sites. At every spring that is surmounted by a knoll is found the chips or flakes and "wasters" that proclaim a work shop, and along many of the smaller streams the same evidences were found.

There are three principle types of relics. The first is the chipped or flaked implement of flint. Flint breaks when struck or firm pressed with a conchoidal—like a watch crystal—fracture, producing a sharp edge to core or implement as well as to the flake and this flake can be used as a knife, or if a larger spall, even as an ax. The second is the pecked and polished implement—polished at least at the cutting edge, such as the grooved axes, celts, tomahawks made of granite, greenstone, diabase, quartzite and argelite.

These must be first pecked into shape with a harder stone and then polished. The third comprises the class of beautiful souvenirs done in slate; the gorgets, done in all imaginable artistic forms, to be worn on the breast as marks of distinction, or carried in any manner fancy, fashion, or cast would dictate, have been found in the county in great numbers.

The "bird stones," over which the marriageable maiden coiled and dressed her hair, are less numerous, but in the writer's cabinet there are half a dozen; but they do not all represent birds nor "saddles," for one has the head of a mountain lion and another the head and tail of a beaver, so I reckon they were totems as well as decorations.

The totems, of which several are represented, are usually in banded state and finely specialized and are evidently the insignia of a tribe. The tubes may be either pipes or "cupping tubes" used in legitimate medication or the necromancer's winch by which he catches the evil spirits infesting the patient and sucks them through the skin, usually depositing a mass of foul tobacco on the reddened place, which he exhibits as the disintegrated spirit.

The butterfly stones are beautiful, as may be seen in the illustration. In addition to these, there are amulets, pendants, beads, ear rings (some of stone, averaging two and three ounces), hair pins and perforated pieces without number that were certainly made for a purpose and either used at religious ceremonials, or in the dance, or to ward off evil spirits or be worn as decorations. But you must give wild wings to your imagination and let fancy carry you to the wild man's home in the woods if you would learn all their uses and meanings.

#### VILLAGE SITES.

The most remarkable village site in Wayne county is on the old McClelland farm in the angle formed by the union of Crawford's creek with the Killbuck near the coal chute. Here the writer has found three village sites superimposed one above the other. In the oldest you find implements of the rudest construction, made from the crudest material, as pebbles from the brook and cherty limestone from the Moorland hill and most of the chipped relics deeply patined. The next class are better specialized and the flint mostly from the quarries near Coshocton. The top artifacts show great art in the pattern and dexterity in the artisan, while finer flint is used, much being the beautiful chalcedony from Flint Ridge and another, black or blue grey that works elegantly; but the quarry has not yet been located. I have over one thousand specimens from this site and among them is a cache of fifty beautiful leaf shaped artifacts, made from clear white flint, with a jasper



lustre. On the headland above this terrace is the remains of an enclosure and on the apex a small mound, from the *base* of which I took the emblem of Sun Worship, representing the rising sun and the four points of the compass. This mound had been opened by John Rahm and many relics taken from the top, showing an intrusive burial.

An unique village site was found on the Meier farm, section 2, Franklin township, on the gravel kames surrounding an old silted-up lake. Here many of the implements were made in effigy, both flora and fauna represented, as buffalo skulls, head and ears of the wolf, fish, tadpoles, birds in flight, leaves of the trees, etc., brooches and beads in jasper together with digging implements of elegant pattern and utility.

But along with these were many crude knives and darts, some of which had been rechipped and showed deep patterning, evidently the remains of an old and vanished race whose relics were rejuvenated and utilized.

The last village site I will note is on the terraced bank of the Apple creek, southeast section, Wooster township. Here was the beautiful summer home of Beaver Hat, his Apple Chauquecake (Apple Orchard). Here a thousand fine relics were found of flint and slate and stone, unsurpassed if equaled in the state. Among them the rare and beautiful Indian head, illustrated imperfectly herein. The sculpture is done by chipping so fine that a glass has to be used to see it. The effigy shows the stately pose of the Indian, high cheek bones, partly shaven head and the two long locks of black hair parted and carried over the bared breast. So perfect is it that an eminent archaeologist said on seeing it, "had the maker been possessed of tools he would have been a Michael Angelo." The form is enlarged, which mars its fineness.

#### GENERAL RELIQUA.

The reliquia of Wayne county I think was equal in amount to that of any county in the state, and for quality of material, elegance of workmanship, variety of expression and artistic design, was superior to most (excepting of course the effigy pipes and copper ornaments of the mound builders of southern Ohio), but many of the early surface finds when only the finest were picked and preserved by the pioneers were destroyed mostly by fire. Doctor Pocock's collection at Shreve, consisting of many thousand relics, and the collection gathered by President Taylor for Wooster University, all went to flinders when the buildings went up in smoke, while the large collection of Mr. Reed, of Dalton, was removed from the county. But with all this, I still have thirty thousand perfect specimens, including over fifty different patterns

of grooved axes and hatchets (celts), and every known form of pestle known to Ohio; pipes of slate, sandstone and baked clay with others known as monitor and effigy; bird bunts, to stun, not penetrate; arrow points for larger game, finely specialized and long buffalo darts; warrior darts, to poison or fester the flesh; flints, with polished bases; spear heads of every pattern, knives, scrapers, hide dressers, bark peelers, beads, ear rings and brooches, fish hooks in flint, crochet hooks for net making and net sinkers; piercers and needles with polished slate pieces without number, including totems and religious ceremonials.

But to describe them here without illustration is impossible. I can only refer you to Squire and Davis, who opened the mounds of Ohio at an early date, and ask you to read and study the illustrations in Gerard Fowke's remarkable book, the "Archeological History of Ohio."

#### POTTERY.

The creation of utensils for domestic use by moulding clay and then burning it was one of the first expressions of man's inventive power. The early forms were crude: A straw basket was woven and the moist clay, mixed with pounded shells, was pressed into the meshes from the inside, and the semblance of a pot placed in the sun to bake.

In the world's development, life had been given to man, but the struggle to keep it was hard and required all his energies. Life had been given to the troglodyte, but life had also been given to the saber-toothed tiger, the serpent, and the mammoth and they too loved and fought for life. The man must overcome them or perish. Intellectual comparison was yet in abeyance, the troglodyte's brain was yet boggy, and the time of waiting was long before God said, "*Let life and thought together meet and mingle and man be a reasoning, as well as a living soul.*" But it came at last, and marked the first great crisis in the troglodyte's evolution—the age, or stage of *inventive reasoning*. Now he could lay traps, create implements of aggression, secure food, protect his family, and rest secure in his cave at night.

Art necessitates leisure and leisure only comes after the body is well clothed and the stomach filled to satiety; so the troglodyte was no artist, all his implements were of the crudest, and the rudest; but when reason was added to instinct and the tongues of the glacier had receded and left flower gardens in their wake, as they now do in Alaska, and the fiercer animals gave way to the reindeer, the bear and the buffalo, then his hours were more peaceful and not all occupied in securing food and shelter. He had leisure to contemplate and decorate.

After this brain storm that cleared his perception and added *purpose* to his conception, primitive man's first thought was to better and beautify his game-killing implements, and, second, to create more useful and artistic furnishings for his household. Hides must be tanned to preserve and render them supple, and the rude and fragile drinking and cooking utensils must be made more durable and attractive, and in this inspiration is to be found the nucleus of pottery making and of pottery decoration.

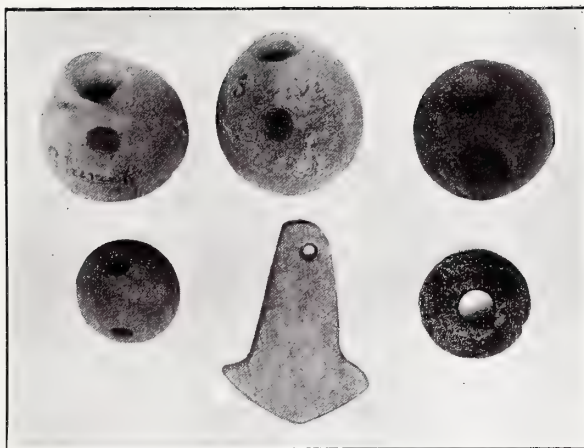
The remains of primitive pottery in Wayne county are very meager in comparison with those of southern Ohio and are mostly confined to separate fragments or pot sherds, and these seem to be largely mortuary, as but few fragments are found on the surface or in the kitchen refuse.

The writer knows of but one complete vessel found in the county. This was encountered while workmen were grading a hill of undisturbed glacial gravel south of Wooster for an addition to the Wooster cemetery. The relic was about three feet from the surface when struck and shattered by the plough. It was a large and well formed bowl with unique decorations on the sides and an artistically fashioned rim; it was shaped like an old-fashioned boiling pot, with bulging sides. The depth was nine inches, the diameter at bulge fifteen inches and at the rim twelve inches. The bottom was very thin, one-fourth inch, but very compact, while the rim showed a band one-half inch thick and one inch wide around the top and this embellished and strengthened by graceful elevations at intervals. In the bowl was only a few handfuls of dark oily mould, and the writer's opinion is that the vessel was a mortuary bowl.

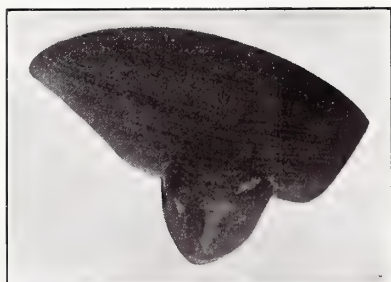
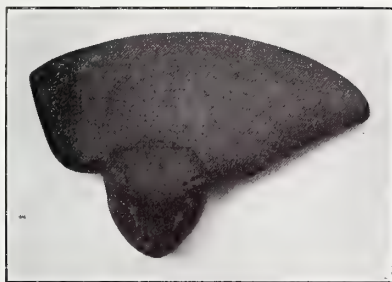
#### BURIALS.

Except the cemeteries of the late, white contaminated Indians and intrusive burials in mounds, I have found but two sepulchres worthy of record. The first is a "stone grave" on the farm of the late John Culbertson. It is located on a terrace of the Little Killbuck just opposite "Fort Hill," above described. It was made of shale flagging, from the brook. A layer of slabs for bottom, sides and top; was about three feet deep, but the skeleton was so decayed that nothing was left but a line of dark mould and a few undistinguishable bones that went to powder when exposed to the air.

The second was found on a promontory of shale, capped by forty feet of glacial gravel abutting on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad in section 29, Wooster township, and above the terrace on which the three-ply village site is located. Workmen, in cutting a new road through the hill, came across a unique grave. As soon as discovered, the writer was sent for



Stone and Iron Ear Rings and Pendant. About two-thirds natural size.



#### ERRATA.

On page 57, line 37, "Christian" should read "Christmas."

On page 66, lines 37 and 38, "one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five" should read "one hundred and eighty-five."

On page 67, line 1, "one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five" should read "one hundred and eighty-five."

On page 74, line 24, "making" should read "marking."

On page 79, line 4, "1884" should read "1894."

On page 92, line 30, "is found" should read "are found."

On page 95, line 1, "every known form" should read "every form."



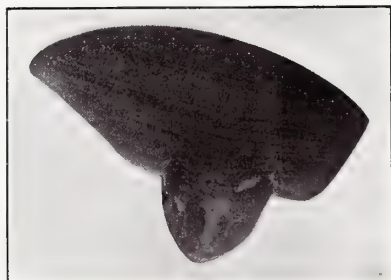
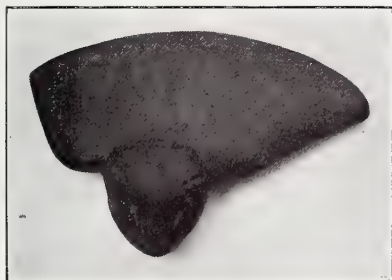
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Stone and Iron Ear Rings and Pendant. About two-thirds natural size.



Two sides of a Totem, or Tribal Symbol; One side representing the head of a Bear, the other that of a Mountain Lion. About three-fifths natural size.



So-called "Bird" or "Saddle" Stones, Specialized in Black Slate. About two-thirds natural size.



and found a skeleton in a *sitting position*, facing the south; the knees were drawn up and arms extended over them or to the side. The grave was elaborately prepared, the bottom being seven feet from the surface. The enclosure resembled a large old-fashioned store box, three by four by three feet in size. The sides, back and front were formed of a double thickness of heavy bark, with bottom and top of split puncheon, three and four inches thick and six to ten inches wide. At the right hand of the pelvis was the half of a huge mussel shell, four by seven inches, in which was two ounces of red paint, and on the left was a duplicate shell containing white paint. Bark and puncheon, shells and skeleton went to pieces when exposed to the air, only the paint remaining. Burials of this kind are very rare. Gerard Fowke, the most experienced archaeologist and field worker in Ohio, says in his "Archaeological History of Ohio:" "I have never found a skeleton which had been placed in a sitting posture," yet I have found one other in a similar gravel hill near Captain Pipe's cabin at old Jerome Town. The prime fact in these burials was that the skeletons were without their skulls, the heads had evidently been removed before burial; whether to retain the vigor of the chief, or other noted personage,—as the medicine man—to the tribe, or on account of the superstition that the spirit of the dead should not be given to the worms, is all conjecture—exercise your imagination.



## CHAPTER IV.

### TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL FEATURES.

[For the facts herein stated, the author of this work is indebted to a like article written prior to 1877 by Hon. John P. Jeffries, of Wooster, hence it comes with almost undisputed authority.]

Wayne county, located on the southern declivity of the dividing ridge intervening between the northern lakes and the Ohio river, has been in all ages past the theatre of marked changes prior, as well as subsequent, to the time of the elevation of the Alleghanies and the formation of the northern lakes. The whole face of the country shows the action of the flowing water, and that the entire surface many centuries ago was covered by a deep sea, and wrought upon by its turbulent action, is plainly manifested upon the elevations in the valleys and the alluvial plains.

The territory of Wayne county is a part of that great topographical district reaching from the lakes to the gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains. The northern limits of this county, extending within a few miles of the southern rim of the Lake Erie basin, is the watershed, or divide between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. The spill, or summit level, is at Summit Lake, near the city of Akron, in Summit county, and is three hundred and ninety-five feet above Lake Erie, while the summit dividing the waters of the Black river and the Killbuck, north of Bridgeport, near Lodi, Medina county, is at an altitude of three hundred and eighty-two feet above the lake level. The highest land in Wayne county is in the vicinity of Doylestown, Chippewa township, which is four hundred and thirty feet above Lake Erie and one thousand forty-two feet above the Atlantic ocean.

The main portion of Wayne county—indeed, nearly every part of it—is covered with drift, and the value and nature of the soil is regulated by the character of the drift spread over the surface, varying in depth from ten to seventy or eighty feet in vertical thickness, the average drift deposit being about twenty-five feet.

The mass of soil is generally composed of sand, gravel, clay and loam, though in some portions the clay predominates, as in the beech district in

the northern part of the county; but mixed with these leading constituents in proper proportions are those essentials which make the soil productive and produce the abundant crops for which this county is so noted, such as silica, lime, magnesia, alumina, iron, phosphorus and soda. The soil is not, as some suppose, limited to a few inches of surface, but is as deep as the drift itself, though, properly speaking, the soil, so called by the farmers, is confined to a few inches in depth from the surface.

The whole surface of Wayne county contains 342,805 acres, the area of which, by the territory of the several townships, is as follows: Paint, 15,552; Sugarcreek, 22,984; Baughman, 22,659; Chippewa, 22,443; Green, 22,456; Milton, 22,664; East Union, 22,441; Saltcreek, 14,871; Franklin, 23,005; Wooster, 14,591; Wayne, 23,084; Canaan, 23,194; Congress, 23,007; Chester, 26,283; Clinton, 17,211; Plain, 26,359.

The marshes of the county are chiefly confined to Wooster, Plain, Franklin, Clinton, Sugarcreek and Baughman townships.

The early settlers of this county found it densely wooded, except the marshy districts and the plain of lands of Wooster, Chester, Plain and Clinton townships. The Plains (then termed the Glades upon the presumption, from appearance, that they were of the character of glade lands in Pennsylvania, poor and worthless) turned out to be the most productive lands of the county. When first visited by white men they were barrens, thickly wooded with low, bushy oak, from three to four feet high, which gave evidence of being the product of an impoverished soil, and the early settlers, being of this opinion, shunned these glades, preferring rather to clear away the heavy forests and open up their farms, instead of attempting the cultivation of this land.

Thirty years prior to settlement, as this undergrowth would indicate, these plains were entirely destitute of wood except a few scattering oaks, preserved, as if by design, for shade. These plains were doubtless cultivated fields of a pre-historic race, whose works of art are still manifest in and around them, such as the mounds, fortifications and tumuli of Wooster, Plain and other townships.

Today the leading forest trees are the oaks, with some hickory, chestnut, sugar maple, ash, walnut, butternut, cherry, gum, quaking asp, cucumber, mulberry, buckeye, plum, crab, thorn, willow, prickly ash, locust, hawthorn, dogwood, alder, etc. The dogwood during May, even at this date, ornaments every highland wood with its beautiful flowers, and the lower woodlands still teem with fragrance from the blossoms of the thorn and crab.

## STREAMS OF THE COUNTY.

The main stream of Wayne county is the Killbuck; then come the Chippewa, Mohican, Salt creek, Apple creek and Sugar creek. Killbuck takes its rise in Canaan and Wayne townships and is in three small branches, that form junction beyond the center of Canaan township, its waters flowing toward the north into Medina county, then turning almost west into Congress township, this county, wherein for about one mile it flows in a southerly course, meanders through various townships and finally runs about a mile west of Wooster, leaving Wayne county from Franklin township, entering Holmes county.

The Chippewa, the next largest water course, has its origin in Chippewa lake, Medina county. It enters Wayne county near the northwest corner of Milton township and flows in a southerly direction, thence into Chippewa township to the east line of Wayne into Stark county. This stream, also Sugar creek and Newman's creek, are tributaries of the Tuscarawas, while the others above named, with their branches, find their way into the Killbuck.

Sugar creek's source is in East Union and Baughman townships, with tributaries in Sugarcreek and Paint townships, the chief of which is Grable's Fork.

Apple creek has its rise in Wayne and Saltcreek townships, the main branch flowing through East Union, into Wooster township, and unites with the Killbuck about one-fourth of a mile southwest of the city of Wooster. The northern branch rises near the south line of Canaan township and flows south into Wooster township, uniting with the main stream near Stibb's old factory, about a mile east of the city.

Salt creek takes its rise in East Union township and some of its forked heads come from Saltcreek township. The main stream passes out into Holmes county.

Newman's creek consists of two main branches, one rising in Sugarcreek township and the other in Baughman township. The main stream rises near Dalton village, flows north to near Fairview, where it turns east, and after uniting with the north branch, runs into Stark county, forming junction with the Tuscarawas north of Massillon.

Muddy fork of the Mohican makes a circuit through the southwest corner of Chester into Plain township, through which it extends in a southeasterly course to near the center of the township, where it turns to the west and flows out of the county two miles northwest of the corner of Plain township.

Little Killbuck creek rises mainly in Chester township, extends into Wooster township, and unites with the main stream three miles northwest of the city of Wooster.

Clear creek and Christmas run rise in Wayne township and flow south, forming junction with the Killbuck in Wooster township, two miles west of Wooster, on the old Eicher farm; the Christmas run joins the Killbuck a mile southwest of the city of Wooster. Reddick's Springs, one of the branches of Christmas run, at one date furnished an abundant supply of pure water for the city of Wooster.

The Spring Mills run issues from springs in Plain township, flows south through the village of Millbrook and about a mile farther south unites with the Killbuck.

Crawford run, also known as Bahl's Mill run, has its source in springs in Wooster and Plain townships, flows southeast and enters the Killbuck about three miles southwest of Wooster city. It furnishes power for saw-mills and two grist-mills, yet is only a few miles in length.

Cedar run, a small, pure stream, flowing into Cedar valley, issues from springs in the highlands of Congress township and from parts of Chester, uniting with the Killbuck a short distance from where it debouches from the Cedar valley.

Little Sugar creek is a small stream of some importance, as is also the north branch of Apple creek. It rises in Canaan and Wayne townships, flowing down through Wayne and Greene, across the corner of East Union into Sugar creek. This stream runs through the village of Smithville and a short distance south of Orrville.

The north branch of Apple creek has its source in Wayne township, near the south line, and flows southwest of Madisonville into Wooster township, uniting with the east branch near the Stibb's factory site, one mile east of Wooster city.

Little Chippewa creek rises in Canaan township, being formed from a series of pure, cold springs. The main branch runs north into section 13 to the southwest quarter, where it turns northeast and flows into Milton township and there unites with the Chippewa, west of the village of Amwell.

Besides the streams enumerated, there are smaller ones, which, with numerous springs, provide an abundance of good water throughout the county.

#### SURFACE OF THE COUNTY.

The general surface of Wayne county is more rolling than otherwise, yet it is sufficiently low and level to be well adapted to farming, grazing and



general agriculture. The whole face of the county shows the action of water, from the lowest valleys to the summit of the highest elevation; but when it was acted upon, is mere conjecture. It is supposed by some that this section was once a part of one great sea. It should be stated, in this connection, that the greater portion of the land within Wayne county is susceptible of cultivation.

#### PRAIRIES.

There are several large bodies of prairie lands in this county, located near Wooster, in Wooster, Plain, Canaan, Milton, Clinton, Franklin, Baughman and Sugarcreek townships, the chief, however, being situated in Plain and Clinton. The origin is not well established, but there is evidence of such lands having once been under water—probably lakes and marshes—and in time's course were encroached upon and overgrown by vegetation. In some places it appears as if islands had once here existed, sometime covered with timber and often large and aged trees. Some of them, such as Newman's creek swamp, were covered with a thick underbrush, while others, such as may be seen near Wooster, contained thrifty trees, with wide, far-reaching roots. This was tested in Canaan township, near Pike township, during the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western railway. The surface of the land there being covered with underbrush and thick sod, was appropriated by the company for the bed of the road, but suddenly and unexpectedly, without previous indications, a large portion of the track disappeared, passing beneath into a hidden lake.

The botany of the prairies presents a wonderful array of rare flora. Such lands, during the summer blooming period, are literally covered with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers.

#### THE LAKES OF WAYNE COUNTY.

There are still several lakes in this county, while there remain signs of many extinct ones—beds where once stood lake water—and the scene a thousand or more years ago was a romantic one of river, lake and hillside. Fox lake, in Baughman township, is the largest of the existing true lakes. Its location is in a marshy district, known as Tamarack Swamp, in the southeast corner of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. Its waters are cold, pure and wonderfully clear, indicating a series of springs from which it is fed. This lake was measured or sounded in the seventies, when a man was drowned in its waters, and it is said that in the center it was upwards of one hundred feet

deep. Before the advent of white men here, it was a popular fishing resort for the Indian tribes. It has been a favorite fishing resort for our people for many decades, and still the fishes are numerous and excellent in quality, Wayne, Stark and Medina county fishermen frequenting its waters annually.

Patton's lake is a body of clear, cold water, of an oblong shape, about one-fourth as large as Fox lake, which is about a third of a mile distant from it, near the center of section 12 of Baughman township, in the Tamarack Swamp district. Three small streams flow into this pretty water sheet, its outlet being on the northwest side. It is not nearly so deep as Fox lake, but abounds in many fine fishes. The crystal character of water justifies the belief that it contains an interior fountain. The swampy lands near these two lakes retain a wild condition, and are literally covered (or were in 1878) with tamarack trees, whortleberries, some growing eight feet high, underbrush, flags and tall prairie grass. In the marshes once grew great quantities of cranberries, and as for whortleberries, nowhere in the country can there be found such a large abundance. In an early day this lake region of Wayne county was noted for its being a resort for bears, wolves, panthers and wild cats, which often made night terrible to the hardy pioneers. Deer also took shelter hereabouts as a refuge from the hunter. Smaller animals, such as beaver, otter, raccoons, opossums and minks, also resorted here in search for food and shelter. Once—hundreds of years ago—this entire swamp district must have been a real lake. Year after year the farmer has encroached on this territory and reclaimed much of the once worthless swamp, and now may be seen many luxuriant crops growing on this "rich-as-Nile" soil.

Another lake, called Doner's lake, is located in Chippewa township. It is of a circular form; no stream flows into it and hence it must be fed by internal springs.

Brown's lake is situated in Clinton township, and it is not unlike Doner's lake, appearing to have an internal supply of water and a constantly flowing outlet.

Manley's lake is a small body of clear, cold water in section 16 of Clinton township. It is situated on highly elevated land and from its eastern side issues forth a small, never-failing, stream of pure water, sparkling with life and beauty. From it runs a stream, a branch of the one that flows through the low lands in the neighborhood of Shreve.

#### NEWMAN'S CREEK SWAMP.

The lowlands in the valley of Newman's creek, extending from the vicinity of Orrville eastward to beyond the east line of Baughman township,

known as Newman's Creek Swamp when the first settlers came to this county, was the wildest, most inaccessible and dismal district within its boundaries. At first it was styled the Dismal Swamp and later the Shades of Death, and for many years none but the brave and daring hunters from the pioneer band dared enter its confines. It was then literally covered with tall trees and underbrush, and along the streams were low marshy spots, where the choicest of cranberries grew in immense quantities. The stream itself was alive with fishes. Wild potatoes grew there in great abundance, sufficient to supply the settlers with food for miles around.

Before the advent of the white settlers Baughman township was, about this swamp, a safe retreat for game and wild animals and was frequented by the Indians, who made it a lurking place, as well as a fishing and hunting ground. Even after the settlement had grown to considerable importance there might have been seen here bears, panthers and wild cats, as well as elk, deer, etc. Beavers made this their home, as did raccoons and foxes. Such was the condition of this swamp in 1825 and up to 1830. The upper end of this swamp extended over into Green township and from there covered the country pretty much all of the way over east to the Stark county line, thousands of acres being embraced in the swampy wilderness. Since 1838 the woodman's ax has felled and cleared away the trees and the ditcher's spade has drained and reclaimed these once worthless lands. The once "dismal swamp" has come to be a veritable garden spot and the wilderness has in truth been made to "blossom as the rose." Today the scene is one of royal beauty, a landscape that is a feast to the eye of the beholder. For six miles the plain is unbroken and covered with good farm improvements, with here and there a clump of native timber. This swamp has long since been described as the bed of a great lake of pre-glacial times. At one remote time a much larger stream flowed here than is now known as Newman's creek.

#### KILLBUCK SWAMP.

To the low marshy lands between Wooster and Shreve the name of Killbuck Swamp has long been applied. When the pioneer band first came into this county a continuous swamp existed between these two points. It was no doubt a pre-glacial lake bed. The first visible remains of this ancient-day lake are at the north edge of Wooster city. Seventy-five and eighty years ago all the low lands south and west of Wooster were covered by water the entire year round, until boatmen saw fit to remove some of the flood wood and drift lodged in the main channel of the Killbuck. These lands were then

valueless. The river gradually receded into its banks and soon the flooded meadows became covered with herbage; but it was long before they became of much value, even for grazing purposes. This territory is also within the limits of an immense pre-glacial lake, elsewhere mentioned in this work by other writers.

The early settlers of Plain and Clinton townships erected their dwellings and opened up their farms on the margin of an ancient lake, which was then a beautiful plain, covered with tall grass, flags and prairie flowers, except that it was studded with ancient islands, then thickly wooded, which resembled oases. Blachleyville stands upon table lands, overlooking the "Big Meadows," now styled the Big Prairie, that extends north, west and south of the village. The scene in the district known as the pre-historic lake country and the Killbuck Swamp has in the last half century been completely transformed, and one who saw it then would not know it today were he to come back and visit this location.

#### COAL MINES OF THE COUNTY.

Perhaps no better description of the coal measure of Wayne county can here be furnished than that given by Hon. John P. Jeffries, who, in the Douglas history of the county, published in 1878, gave the facts as they then existed, and from which this chapter is largely made up. Before passing to the record made by Mr. Jeffries, a thorough geological student, it may be stated that the United States census reports for 1902 give the total number of tons of coal mined in Wayne county for that year to have been seventy-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. Its estimated mine value was fixed at one dollar and seventy-nine cents per ton, or a total of one hundred forty thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars. At the present date Wayne is one of the twenty-nine coal producing counties in Ohio.

Of the various mines being worked in 1878, Mr. Jeffries is the authority for these statements: The coal mines in Chippewa township number ten, including those known as the Jacob Wegandt mine, the Peter Frase mine, the Holm mines, the Boak mine, the California mine, the Franks mine, the Woods mine, the Simmons shaft, Muter's coal bank. The coal from the mines within this township is of an excellent quality, equal to the celebrated Mahoning coal.

In Milton township the coal measure is confined to eight sections of the civil township in the northern part. Much coal has been mined here at different periods since the coal of the county was first discovered.

In Green township the coal measure is limited to a small territory, though of recent years it has been a paying product.



In Baughman township as early as 1877 there were mines doing a flourishing business, as follows: The Burton bank. Jacob E. Wenger's shaft, on section 28, where the coal is four and a half feet thick. It is reached at a depth of thirty-eight feet from the surface. Then there was the John Spindler mine, opened by him about 1850. Across the swamp, one-half mile northwest from Fairview, is the Todd coal mine, the Becker mines, the Neiswanger mine, the Carroll mine. It is believed that coal of fine grade exists under almost the entire surface of the land within Baughman township.

East Union township is another good coal-bearing section of the county, covering as it does the entire underlaying territory, except possibly a few sections. At first the coal was not found in thickness sufficient to be profitable, but in later years lower veins have been discovered that measure in many places seven feet in thickness and not over seventy feet from the surface. Still later developments have disclosed a still greater wealth of coal in this township.

In Paint township the mines in operation before the eighties were: The Charles Brown mine, one mile west of Mt. Eaton; the Hunsinger mine, three and one-half feet in thickness; George Mathoit's mine; Dr. Roth's coal bank; Peter Graber's mines; the Flory mines; the Mt. Eaton mines, located in the village. Later developments in this township proved that paying quantities of good coal were to be found at almost any portion of the territory, at a depth that would pay rich returns for mining and hoisting. In fact the coal here mined now is among the finest grades in Wayne county and has been a source of great revenue to the owners.

The Sugarcreek township coal mines were first opened by drift on the west side of the hill on the farm of Mr. Gochenour, one mile to the west of Dalton, about 1830, but the mine having a defective roof, it was soon abandoned. Another mine was opened a mile west of Dalton on the Peter Buchanan farm; another on the Bashford land, where the vein was over three feet thick. On the David Rudy place still another paying mine property was located many years ago. The coal of this entire township is accompanied by a fine grade of fire clay of great value commercially; also limestone and some iron ore and mineral paint, red and yellow ochre. In short the entire township is one vast coal and general mineral field.

The coal mines of Saltcreek township have long since come to be well known and very productive and valuable to operate. The Finley mine in 1878, on the farm of Mrs. Delano Jeffries, on section 4, was being operated by Frank Becker. Under this coal strata was found a sand rock seven feet in thickness. The Daniel Ream farm, on the southwest quarter of section

4, has been fully described by Prof. M. C. Reed in his "Geological Survey of Ohio." The Stutz mine was opened on section 23, where a four-foot vein was disclosed and has long been worked. The Henning mine, on the Adam Henning place, is five feet in thickness. There is considerable iron ore in this section of the county.

The coal mines of Franklin township in 1877 were those of William Harrison, a mile and a half southwest of Fredericksburg. The roof of this mine was yellow sand stone. The coal was reached at the depth of eighty feet. The James Finley mines, in this township, are located on section 22, about two and a half miles from Fredericksburg, and were operated in 1878 by Asaph Rumbaugh. The coal was struck at the depth of seventy-five feet from the surface. Another Franklin township mine was Charles Story's, which vein was three feet in thickness. Coal was also found at an early date on the Miller land in section 34, but it was too thin a vein to be profitably mined. On the Jacob and Israel Franks farm, in section 35, another mine was developed, in connection with a stratum of fire clay that was used for many years in the Wooster pottery works, and fire brick were also made of this clay which was thought superior to any in the county at that day.

The coal measure in Clinton, Canaan and Wooster townships is somewhat limited, says Jeffries in his article written in 1878. The absence of paying quantities of coal at and near the city of Wooster is easily accounted for when one considers the formation of the sub-strata of the earth at this point.

Since the writings on the coal measure of Wayne county in 1878, there have been many developments and great has been the tonnage of good bituminous coal from the scores of mines in the vicinity, but more especially in the townships named and carefully described by him, and also confirmed by the state geologists.

## CHAPTER V.

### EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

Where late the savage, hid in ambush, lay,  
Or roamed the uncultured valleys for his prey,  
Her hardy gifts rough industry extends,  
The groves bow down, the lofty forest bends;  
And see the lofty spires of towns and cities rise,  
And domes and cities swell unto the skies.

—*Meigs.*

Wayne county's earliest pioneers were largely from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and far-away New Jersey. New England also was fairly represented among the early settlers. But by far the greater number came in from Pennsylvania.

Intelligence was the rule among the first band of settlers who here sought out lands and builded for themselves homes. They possessed iron nerve and a will that made the dreary wilderness soon take on the aspect of a blooming garden spot. They had to encounter many a hardship ere this was accomplished. They contended with the hostile Indian tribes, the perils of storm and flood, the unbridged and swollen streams, with new country sickness, "homesickness" and a hundred and one trials and privations unknown to the population of the twentieth century.

These hardy pioneers never surrendered to disaster or trembled before uncalculating misfortune. Manhood was fully tested. His adversities made him, oak-like, grow the stronger. When memory caused the eye at times to weep,—when the flood interposed—when the ravine stayed his progress—when the mountain and hillside overshadowed him,—then it was that the Wayne county pioneer forgot father and mother, home and childhood; then it was that his moral stature developed into giant outlines. His ax was his trusty companion; his devoted wife his assurance of triumph and well poised confidence. His cause was religion, civilization and man. He trod the forests of the county, viewing its "green, glad solitude" with an ever open and keen eye.

As another has written, "He persistently struggled, and how heroically he suffered, how faithfully he toiled, we who succeed him and have lived to see what he foresaw, and whose privilege it is to honor and venerate him, most tenderly remember and sensitively know. They had an unshaken faith in their mission and the benign and comprehensive results that were to flow from it."

Washington might well say of the colony that was settled upon the Muskingum: "None in America were occupied under such favorable auspices. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were better men calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

It was not their sole motive to establish government, but to make it the protector and hand-maid of religion, for, said they, "Religion and government commenced in those parts of the globe where the sun first rose in its effulgent majesty. They have followed after him in his brilliant course; nor will they cease till they have accomplished in this western world the consummation of all things."

So may it be recorded of Wayne county's early settlers. While it may be partly true that many of them were actuated by a desire to augment their riches and possess innumerable acres, they were also inspired by a nobler ambition and had loftier incitements than the dread omnipotence of gold. While they were seeking to promote their own welfare and discharge their duties to themselves and their government, they were not forgetful of their higher Christian duties. In many instances, with the smoke that curled from the chimneys of their cabins ascended the incense of prayer. The rude pioneer hut, instead of being the abode of the little family cluster alone, became a temple of worship, and the gray old woods resounded with the simple but pathetic and eloquent prayers of pious men.

What a contrast between those long-ago days of the early years of the nineteenth century and those of today—a hundred years later? Again let us linger with and talk of the early emigrants in Wayne county, who verily builded better than they knew. They were lone dwellers of the forests. Their daily necessities and wants were as numerous and multiplied as the inhabitants of older communities. Necessarily they were so situated as to make it impossible for all of them to be gratified. Schools and churches, there were none. The intellectual as well as the moral training of their children devolved upon themselves to a great extent. The child was the pupil, while the parents were of necessity the real educators. If they were fortunate enough to have a minister in their midst, all the better; if not, their spiritual



recreations consisted in prayer meetings and the private but equally orthodox methods of interchange of Christian views and religious experiences.

Streams were then all unbridged and roads were cut by the pioneers through the dense forests. Cabins were to be built, but the saw-mill existed only in the memory of the older states from which they had emigrated. The professional tradesman was missing, unless perchance he was an integral of the colony; but a market would have been superfluous, as there was little either for sale or exchange.

With the exception of mere patches along the larger streams or on the lowlands, the surface was overgrown or covered with trees and bushes. The bear, wolf, catamount and deer held sway, with no one to contest their rights as supreme rulers. The passage from the settlers' homes through the wilderness was attended with much discomfort, privation and peril. Their journeyings were slow and painfully tedious. They were not made in the stateroom of a Pullman palace car, speeding like a mighty whirlwind around curves of the iron highway of this day and age. A footman was no prodigy of the road in those long-ago days. To bestride the faithful horse, mount the wagon or help draw the cart, was no disgrace then to either man or woman. Weeks and even months were consumed in their journeyings westward, and their nightly bedchamber was but the tent or bare ground beneath the covered wagon. Here husband, wife and infant sank to slumbers, serenaded by the cry of wild beasts and wild winds. Here the uncertain flint-lock gun and the trusty dog were ever on watch and in readiness to repel invasion. They made their own farm utensils, as well as the apparel they wore. Wild turkeys and deer were in abundance, so they were supplied with meats; and in the absence of Oolong and Young Hyson tea, they sipped the sassafras and spice-wood teas. But contentment was there, if not riches.

As to the good housewife and mother of the pioneer band in Wayne county, one writer has beautifully spoken: "Heaven's blessings be upon them! How comforting to believe that in that procession of beatified and redeemed souls which forever circle around the throne and remain the nearest to the Master, the mothers are there! If it be so endearing in heaven as it is on earth, angels will whisper it, and the name of Mother will be next in sweetness to 'Our Father, which are in Heaven.'"

Among the unalloyed traits of the pioneer in this, as well as in most new countries, hospitality was ever foremost. The stranger never failed to receive a hearty welcome at the cabin home of these friendly people. Did he ask for bread, he always received the best loaf at hand. Lodging was seldom, if indeed ever, refused the weary one. While the fare was coarse, it was

handed out freely and graciously received. Then, too, there was a warmth and genuineness in the hand-shake hardly known to the twentieth-century generation. Women used no cosmetics; they were false in no sense, but lived as nature had formed them and home life was pure, sweet and simple. From these pioneer homes came forth the Garfields and McKinleys and many of the noble men who have from time to time graced the loftiest positions in the nation. These fathers and mothers taught their children to be useful, and always insisted that the useful should be the foundation for the ornamental.

But now the kind reader is asked to leap the chasm of a hundred years in the history of the kingdom of Wayne—span the distance between the historic Then and the eventful Now.

The pioneer cabin has long since gone to decay and most of the inmates of these primitive homes have years and decades ago joined that innumerable caravan that has crossed the deep waters of the river of death, leaving only their well-trained offspring and the sweet memory of the summer of their lives as monuments to who they were and what works they wrought out in this section of the Buckeye state. But be it recorded to their credit that they left an imperishable name for honor and patriotism and that their virtues have been handed down even to this the first decade in the progressive twentieth century. The departure from the ways of the forefathers has, of course, been wide and very marked. New systems have obtained. New systems of farming and new business methods have been ushered in with the passing of the years since the first settlers blazed their way through this goodly land and finally selected a spot on which to erect their cabin home. New implements are used, new plans of agriculture and merchandise have long since been employed. The human savage and the savage beast that roamed at will through the dark forest have forever gone and a new type of Christian civilization has come in, yet the foundation for all this modern greatness was laid by the axman of ninety and more years ago.

In reality, it is to be questioned whether that high moral type of noble fatherhood, motherhood and childhood obtains here that once prevailed. Yet with the loss of some of the priceless virtues Wayne county possessed in the century past, it should be said that, in the main, the present-day progress in morality and religious sentiment is indeed praiseworthy of an enlightened, educated and highly refined people. Since the first generations of this county passed from earth's shining circle, it should be remembered that Ohio and Wayne county have produced many eminent statesmen and religionists. It

was after all these pioneer characters passed away that the world was made better by such loyal liberty-loving men as Grant, Garfield and McKinley, all of whom were children of this soil. Ohio need not simply point to the Presidents, but to the larger number of gallant soldiers and later true statesmen.

May the memory of the departed pioneers—our good ancestors—long be cherished and their names be held in admiring esteem and true reverence. The shore, the palm, the victory—their rest is yonder!

#### THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN WAYNE COUNTY.

The first four settlements effected in Wayne county, Ohio, were made as follows (substantiated by former historians, including Ben Douglas—lately deceased—and John Larwill, both of whom made careful investigation along this important line):

The first settlement by white men in this county of whom there is now any authentic account was William Larwill, a native of Kent, England, who dated his settlement as far back as 1806. He was a brother of Joseph and John Larwill, who came to the county a year later, 1807, the former in the employment of John Bever, United States surveyor, who was then engaged in running off the county into sections. And here on the present site of Wooster was made the first settlement in Wayne county.

The second settlement in the county was made by James Morgan, a native of Virginia, but of Welsh ancestry, who selected a place in Franklin township, early in the spring of 1808. He came in to Ohio and squatted on the Mohican, in 1806, but removed to Franklin township in the year above named, entering lands composing the farm owned later by Thomas Doty. Thomas Butler, born in Virginia also, emigrated to this township in 1808, and married Rebecca, daughter of James Morgan, April 12, 1809.

The third settlement in the county was made by James Goudy, father of John Goudy, who later resided in Dalton, Sugarcreek township. He removed from Jefferson county, Ohio, and located two miles southwest of Dalton, in the autumn of 1809. James Goudy was in General St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791, and was wounded in the thigh by a bullet, which for many years he carried in his body and which finally caused his death.

The fourth settlement was brought about by the coming of Oliver Day in either 1809 or 1810 (Hon. John Larwill was of the opinion that he came first in 1809). He removed to East Union township, not far from "Cross Keys," and settled on the farm later owned by Jonas Huntsberger. He was a native of Vermont, as were his companions, Ezekiel Wells, M. D.; old Jonathan Mansfield and Vestey Frary, who accompanied him—this being the first of the New England settlement—and "Square Day," as he was

called was keeping a place of entertainment at what was long afterwards known as "Carr's tavern" when General Beall's army passed. The first transfer of real estate on the public records of the county recorder's office of Wayne county was made by Oliver Day.

The settlements in the various townships of the county of which this volume is an authentic history, will be found under the various township headings in the Township History chapter.

#### PIONEER FAMILIES.

The subjoined is a list of the heads of families residing in Wayne county in 1810, according to the United States census returns: Jacob Amman, Andrew Alexander, Benjamin Bunn, Conrad Bowers, James Beam, Josiah Crawford, Jesse Cornelius, Daniel Doty, John L. Dawson, John Driskel, Thomas Eagle, Alexander Finley, Jacob Foulks, Jonathan Grant, Philip Griffith, Richard Healey, Joseph Hughes, Baptiste Jerome, David Kimpton, William Kelley, William Laylin, Andrew Luckey, Robert Meeks, Hugh Moore, William Metcalf, Samuel Matin, Stephen Morgan, Vatchel Metcalf, Benjamin Miller, John Newell, Amos Norris, William Nixon, James S. Priest, Westel Ridgley, Jesse Richards, David Smith, Valentine Smith, Jr., Isariah Smith, Christian Smith, John Smith, Philip Smith, Valentine Smith, Sr., Michael Switzer, Ebenezer Warner.



## CHAPTER VI.

### ORGANIZATION OF WAYNE COUNTY.

No historian was able to correctly define the boundary lines of Wayne county until the problem was solved by the zealous research of Hon. John P. Jeffries, assisted by Ben Douglas and Hon. R. M. Stimson, state librarian, and this was not accomplished until 1878. This statement has reference to the original county, its bounds and the various changes which narrowed it down to its present limits.

Wayne county was established by proclamation of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who, when the Northwest Territory was created into a government, was chosen as its governor. He was appointed in 1788, and continued to hold his office until Ohio was admitted into the Union as a state in 1803. The proclamation for that purpose bears date August 15, 1796. It was the third county formed in the great Northwest Territory, Washington county being the first, and Hamilton county the second, the former embracing all of the territory east of the Scioto and Cuyahoga rivers, and the latter what is now southwestern Ohio, which includes all the territory between the Big and Little Miami rivers, and extending north to what is known as the "Standing Stone Forks," on the first designated stream. The early boundaries were illy surveyed and were in no sense accurate. The investigations carried on by the historians above mentioned—especially that made by Ben Douglas—record the bounds of Wayne county (original) as follows:

#### MOUTH OF THE CUYAHOGA RIVER,

where it empties into Lake Erie, at Cleveland, thence following up that river to the "Old Portage" (a carrying place from which goods were transferred on the river to what is known as "New Portage," in Summit county, on the Tuscarawas river), now known as Akron, Summit county, thence diverging from the Cuyahoga river in a southerly direction, across the summit to a point on the Tuscarawas river, near New Portage, in the same county; thence following the Tuscarawas through the county of Stark to the junction of the Big Sandy and Tuscarawas, at the north line of Tus-

carawas county, and there terminating the eastern original boundary of Wayne county; thence in a southwestern direction on the Greenville treaty line.

#### THE OLD GREENVILLE TREATY LINE.

On the county line between Stark and Tuscarawas, to the east line of Holmes county; thence across Holmes county to the northeast corner of Knox county; thence on the line between Knox and Ashland county to the southeast corner of Richland county; thence to the line between Richland and Knox counties, to the northeast corner of Pike township, Knox county; thence across the townships of Pike, Berlin, Middlebury, in Knox county, to the east line of Morrow county; thence across Morrow county on the south line of the townships of Franklin, Gilead and Cardington, in Morrow county, to the southeast corner of Marion county; thence on the line between Marion and Morrow counties to the northeast corner of Waldo township, in Marion county; thence on the line between Waldo and Richland townships, to the southwest corner of Richland township; thence across the townships of Waldo and Prospect, to the east line of Union county; thence across Union county, on the south line of the townships of Jackson and Washington, to the east line of Logan county; thence across Bokescreek and Rushcreek townships to the southeast corner of McArthur township; thence on a line between McArthur, Lake and Harrison townships, to the east line of Shelby county; thence across Shelby county, between Jackson and Salem townships, and across the townships of Franklin, Turtle Creek and McLean, to the present site of old Fort Loramie, in McLean township, in Shelby county, this line terminating at the point of the beginning of the old Greenville treaty line; thence in a northwestern direction from Fort Loramie to the southeast corner of Darke county; thence continuing on the same bearing across section 7, of Jackson township, Auglaize county; thence across the townships of Marion and Greenville, to the southeast corner of Recovery township to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county; thence north, bearing to the west through Recovery township, crossing the state line near the northwest corner of section 7, entering the state of Indiana in the county of Jay; thence continuing in the same direction through Adams county, to Fort Wayne, in Allen county; thence west bearing to the north through the counties of Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Porter and Lake, in the state of Indiana, to the most southern point of Lake Michigan; thence around that lake northward through the counties of Cook and Lake, in the state of Illinois, striking the summit of the highest lands to the westward of the lake far enough to include the lands upon the streams emptying into Lake Mich-

igan, crossing the state line between Illinois and Wisconsin about twenty miles west of the lake shore; thence in a northerly direction through the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha and Ozaukee, near the western shore of Lake Michigan; thence turning in a northwestern direction, following the summit of the high lands which divide the waters flowing into the lakes from those running into the Mississippi, through the counties of Sheboygan and Fond du Lac; thence in a western direction, crossing the southeastern corner of Green Lake county, through the northern part of Columbia county, near the site of old Fort Winnebago, to the southeast corner of Adams county, the western part of Waushara county, the southeast corner of Portage county, the western part of Waupaca county, the western part of Shawanaw, along the western line of Oconto, following the dividing ridge to the state line between Wisconsin and Michigan; thence along the line between Canada and the United States; thence along that boundary, through Lake Superior, Lake Huron, the River St. Clair, and Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, to the mouth of Cuyahoga river, the place of beginning.

It will be observed that Wayne county at first embraced a large scope of territory, including one-third of present Ohio, one-eighth of Indiana, the northeast corner of Illinois, including the site of Chicago, the eastern one-fifth part of Wisconsin, the whole of the state of Michigan, embracing all of Lake Michigan, one-half of the area of Lake Superior, Huron, St. Clair and the northwestern part of Lake Erie, including the battleground on which Perry's victory was achieved.

The county seat of this vast domain, that contained one hundred thirty-three thousand square miles, and was larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, was located at Detroit, which city is still in a county named Wayne. The county seat remained at that point until eight years had gone by, and two years after the state constitution had been adopted and the government of Ohio had been established.

#### THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE.

This was situated in the northeast part of the state and is bounded on the south by the forty-first parallel of north latitude; on the west by the present counties of Sandusky and Seneca; on the north by Lake Erie; on the east by the state line between Ohio and Pennsylvania. It had been granted to the colony of Connecticut in 1662 by Charles II, and reserved by the state of Connecticut, after the American Revolution, in its deed of cession to the government of the United States, with a view to compensate its Revo-

lutionary soldiers for losses in that war, by granting its warrant to such sufferers for portions of this reserved territory.

In 1803, by acts of the State Legislature, the counties of Montgomery, Greene and Franklin were formed. These three counties extended north to the state line, and it will be seen that they divided the original Wayne county, separating all the territory east of Franklin—it being the furtherest east of the three named counties—south of the Connecticut Western Reserve and north of the old Greenville treaty line, from the balance of the territory of Wayne county, leaving it without any county organization, form or name, and afterwards known as the New Purchase.

For five years this territory, called the New Purchase, remained without government other than as a part of the unorganized territory of the state of Ohio. By act of the General Assembly of Ohio, February 13, 1808, the boundaries of the county of Wayne were clearly defined in the third section of the act to establish the county of Stark. The entire section of this act is here given:

BOUNDARIES OF WAYNE COUNTY IN 1808.

“Section 3. Be it further enacted, that all that tract of country lying west of the tenth range and east of the sixteenth range in the said New Purchase, and south of the Connecticut Reserve, and north of the United States Military District, shall be a separate and distinct county, by the name of Wayne, but with the county of Stark attached to and made a part of Columbiana county, until the said county of Stark shall be organized (January 1, 1809), and shall thereafter be, and remain a part of the county of Stark until otherwise directed by law.”—See Ohio. Leg. Reports, Vol. VI, page 155.

The first boundary of Wayne county, established by legislative enactment, may be more specifically defined, as follows: On the east by the present county line between Wayne and Stark counties; on the south by the old Greenville treaty line, including a strip of Holmes county, as now organized, about two and a half miles wide at the west end, which strip of territory compassed all of Washington and Ripley townships in that county, nearly all of Prairie, two-thirds of Salt Creek, half of Paint, and fractions of Knox and Monroe townships; on the west by the west line of Lake, Mohican, Perry and Jackson townships, in Ashland county; and on the north by the present county line between Medina and Wayne.

The change of the last description was made by act of the Legislature establishing Holmes county, January 20, 1824, which took from the south



side of Wayne county the strip of territory above referred to, lying between the old Greenville treaty line and the present southern boundary of Wayne county.

#### ASHLAND COUNTY TAKEN FROM WAYNE.

February 24, 1846, by act of the Legislature, Ashland county was taken from the territory of Wayne county. There have been no other changes in the territory of this once extensive county of Wayne.

#### WAYNE COUNTY ORGANIZED IN 1812.

By an act of the Ohio State Legislature, dated January 4, 1812, Wayne county was organized, the same taking effect March 1, 1812. This act reads as follows:

"That the county of Wayne be and the same is hereby organized into a separate county."

The same law provided that the people of the county should elect county officers on the first Monday of April, 1812, to hold their offices until the next annual election. To the year 1810, Wayne county was one entire township, by the name of Killbuck, called after the old Indian chief of that name.

#### ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Wayne county's townships were organized in the following manner: April 11, 1812, the county was divided into four townships, to-wit: Sugar-creek, Wooster, Mohican and Prairie.

The present territory of Wayne county was surveyed by the United States surveyors in 1807. The ranges were strips of territory, six miles wide, numbered from east to west, and extending from the old Greenville treaty line northward to the south line of the Connecticut Western Reserve—a distance averaging over thirty miles. These ranges were again surveyed into sections of about one mile square, or containing six hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-six, beginning at the northeast corner, and each thirty-six sections being designated a township. These townships were again numbered from the south end of each range northwardly.

Range No. 11 of the original government survey was the eastern and first range in the county, and in 1812 contained the originally surveyed townships, numbered 15, 16, 17 and 18 and a small fraction of township 14.

Range No. 12 contained a small fraction of township 14 and all of townships 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Range No. 13 contained a small fraction of township 13 and all of townships 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Range No. 14 contained a fraction of township 17 and all of townships 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Range No. 15 contained a fraction of township 19 and all of townships 20, 21, 22 and 23.

The orders of the county commissioners, bearing date April 11, 1812, clearly defined each of the original townships as follows:

Mohican township included all of range 15 in the county, and the west half of range 14.

Prairie township, beginning at the center of range 14 and at the corner of sections 3, 4, 9, 10 in township 18, of range 14; thence east to the eastern boundary of the county; thence south to the southeast corner of the county; thence westwardly on the south boundary of the county, to the center of range 14, and thence north to place of beginning.

Wooster township began at the center of range 14, at the corner of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, in township 18; thence north to the northern boundary of the county; thence east to the range line between ranges 12 and 13; thence south on said range line to the corner of sections 1, 6, 12 and 7, in township 14 of range 13, and township 15, in range 12, and thence west to place of beginning.

Sugarcreek township contained all of the originally surveyed townships 16, 17 and 18 and the northern tier of sections in township 15, in range 11, and all of the originally surveyed townships 16, 17 and 18 and the northern tier of sections in township 15, in range 12.

By order of the county commissioners, September 15, 1814, East Union and Lake townships were formed, the former embracing originally surveyed townships 16, 17 and 18 and the northern tier of sections in township 15, in range 12, the latter embracing the fraction of originally surveyed township 19 and all of township 20, in range 15, and the west half of originally surveyed township 18, and the west half of fractional township 17 in range 14.

September 14, 1814, four days after Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the county commissioners entered an order of record, changing the name of Mohican township to that of Perry.

On the 5th of June, 1815, the county commissioners formed the township of Springfield, as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 24, township 19 (now Plain), range 14; thence west to the northwest corner of section 20, township 18 (now Clinton); thence east to the southeast corner of section 24, the range line; thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

September 4, 1815, Chippewa township was formed, beginning at the southeast corner of section 31, of township 18, range 11, original survey; thence north, bearing to the west, to the northwest corner of section 6; thence east to the northeast corner of the county; thence south on the county line to the southeast corner of section 36; thence to the place of beginning.

Baughman township was named the originally surveyed township 17, range 11, on March 5, 1816.

Saltcreek township was established March 5, 1816, its territory including all of the originally surveyed township 15 and fractional township 14, of range 12.

At the last named session of the county commissioners, Paint township was formed from all of the originally surveyed township No. 15 and fractional part of township 14, in range 11.

At the last date named, originally surveyed townships 20 and 21, in range 14, were named Chester township, and an order issued to the inhabitants to elect officers.

Wayne township was formed by order of the commissioners October 12, 1816, of the following territory: All of the originally surveyed townships 16 and 17, of range 13.

Green township was formed February 5, 1817, of all of the original townships 17 and 18, of range 12.

Congress township was formed October 5, 1818, of the originally surveyed township 21, of range 14.

Milton township was formed of the originally surveyed township 18, of range 12, by order of the county commissioners.

Jackson township was formed of the originally surveyed township 23, of range 15, February 1, 1819.

Canaan township was formed May 5, 1819, of the originally surveyed township 17, of range 13.

Plain township was formed as early as 1817 (no definite date now recorded), and it was composed of territory included in the original government survey of township 19, of range 14. Its formation obliterated the north half of Springfield township, formed on June 5, 1815.

Franklin township is composed of part of the originally surveyed townships 14 and 15, of range 13. June 7, 1820, the county commissioners bounded the township as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 24, in township 15; thence south on the range line to the southeast corner of section 13, in township 14; thence west on the south side of sections 13 to 18 inclusive, to the range line on the west side of range 13; thence north

on the range line to the northwest corner of section 6, township 14; thence east to the northeast corner of section 5; thence north to the northwest corner of section 28, township 15; thence east to the northeast corner of section 28; thence north to the northwest corner of section 22, township 15; thence east to place of beginning.

March 7, 1825, and after the formation of Holmes county, in 1824, by order of the county commissioners the above last-named township was enlarged by the attachment of the southern tiers of sections,—19 to 24 inclusive,—since which time no changes have been made in its boundaries.

Pike township was formed in 1817 and was composed of the exact territory which now constitutes Clinton township, and the formation blotted out the south half and all the balance of Springfield left after the formation of Plain township. And thus, after a brief existence of two years, Springfield township disappeared from the records and map of Wayne county.

June 7, 1825, Clinton township, the last of the present sixteen townships of Wayne county, was formed, by an order of the commissioners of that date. Its boundaries then were the same as now, and its formation struck from the map of Wayne county the township of Pike.

Thus it will be observed how the settlement of the county, from time time, produced the organization of the various townships, and established, as the necessities of the people required, their local governments.

#### ORIGIN OF NAME OF WAYNE COUNTY.

This county was named in honor of Major-General Anthony Wayne, an ardent patriot of the Revolutionary war. He was a native of Waynesborough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, born January 1, 1745. He had a brilliant career and died in 1796 in a cabin at Presque Isle and, at his own request, was buried under a flag staff of the fort. In 1809, his son removed his body to Radnor cemetery, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where a monument is erected to his honor.



## CHAPTER VII.

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Wayne county was organized, as before related, January 4, 1812, and the machinery of a separate county government set in motion on the 4th of March that year. The first election for county officers was held on the first Monday in April, and such officers were to hold their term only until the next annual election. Up to 1810 what was styled Killbuck township comprised the entire county, but April 12, 1812, the county was divided into four civil townships, Sugarcreek, Wooster, Mohican and Prairie.

The first set of county officers elected were: Josiah Crawford, sheriff; William Smith, (appointed) treasurer in 1812; Roswell M. Mason, prosecuting attorney; James Morgan, Jacob Foulkes and John Carr, county commissioners; William Larwill, clerk of the court of common pleas; Benjamin Ruggles, president judge of the court of common pleas; Christian Smith, David Kimpton and John Cisna, associate judges.

The first work of the county commissioners was to divide the county into the four civil townships named and look after proposed roads in the newly organized county, as well as to provide some suitable place for the county offices to be established.

### THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

The original seat of justice for Wayne county was that designated by the locating commissioners, and was on the eminence east and south of where Wooster now stands, on lands then owned by Bazaleel Wells and company, and was called Madison. It was not satisfactory to the people, whereupon the Legislature appointed new commissioners, and they selected what is now Wooster as the permanent county seat. But a single cabin was erected in Madison.

The first place of holding court was on the old "Fin" Weed livery stable grounds on East Liberty street, in an old log shanty built by John Bever. The March term, 1813, was held at the house of Josiah Crawford. In 1814 was built the Baptist church, a frame structure, in the rear of the lot where later the Reformed church was built, and in this building, for a time, court was held. The county paid fifty dollars a year rent.

## THE COURT HOUSE HISTORY.

The first court house was built by the proprietors of the town of Wooster, Messrs. Larwill, Bever and Henry, in 1819. It was among the conditions with which they agreed to comply when the county seat was changed from the original seat of justice, Madison, to Wooster, that they should erect a three-story building with a gallery, built of brick, a part of which was occupied by the county officers and the Freemasons order. It stood on the site of the present beautiful court house, on the northwest corner of the public square. It was burned in 1828, during a term of court, and some of the papers and public records of the court and county were lost. It was in 1823 that a bell was placed on this building, the same being a donation by John Bever, one of the townsite men.

The next court house was erected in 1831-32 and from the files of the *Advocate*, dated September, 1833, it is gleaned that "the court house is a noble edifice, only finished this spring, and cost seven thousand, two hundred dollars (\$7,200). It is doubtless the handsomest in the state, if not in the United States, and confers much credit on the enterprising architect, Mr. McCurdy. It is covered with lead, and from the cupola may be had an agreeable, variegated view of the village and surrounding country."

Among the novel and attractive features of the superstructure were two large metal balls, made of copper, by John Babb, and these ornamented the spire. They held, of liquid measure, about twenty-five gallons and one and a half gallons, respectively.

Within this court house many an early-day scene in the history of the county was enacted. It stood as a safe and substantial building until time had wrought its inroads on its walls and it finally became a dilapidated, dangerous building, no longer safe for use as a public building. In the summer of 1877 the city council of Wooster condemned it as a public building and later the county commissioners, after fully investigating its condition, confirmed the opinion of the city council. The place for holding court was then transferred to France's Hall, on West Liberty street, where its sessions were held until a new court house could be provided.

February 16 and 18, 1878, meetings of the members of the Wayne county bar and other citizens were held in Wooster to take action, by which the matter of a new court house should be set in motion. Hon. John McSweeney was chairman of this meeting the first day and Hon. John P. Jeffries on the last day. Col. Benjamin Eason and Capt. A. S. McClure acted in the capacity of secretaries.

A committee was selected to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth the need of a new building, and also to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature for its approval, authorizing the county commissioners to issue bonds in an amount not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars, with which to erect a new court house, the same to be built in the city of Wooster. Such committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: Hon. George Rex, John H. Kauke, Esq., Judge J. H. Downing, Hon. Ben Eason, D. D. Miller, Esq., Capt. A. S. McClure, Col. E. P. Bates, J. K. McBride, John Zimmerman, Esq., Hon. M. Welker, Hon. Aquila Wiley, Hon. John Brinkerhoff, E. Quinby, Jr., Esq., Hon. John P. Jeffries, Hon. E. B. Eshleman, A. T. Thomas, Esq., Hon. John McSweeney, Ohio F. Jones, Esq., Hon. C. C. Parsons, M. C. Rouch, Esq., G. P. Emrich, Esq., Prof. L. Firestone, Hon. J. W. Baughman.

The memorial and bill were duly sent on to the state capital and thus was laid the legal foundation for the construction of the handsome court house that still serves well its purpose. It stands on the site of all previous court houses in Wayne county and is a model of excellence and safety for the valuable records of the county, its courts and officials.

When the court house was finished it was not properly divided, in regard to rooms, and with the passing of years improvements in the floors, etc., were found necessary for the comfort and convenience of those connected with the offices and courts, so, in 1909, the county commissioners wisely decided to expend not to exceed ten thousand dollars in such repairs and changes as were needed. The work is now in progress.

The years have passed, and the minutes and hours that have made up the days and months have been ticked off and truly noted by a "city clock" which hangs in the high tower of this court house, the bell attached thereto being one of unusually clear and musical tone.

#### WAYNE COUNTY JAILS.

While, as a general rule, the citizens of this section of Ohio have been law-abiding people, yet, in common with all other counties, there has from the first been a pressing demand for some safe place in which to keep offenders of the law from escaping before final trials, and hence the jail has always been numbered among the necessities of the county. The first jail built by this county was situated on lot No. 57, and was purchased by the commissioners of John Bever for the sum of two hundred dollars. Bids were had for the construction of a jail, July 13, 1816, and the lowest responsible bidder was Benjamin Jones, who contracted with the county to erect one for one

thousand three hundred and eleven dollars. He furnished the required bond and complied with the following terms:

"The building to be so far completed as to have room No. 2, east of the entrance and hall, finished in every respect on or before the 1st day of January, 1817, and to give the commissioners, Oliver Jones, Samuel Mitchell and Robert McClaran, possession of said room by that day; the balance of the building to be completed before the 1st day of May, 1817. One-third of the amount to be paid on the execution of the contractor's bond; one-third to be paid when room No. 2 is completed, and the remaining installment three months after the completion of the job."

The records show that on August 7, 1817, the commissioners accepted the finished jail as having been constructed according to contract. The building was constructed chiefly of timbers taken from the old block-house, called "Fort Stidger," erected by General Stidger, of Canton. It may not be lacking in interest to more minutely describe this pioneer jail. It was twenty-six feet outside of the walls each way, and was forty feet from the northwest corner of the lot. Its foundations were of "good stone" laid in good lime mortar. The floor was of oak timber, laid on sleepers of sufficient size and number. It was one story high, eleven feet between floor and ceiling, the walls being of hewed timber not less than eight inches square and notched together at the corners, "so as to be strong and close." In some of the rooms the logs were doubled. Over the entire interior was laid a floor eight inches thick, made from hewed logs. The eaves were boxed with plain boxing, the gable ends weather-boarded, and the whole was covered with a shingle roof. It contained four door frames, of good and sufficient size to make it secure, "fitted to the ends of the logs that were cut off," and was "well spiked with at least four good and sufficient spikes," not less than three-quarters of an inch square. It had "four good and sufficient doors, planed and plowed, of two-inch stuff, or of such stuff as would make the doors four inches thick." The boards were put across each other, and made with at least four "good and sufficient iron straps to run lengthwise of the door, and at the base four straps of the same kind." The doors were hung with three "good and sufficient iron straps and hooks to each, of sufficient strength to make it secure." Each door had a good strong lock on the inside and on the outside, "the doors to the entry having a double set of iron bars."

The building contained a hall and three rooms, marked Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The lower floor was laid with oak plank, planed and grooved, well nailed down. The rooms were lined on each side and overhead, with "dry two-inch plank." Rooms 2 and 3 were well covered with a "good coat of coarse sand



and small gravel well beat in, so as to fill each crevice between the logs and then it had a good coat of lime mortar plastered over it."

Such is the description of the commissioners who entered into contract with the builder, to furnish a good jail for Wayne county, and from the wording, it appears that all was "good and sufficiently" constructed.

It is believed that the first prisoner to be lodged within the oaken walls of the "sufficient" jail was one Thomas Porter, "a prisoner who had escaped from jail and other service," as he was advertised by Joseph Barkdull. He was confined here as early as 1818.

A "jailor's house" was built in 1824, adjoining the jail just mentioned.

The second jail of the county was known as the "Stone Jail" and was built in 1839 by O. Boughton. It was a solid, dungeon-like building, in which were incarcerated many of the Wayne county and Wooster offenders of the laws of the commonwealth. It was burned December 18, 1863, during the Civil war period, Sheriff Wilson, the then official incumbent, occupying it. At the date of the fire there were confined in it a boy (John Bowers), and Isaac Wiler for attempting to kill his wife.

The next jail was built on the northwest corner of North Walnut and North streets, and was counted among the finest jails in Ohio, when it was erected in the early seventies. It was built of both brick and stone, and cost a large sum of money.

#### OLD AND NEW COUNTY OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Aside from the court house and jail, there have also been other county buildings for the use of the county officials. These are now spoken of as the "old" and the "new" county buildings. The first set of these offices came about in the following manner:

Friday, March 27, 1829, a year or so after the burning of the old court house, a special session of the county commissioners was held, the commissioners then being Stephen Coe, Jacob Ihrig and Abram Ecker, who met for the purpose of making some provisions for the erection of public buildings. It was resolved by the board "to erect on the northwest corner of the public square, in the town of Wooster, four substantial fire-proof offices of such dimensions as may hereafter be agreed upon." The auditor of the county was authorized to "give notice by advertisement in the *Republican-Advocate* and by getting hand-bills struck and circulated."

April 24th, the same year, the commissioners met in the public square of Wooster, between ten and four o'clock and offered the contract at public

auction, Daniel Miller appearing as the lowest bidder; but the commissioners, upon consultation, concluded that he was not a suitable person to award the contract to and adjourned the session until the next morning, when the contract was let to Calvin Hobart. The buildings were of brick and stone; were seventy-two and a half feet in length, with walls eight and a half feet high between the foundation and the commencement of the arches. The contractor obligated himself to have the building completed by December 1, 1829, and for such work he was to receive the sum of nine hundred eighty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents. The brick from the walls of the old court house (burned in 1828) were appropriated in these buildings.

This office building served well the purpose for which it had been constructed until the close of the Civil war, when more and better office accommodations were demanded by the prosperous, growing county. The "new" county building, that accommodates the present offices of the county, stands adjoining to the court house proper, to the west on Market street. The structure is built of stone, brick and iron, solidly and massively constructed, and is ample in room and appliances for the present needs of the county. The first floor is devoted to the offices of the county treasurer, auditor, recorder, surveyor and county commissioners; the second floor was planned for the accommodation of the probate judge, clerk and sheriff. The laying of the corner stone was an occasion of great rejoicing and speeches were delivered by Hon. George Bliss and others. The date of building this structure was 1866.

As viewed by a stranger today, this building seems to be but a wing of the court house proper, and from its fine state of preservation one would conclude that it was a part of the original building, notwithstanding the court house is built of stone, while the office building is a compound of brick, stone and iron. This building is still in use (1909) and, from its excellent style of building, seems almost like a modern-built structure.

#### THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The citizens of Wayne county have always been a liberal minded and truly charitable people. They have never encouraged idleness, but have ever provided for the poor and unfortunate subjects within its borders. Prior to the adoption of the state constitution of 1852, the paupers of Wayne county were cared for by the various townships, as best they could be by the commissioners and township trustees, but upon the passage of this consti-

tution, and at the first session of the board of county directors, held July 24, 1852, the Wayne county infirmary was located two miles east of Wooster. The original builder of this institution was Simon Christine, and Dr. S. Pixley, of Wooster, was the first physician in charge. The original building was a three-story structure, the basement being of stone, while the superstructure was of brick. It contains one hundred rooms and the entire building is heated with hot air. Cyrus Senger was appointed the first superintendent, and served until 1858, when A. R. Sweeney was appointed, and served many years.

The official report of this county institution for 1876 showed the admission of forty-nine paupers during that year, with ninety-seven other paupers supported by other means, at a total cost of eight thousand and forty-three dollars, or amounting to a cost of seventeen cents per day for each one cared for. Connected with the infirmary, there was originally two hundred and eighty acres of land which helps to sustain the institution.

Of the present standing of this benevolent institution let it be said that the last annual (1909) report shows that there were fifty-two inmates—thirty-two men and twenty women. The total value of property, as per invoice just taken, is sixty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. The total expenditures for the last fiscal year was nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, including a fire escape costing five hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

#### THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

Not unmindful of the unfortunate children of the county, as early as July, 1881, steps were taken for the securing of land and the erection of proper buildings to care for the children without suitable homes of their own. The county commissioners issued bonds and purchased eighty-two and a fourth acres of valuable land in section 28 of Wayne township, about two miles from the city of Wooster, for which they paid the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to E. Baum, the deed of which was recorded July 7, 1881. There suitable buildings were soon erected and today this humane institution is the pride of Wayne county among those who see the goodness in thus caring for the poor children in their midst. The last quarterly report shows that this home had in its care and safe keeping forty-two children. The total cost of keeping them for this quarter was one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars, or forty-three dollars per child for the quarter. W. E. Jarvis is the careful superintendent at this date.

October, 1909. With plenty of good land to till and plenty of excellent, wholesome food, and proper training, these children will ere long grow to men and women of usefulness and not find their way into vice and crime.

## PROPERTY VALUATION OF COUNTY.

The subjoined is a list of the valuations in the various townships and villages and cities in Wayne county, for the year ending August 1, 1908:

Baughman township.....	\$1,347,803	Saltcreek township.....	\$ 620,797
Chippewa township.....	1,045,816	Wayne township.....	1,441,715
Canaan township.....	870,486	Wooster township.....	1,037,905
Congress township.....	836,033	Wooster City.....	2,550,000
Chester township.....	1,050,359	Fredericksburg Village..	101,691
Clinton township.....	878,380	Applecreek Village.....	157,122
East Union township....	947,399	Creston Village.....	333,828
Franklin township.....	1,012,507	Mt. Eaton Village.....	67,055
Green township.....	1,688,347	Dalton Village.....	184,225
Milton township.....	1,325,580	Orrville Town.....	370,000
Paint township.....	750,004	Marshallville Village....	129,000
Plain township.....	1,003,360	Doylestown Village.....	268,000
Sugarcreek township....	1,259,577		

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Grand total of valuation in county.....\$24,374,153



## CHAPTER VIII.

### CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

By Hon. L. R. Critchfield, Sr.

#### PREFACE.

We read with curiosity the histories with which it has been sought to perpetuate some memory of man. Rollin has condensed the history of the ancient world; Grote has given us the history of Greece; Livy and Gibbon the history of the Roman empire. We read Hallam's Middle Ages, and Guizot's Civilization, Hume and Macaulay, Prescott's Peru and Mexico, the life of Washington, the history of the United States, the modern histories of Asia and Africa; but the world has no history of the masses of mankind. It is only by the mental effort called "faith" that we know that the common people of the world were like ourselves; that they lived and labored, loved, and perished as we do. Even in our own day we celebrate the birth of Washington, the greatness of Jackson; we have non-partisan Lincoln clubs to keep alive the memory of the lamented martyr; but what of the dead, the heroes in common life, the faithful guardians of self government? The age is breaking this immortal solitude. Family reunions are resurrecting the old fathers and mothers; yearly gatherings are extricating ancient virtue from the mould of the wilderness, and a new heart is throbbing loud enough to stir the dust of the pioneers. That *we* have constructed this magnificent era, is no longer thought by the reflecting man and we are beginning to confess in books the grandeur of the great actors of the past!

Of the very foremost, Wayne county is keeping these records of gratitude. An elaborate history of Wayne county, some thirty years ago, came from the toilsome genius of Ben Douglas; but the age is advanced in spiritual conception, the rude necessities that clothed the early fathers and mothers must give place to that mystic robe that adorned the visits of Gabriel, and amidst the clouds that habited the early settlements, the pure and splendid virtues of the pioneer must blaze like the morning star. As a sign of individual royalty a chain of gold must be thrown about the necks of these heroes of self government! It is to the man of common life, the king of the

wilderness, the nobleman of the log cabin, and the man that caught their mantle, that the better history commemorates. The New History of Wayne County is the history of men and women and children and their civil and political agency in the formation of government. To this subject, the writer has contributed the following pages. Strictly non-partisan, the words "republican" or "democratic" have reference to form of government, and not to parties; and whatever of party politics intervened in the great work of the fathers, the differences but enlarged that intellectual force necessary for greater objects. Constantly feeling the inclination to record more of the names of the prominent men that honored Wayne county by their patriotism and ability, the limits of the article, and the probable details of the history, were a restriction to the more ample record.

To raise the inference that some of our ideas of individual independence, and American courage, that defies a world in arms, and some principles of government, may have been, possibly, influenced by colonial association with the Indians for two hundred years, and their defiance of a higher civilization, and stubborn retreat before a superior foe, that portion of the article on "Indian Government" is presented. That the Indian was a great barbaric man, intellectual, eloquent, and savage, our early history illustrates.

To give the high origin of the early settlers of Wayne county, their character, their social purity and patriotism, the influences that perfected their vigilance for free institutions, the grandest of all labors that they performed in government in the Northwest, the practical and glorious results that have immortalized their early struggles, and their example as followed by their descendants, seemed to the writer an appropriate method of amplifying the subject.

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The civilization of the new states of the Northwest, and the renown of the pioneers, are attributable to a great ancestry.

The highest and most symmetrical system of government is at once suggested by even a superficial view of the form and character of our national and state constitutions; they involve the perfection of intellectual and moral development and the presence of a sublime spirit. All antiquity was measured in this constitutional system to obtain the finish of a magnificent monument of government with surer foundations and more scientifically sustaining arches than had been conceived in the history of nations. It was true, and it was also a commonplace, and all Americans knew it, before it was uttered by the lips of Pitt and Burke, that all history might be searched, and the men of the Revolution were the learned and greatest men of the

world! It would be a prolixity, in eulogy, to name the immortal patriots that gathered about the cradle of liberty, and offered devotion, and gifts of rhetoric, and wisdom, to the young goddess of the Revolution!

There is not only symmetry in form, but logic and power, in the expression and action of the three great divisions of government, federal, state and the reserved power of the people. The general poverty and virtue of the Revolutionary era was the frame about the splendid picture, a picture hung upon the heavens for the world to look at! The spirit of the system announced the sublime expectation of the supreme, commanding force of popular action; and the people, in the marvelous impulses of patriotic sensibility of that era, started the machinery of liberty.

The first of the great concerns of practical government was the unity of empire. Colonial claims extended from the silvery beaches of the Atlantic to beyond the limits of the Elysian fields of Hiawatha. Wrestling with the jealousies of colonial priority to obtain these boundless domains conveyed by the charters of the virgin Queen, and the Charleses, and the Jameses and the Georges, was a not less heroic labor than the bloody diplomacy of acquiring the vast possessions of the Indian nations. The achievement gave to the new republic the hills, and the rivers and the valleys, through whose picturesque gateway civilization passed into the new world of the West.

#### EDUCATION.

Of education, the opportunities lay at the foundation of the republican superstructure. The public gifts of lands by Congress to the states for the schools, the dedication of the interest from perpetual trust funds arising from the sales of the lands by the constitutions of Ohio of 1802 and 1851 attest the genius of our fathers. The old "School Section Sixteen" is one of the romances of our western civilization, but a romance in real life, for the states of the Union now expend for education twice as much as Great Britain, three times as much as France, five times as much as Germany, eight times as much as Austria, and ten times as much as Italy.

#### THE REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSE.

Essential to the preservation of a complex system of free government, the peculiar characteristics of revolutionary purpose were to build up political levels and achieve the altitudes of personal life.

In our history is a somewhat wonderful, ethical phenomena. The heroic fever of the Revolution consumed colonial caste, and the new man, the great commoner, appeared. Our Revolution developed the brotherhood of man. The magnificent postulate of the commoners of the republic was a political and legal equality of the people; the eternal philosophical truth of the great system of constitutional liberty. Predominant in the colonies, European caste degraded the commonalty by its haughty glance of patronizing benevolence. The farmer, the laborer, struggling with poverty, unadorned with imported ornament, unwelcome to the fetes of the aristocrats, contrasted greatly with the ruffled shirts, golden shoe buckles and powdered hair, the stately processions, the wealth, and the courtly pomp and refinement of the lord of the manor; but fashion faded in the great solitudes of independence and the revolutionist was born in the wonderful contrasts of social life; and the tradesman, the merchant, the self-assertive professions, the school-man of New England and of the South, the people, arose in voluntary majesty to the comprehension of the value of man. The divine purpose had intercepted the young surveyor of the Alleghanies, and Washington became the immortal commoner of every age. He drew to his bosom the young Hamilton, and Greene, and Knox, and Schuyler, and Morris, and other great lieutenants, and the thought of a continent was transformed.

The great commoner thought uncommonly in the philosophy of human rights. Franklin and Jefferson, Otis and Adams, Henry and Morris; then Marshall and Jay and Webster, Wright, Benton and Clay, in a chorus of eloquence, aroused the world to the beauty of free institutions. The great republican commoner is the hero of the great principles of our Magna Charta; the Indian chief gazed long at his footsteps in the Northwest.

#### THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the United States arises in a very lofty originality; above the King John charter extorted by, and for, the barons on a memorable day! The principles of legal government in the states of England were a mosaic variety of common precedents, but only in name a prototype of the great system of the constitution of the United States. Dark medieval shadows confused the legal systems of Briton, Saxon and Norman; nor do Greece or Rome, or the states of its fallen empire, embellish any paragraph of our great constitution. It stands alone in original, solitary grandeur! There is a delicacy of mental and moral touch in its application and execution,



and there has grown around this popular system a literature of interpretation, a common law, created by the superintending vigilance of the popular judgment.

Statesmanship is that science that can anatomize the intellectual and moral throbs of the great people of America. Of popular progress, the Constitution was invested with the intention—Liberty should unseat the king! The magnificent face of men and women of American production should invoke the admiration of the globe. The political literature of presidents, and courts, senates and congresses, the taste, the dramatic power, was to outstrip all traditional civilization!

No human artist can wield such a sword of the spirit as will dissect American influence in the subtle transformations of the world's barbaric instincts. Without the presence of these great men and this constitution, Wayne county would be a political myth.

#### THE FOUNDERS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTHWEST.

Scarcely had the great ordinance of 1787 and the Constitution of the United States electrified the people of the old confederacy with the consciousness of national life, than the star of empire took its way to the northwestern wilderness. The genius of new states followed the star, and there began to pour into the happy valleys of Ohio, and along the sandy dunes of the northern lakes, the unique and splendid thinkers of the revolution. Uprising like an aurora upon the summits of the Alleghanies appeared the mighty school master, and the teaching clergyman, the artist, the surveyor, the hero, the soldier from the Indian frontier, the statesman from the confederate congress, the legislator, the constitution maker, the physician, the lawyer, the laborer; and likewise there came the mother of heroic offspring; all cutting their way through roadless forests, rafting the streams, and fixing their tents in nature's solitude. Not only of men and women,—it was the immigration of principles, the spiritual light of a new empire was marching with them, and the great flashing eye of civilization confronted the savage and drove him back among the shadows of the forest. Forms of government began to methodize the inorganic state; religion, too, spread her divine wings over the solitude and intoned her songs with the birds of the woods; an exceptional race was seen whose intellectual face and beaming eyes soon mingled their illumination with the brilliant scenes of the northwestern morning! The beautiful face of the American, the inviolability of virtue, were commencing their enchantment, but amidst the indescribable dangers

that lurked in savage life. The Revolutionary war had not ceased, but continued in dangerous hostility for nearly thirty years. Obligated by the treaty of 1783 to deliver up the western posts, Great Britain, under pretext of American violation of the treaty, had refused, and had British troops still in the posts in 1812; its Indian allies were incited to deeds of blood; canoes of savages were on the rivers; Indians traversed the county; their wigwams were in the woods; predatory bands murdered the inhabitants; Tecumseh had organized the Indian nations; battles were fought; Indian revenge glutted its savagery as it slowly retreated; Indian titles were purchased, and safety secured for our people only long after the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1815, and after British power was extinguished at the battle of New Orleans. Attracted to the territory of the Northwest, as the gift of Virginia to the general government, many of the early settlers of Wayne county were from that noble state, possessed of the sublime composure, determined will and personal courage that were a part of the education of the southern man and woman, and in the danger about their new homes, and in the war of 1812, this southern manhood and womanhood fearlessly met and conquered, not for a day, but for years, the difficulties of primeval nature. From Maryland were many others, and from every eastern and middle state came the founders of government. Amidst this splendid noontide of Wayne county, now embellished by art and education, we can truly behold the great men and women and the great crisis of 1796. A future of prophecy! The revelation of the Constitution of the United States was brooding over the wilderness; only probabilities, and the visionary beauty of the manhood and womanhood of the West, was in its embrace. Angels were fluttering among the trees! Study has been given to these great men!

Noted in Roman history is Myron's celebrated statue of the heifer, as being so fine a manifestation of sculpture that the butchers of the stalls about the Forum had difficulty in preventing their cattle from circling around and around the statue, to catch her marbled breath and the lambent light of her crystalline eye. So the impulses of the writer upon a higher plane and to a nobler object, circle around and around these statues of the pioneers that history has sculptured into divine expression.

That the ancients made demigods of their heroes; that the Chinese worship their ancestors; that the Roman soldier was the conqueror of the world, bearing the urn that contained the ashes of his father,—is it a wonder? The superstition of loving our fathers is an hereditary virtue. Interpretation of fine principles and heroic deeds, is character. Of our heritage, the sublimest possession is the character of the pioneers of government. Liberty

was then only a beautiful song, an ecstasy, a hope, an ideal goddess, an eagle upon her hand with wings of gold; our ancestors threw the stars about her divine form. The lion slumbering in the revolutionary heart was ready to spring upon the world. He might have had his huge limbs and lofty head bound down by the multiplied webs of ancient systems; our powers might have become atrophied by disuse; they were made glorious. It was a magnificent drama of an early world!

On occasion of a pioneer picnic several years ago, at Highland park, my remarks were directed to the subject of the "Pioneer Mothers," and the gratification of the audience was a eulogy upon that noble character of the early founders of our institutions. Hopeful, patient, alert, prophetic, using the rifle, fearless, largely anxious in daily ministrations, fierce as a female lion over her young, the pioneer mother was advancing civilization, and erecting that imperishable monument that will never cease to proclaim the virtue and glory of our country!

Such was the sublime character of the founders of the first of new states; a new nation covered with wounds, and pulsating with the blood of liberty behind them; an uncreated empire of untold magnificence before them. With prudent and reflective energy we commenced our great career. It was a watchful and wary ingress into dangers and savage life; the measured and steady progress of law, amidst the claws of the bear and the jealous tomahawk of the Indian.

No settlement had been made in this new domain until April, 1788, when forty-six immigrants arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum river. No constituted authority being there, Return Jonathan Meigs drew up a code of rules, on a sheet of foolscap, and tacked them to a large oak tree. Following up the Muskingum and its tributaries, immigration made settlements towards the north; but it was not until 1806 that William Larwill, and in 1807 Joseph and John Larwill, his brothers, settled in Wayne county, John Bever being then engaged in surveying the sections of the county. The interminable exodus from the East then flowed, and formed the great population of the Northwest!

The interesting and significant fact is that law was tacked up on an oak! It was to be an empire of law!

#### INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

With nations of Indians inhabiting the undefined territory of the old colonies, the Constitution of the United States became a comprehensive menace to aboriginal government. As a very ancient people they met Colum-



bus in the South; they gazed with imperturbable interest on the Pilgrim Fathers! The tides of the Atlantic, and Pacific, the raging overflow of the great rivers, invaded their wigwams in every part of North America; and it is a favorite impression of the writer that they had a system of government. To the nationalities that the Romans found in Gaul, several centuries before the Christian era, the aborigines of America bear resemblance. Formed of families were tribes, and of these the nation, and of the masses of the tribes and of the chieftains the general assembly was formed. Of self-government the Indian system was conspicuous. Recognizing the inter-Indian obligations, but without permanent confederation, the Indian nations stood, solitary and alone, without international relations, in military dictatorship without the laws of war, and confronted by modern systems of civilization which they rejected in time of peace. To the world they were mere Arabs in an American wilderness. But they had a local government. The chiefs of the tribes were selected by the tribes, and of the nations by the tribes, and, as of all other nations, the most celebrated for their courage, endurance and intelligence were elevated to the position of leaders, and they were as absolute military dictators as are known in every regular army. Divided into different nations, war was common among them and with the different European powers who contested territorial rights in the colonial period, and with the United States. Treaties and alliances among themselves and with the French, the British and Americans were frequent in the various contests of international policy, and in our Northwest, in the battle of Tippecanoe, their great leader, Tecumseh, illustrated the union of Indian nations with the British. To have no permanent federal center, or capital, was incident to the Indian claims of vast possessions, and to the tribal excursions to the distant limits of their territory, apparently to maintain their possessory right to their hereditary domains. In all their negotiations for the sale of their lands, the terms and conditions, and their policy, were first considered and voted on by the Indian nations, and their leaders were selected and instructed as plenipotentiaries in national form, to the meetings with American national commissioners. To call the attention of the government to a violation of treaties, frequent embassies of the dignified denizens of the forest appeared at Washington, and their accomplishments excited the wonder of our national authorities.

The strict observance of the marriage vow among the Indians was a family virtue. Their religion was a direct relation to the Great Spirit whom they worshipped. They believed in the future life. Their medicine man was their priest, and he invoked the divine healing power to cure disease.



The antiquity of this belief, and the Indian idea of the inferiority of the female, give probability to the supposition of his descent from some ancient race of people; as do also the agricultural department of Indian life, which, together with the common drudgery of the family, was conducted by the female. The disinclination of the Indian to any labor except hunting and fishing and war, his frequent change of location, his habits of cruelty, classed him as a relic of barbarism. With much like the ceremony of knighthood, in the Middle ages, the youthful Indian was equipped as a warrior. Debased by ignoble passions, yet in bravery, in resenting a supposed wrong, in his slow retreat before superior forces, the Indian was possessed of the element of chivalry, and stands as a proud, self-governing, revengeful barbarian; and as we see him pictured, he is the most skillful, graceful and splendid horseman upon the American prairies. In vanity of ornament of himself and horse, he might well have been ranked as a knight of the Crusades, or that composite being of horse and man that surprised the Mexican on the invasion of Cortez!

Indolent in time of peace; painting the body, wearing the skins of animals, expert in the movements of infantry and cavalry in time of war, with the warwhoop to encourage the attack; with weird songs and crude poetry, their only records; these the editors of Tacitus continually compare with the early Gaul. The tomahawk was a Gaulish weapon. Marius, in his great battles with the Cimbri, fought the same race that were destroyed by Harrison and Wayne in this great Northwest. Government of the Indian respected right of property and person, punished crimes, and promoted peace if not attacked in person or property. The high physical development of the Indian, his Roman nose and high cheek bones were Gaulish, and in the Persian, the Indian may trace his ancestry. The vast territory of the Northwest was claimed by the Indian as his heritage, and the international law of title by discovery and prescription was as ably reasoned by the Indian orators as by the supposed more civilized usurpers of Europe. Before our fathers, some Indian tribes had been settled for fifty years in what is now the state of Ohio; and, with a remarkable humanity, the Congress of the United States provided in the ordinance of 1787 that "the utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent." The United States obtained possession of their lands on the Muskingum river as early as 1795, and between 1784 and 1805 some five treaties were made between the United States and various tribes of Indians, quieting their title to certain lands in

the Northwest, which the government afterwards purchased, and in 1842 the last possession of the Indians terminated in Ohio.

The most dramatic and picturesque scenes ever witnessed were the occasions of the meeting of the commissioners of the United States and the Indian chiefs, to define boundaries and purchase Indian lands. Treaties at Fort Stanwix in 1784; at Fort McIntosh in 1785; at Fort Finney in 1786; at Fort Harmar in 1789; at Greenville in 1795; at Fort Industry in 1805, with many able representatives of the government, including General St. Clair and General Wayne, and with the chiefs of eleven of the most powerful tribes of Indians of the Northwest, were as brilliantly conducted as the modern meetings of the peace congress, amidst the splendid architecture and display of the capital of the Netherlands!

The more magnificent palaces of the stately oaks, the rivers sparkling, nature's parks of wild animals gathering about in the shadows; the concerts of the birds, the native dignity of the Indian chiefs, with that silent gravity that told of the approaching migration to distant lands; their splendid dress of doe skin, its fringes musical with the claws of the bear and with the teeth of the wolf, and above that sombre and silent face, that had been bronzed in yellow by the Master Hand of untold centuries, were waving plumes, that proclaimed the majesty of nature and native art, the exalted denizen, whose warwhoop answered the victorious scream of the eagle, whose feathers adorned him,—the tall, ornamented and thoughtful negotiator!

To intensify these great occasions was the presence of the government of the United States, in the continental dress of one of the heroes of the Revolution and but lately conqueror of the Indians at the battle of Fort Defiance, the immortal Major-Gen. Anthony Wayne, and this great man gazed calmly into the eyes of Corn Planter, and Red Jacket, and Little Turtle, and they yielded to inevitable destiny; and at the treaty of Greenville, accomplished by General Wayne, peace was established and the lands of the Northwest obtained for the population of the new states.

For negotiating treaties, for intellectual acumen, for embellished oratory, the Indian representatives ranked among the classical speakers of antiquity; but in his fine and majestic appearance there was a decadent chivalry, and an undertone that we hear in the plaintive cry of the whippoorwill. However, he was wise in selling cheaply a doubtful title, and in reserving, as it appeared to him, his still independent and proud seclusion among the majestic scenery of another west.

Coursing through Wayne county were many trails of this nervous and uneasy race, traveling to and fro from east to west, and west to east, in

fragmentary weakness; with a village for a period near the junction of Buckeye and Madison streets, they were in amity with the early settlers, and disappeared in the progressive pressure of irresistible immigration. Their pathway was marked by the spasmodic desolation of revenge, largely incited by a British administration and emulated by a British soldiery. To their natural passions, inflamed by the desperation of inferior resistance, were added the European and Asiatic methods of extermination, of which history grows atrocious in the civil wars across the oceans. Of notice of danger to the pioneers from Indian attack, there were many magnanimous examples of Indian friendship. At that day the atmosphere of political life was burdened with the sighs of the Spanish inquisition, or the slavery, mutilation and murder of prisoners of war. Massacres of Wyoming, or of St. Clair's defeat, scarcely equalled the bloody dignity of the slaughter in the Netherlands, or in the civil wars of England. Now but a reminiscence, many of the principles of Indian justice and equity insensibly became an element in the common law of our great Northwest.

The philosophy of the Indian sensibilities developed a rare exhibition on the great stage of nature; the love of home, of territorial supremacy, of the picturesque hills, of the perspective valleys, and of their amphitheatres of forest and flower, of color and odor, of wild animal and ambuscade, gave to the Indian the highest action of the sensibilities, and the imminency of their loss, by the inevitable approach of the immigrant, aroused a passion that clothed many of the beautiful scenes of the West with the skeletons of the Indian and of the victims of Indian atrocity. His existence, and national life, and primitive government, are but a tragic romance in civil and political life; an unique curiosity in the history of nations.

One of the greatest novelties in all history is the Indian in America! And among the early settlers of Wayne county! Of his characteristics, his insatiate cruelty ranked him with the early and bloody struggles of the human race; his cruelties in the Revolution have no sanction in the laws of modern warfare, and his evil passions had the fixed habit of inhuman and merciless revenge. Against the invader he was a monster, with a high development of intellectual power. Of George III, of Lord North, and of the British Parliament, the Indian was the bloody instrument; associated, too, with the Hessian, whose rivalry in cruelty, and its British instigation, confound the thought of several centuries of moral progress. Of the disordered sensibilities of several thousand years, the savagery of the Indian is an evolution. The humanity with which he was considered in the ordinance of 1787, and in his association with the pioneers, is a pleasant reflection; and in our love

of free government the history of ideas might find some political assimilation in two hundred years of colonial and Indian association; our love of liberty may insensibly be the partial reflection of that proud and life-sacrificing passion of independence that accompanied this native American into the shadows of the setting sun!

#### ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Divided by the ordinance of 1787 into three great territorial divisions, Hamilton, Washington and Wayne, the great dominion of the latter embraced northern and northwestern Ohio, including the territory of which was formed the states of Michigan and Indiana and parts of Illinois and Wisconsin; and, but for the crack of the rifle of a few daring white men, and the warwhoop of the Indian, it was an empire of silence. Aboriginal government, the tribe and its chief, alone disturbed the solitude. The eagle's feather was the only emblem of sovereignty; conscience the only lawgiver of the pioneer, and it was the spirit of the great ordinance. It was then true, as Aristotle said over two thousand years ago, that "It is better for a city to be governed by a good man, than by good laws." The peaceable acquisition of territory, founded upon the recognition of Indian nationality and the equity of possession,—an acquisition that disclaimed the old world doctrine of title by discovery or conquest,—established the new political organism upon the foundations of righteousness, and a government of good men began to appear in the wilderness.

1. The government of a territorial Council in 1788.
2. The government of a territorial Legislature in 1799.
3. The government of the state in 1802.

As a policy of necessity from sparseness of population, until 1799 the elective franchise was held in abeyance.

#### THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

With the government of a Territorial Council in 1788, composed of Arthur St. Clair as governor, Winthrop Sargent as secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, Mitchell Varnum and Return Jonathan Meigs as judges, all prominent men of the Revolution, meeting at Marietta, organized political energy began a memorable career. Laws were to be adopted by the governor and judges. To reside in the district and be possessed of one thousand acres of land were the qualifications of the governor. To have five hundred



acres of land was required of the judges. They were to have common law jurisdiction. All county and township officers were to be appointed by the governor. Freedom of religious worship, and the encouragement of schools, and good faith toward the Indians were guaranteed by the great ordinance. Habeas corpus, trial by jury, representation, to give bail, judicial proceedings according to the common law, were cardinal doctrines of the congressional charter. Confined to the laws of the original states, the council at its first session adopted laws establishing a militia, courts, sheriffs, a court of probate, defining crimes, regulating marriages, creating the office of coroner, and acts of limitation. After ten years, with changes of judges, and many additional laws, now of common knowledge, the period arrived in 1798 when the territory contained five thousand free male inhabitants, and a territorial Legislature was to be elected by the people.

#### THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Governor issued his proclamation for the election of a General Assembly to meet at Cincinnati, in February, 1799. The General Assembly consisted of a House of Representatives, and a Legislative Council of five members, to be appointed by the President, out of ten names selected by the House, and met in Cincinnati in September, 1799. Not organized by the territorial government until 1796, Wayne county did not participate in the organic advantages of the council; but in 1798 was represented in the General Assembly by Charles F. Chobert De Joncaire, Solomon Sibley and Jacob Viscar, all of Detroit; and this Legislature elected William Henry Harrison the delegate to Congress and adjourned to meet at Chillicothe in 1800 and again adjourned to 1801-2, and again adjourned until November, 1802, but never meeting, as in April, 1802, Congress authorized certain portions of the Northwest to form a state government.

#### THE EARLY LAWS.

Commencing in 1788 to legislate, the early councils and territorial legislatures found the necessary legal examples in the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia, the homes from which in the main they had made the great exodus into the wilderness of the Northwest. From these ample sources a comprehensive body of laws were adopted, such as regulating the militia, establishing courts, for the appointment of sheriffs, respecting crimes, marriages, the office of coroner, limitation of times for civil and

criminal actions, as to the sale of liquor to Indians and soldiers, suppressing gambling, for dividing the counties into townships, and for the appointment of constables, overseers of the poor and township clerks, to create the office of clerk of the Legislature, making the records of the courts of the United States evidence, as to enclosures of ground, granting licenses to merchants, traders and tavern keepers, creating the office of treasurer-general and county treasurers, and as to the manner of raising money, as to highways, public buildings, prisons, strays, admission of attorneys, guardians, procedure in civil cases, and as to fees of public officers.

To the common law of Great Britain was added legislation defining the jurisdiction of the courts and officers to execute process, providing for taxation and a treasurer-general, and county treasurer; organizing the militia; providing for marriage and divorce; defining crime and criminal and civil procedure; providing for highways, for the poor, for the creation of townships and counties, and such other legislation as was in the older states; for conveyance of real estate; for the settlement of estates, and other probate jurisdiction; for public buildings, and protection of the right of property and persons, until, when the constitution of 1802 was adopted, there existed a body of laws of which the present voluminous statutes are the evolution and amplification of the exigencies of a growing commonwealth. Of consummate wisdom and foresight, the structure of the new states was a magnificent exception in all the history of government!

That the early legislators were industriously establishing a government of the people, the acts of the council and territorial Legislature above are noted as evidences of the popular sovereignty of the times. More conclusive evidence of the sovereignty of the people arose between the Legislature and Governor St. Clair in 1800 in the denial of his right to exercise the veto power, and to lay out and change the boundaries of counties, under the ordinance of 1787. The contest grew more and more determined and much legislation was rendered useless. The Governor was afterwards condemned by Congress, and the people were confirmed in their resistance to the unconstitutional attempt of the Governor to interfere with the popular right.

Of this disagreement the memory may have remained, and it may account for the absence of the veto power in the constitutions of 1802 and 1851.

#### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1802.

Reducing the great county of Wayne in the year 1800, the territory constituting the state of Indiana was organized with a separate territorial government. The territorial Legislature not having met in 1802, owing to

the act of Congress authorizing the eastern section of the Northwest to form a state, in October, 1802, an election was held for members of the constitutional convention, which met at Chillicothe in November, 1802, and adopted a state constitution, and the state of Ohio was recognized by Congress as a state of the Union, in February, 1803. Its first General Assembly met in March, 1803. A supplementary act of Congress of March, 1803, made a munificent provision of tracts of land, for the use of schools and for making roads within the state, limited to certain territory of the three divisions, by general bearings. Wayne county was diminished by so much of the original limits as embraced any portion of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and was not approximately bounded until the year 1808, and controversies arising as to the western and northwestern boundaries of the new state, Congress ordered a survey of these boundaries by act of May 20, 1812, and in the same year Wayne county was organized under the state government, with Wooster as the county seat. To the delays incident to the uncertain boundaries and surveys, Wayne county was not represented in the constitutional convention of 1802, nor in the state Legislature until 1815. In the constitutional convention of 1851 the county was represented by John Larwill, Leander Firestone and E. Wilson; and in that of 1872 by John K. McBride.

Our fathers were the careful architects of the first new state of the Union. Slavery existed in all the thirteen states, except in the states of Massachusetts and Maine, and was, as the ordinance of 1787 would indicate, in the course of ultimate extinction; the descent of estates was especially provided for in the great charters of 1787, adverse to the English system, and the ordinance especially restricted all laws to be made for the Northwest territory to the policy of the laws of the older states, and carefully preserved the right of suffrage and self-government, the veto of the governor, freedom of religious sentiment and worship, the encouragement of schools and means of education, and a republican form of government.

#### THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1802.

The elective franchise was an important question, both in the territorial condition of the government of the Northwest and in framing the constitution of 1802. The restrictions on the right to vote were varied in the different states, but our first constitution provided: To have been in the state one year, and to have labored on the roads, and to be a white male person above the age of twenty-one years, were the qualifications of a voter



The right of suffrage to the negro and his descendants was decided adversely, as well as his right to hold office. And while the right of suffrage was broad, by a strange perversity of principle, the exercise of it was limited. It was a political phenomenon. While this first constitution of the state provided for the election of senators and representatives to the General Assembly of the state, for governor, for sheriff and for coroner, and for all town and township officers; the secretary of state, state treasurer and state auditor, the judges of the court of common pleas, consisting of a president and associate judges, with probate jurisdiction, and the judges of the supreme court, were to be appointed by the joint ballot of the General Assembly; and the clerks of the court were to be appointed by the respective courts. No constitutional provision being made for county recorder, auditor, treasurer, prosecuting attorney, or commissioners, or surveyor, they were afterward elected by provision of the Legislature as authorized by the constitution. The resolution to submit the adoption of the constitution of 1802 to the people was defeated by an almost unanimous vote (twenty-seven to seven) and the constitution was put into operation by the delegates to the convention; and it was provided that after the year 1806 another constitutional convention might be held. As delegates to this convention, were many leading men both then and in after years; they were patriots. Of the reasons that operated to adopt the appointive system as to some of the state and county officers, we can, perhaps, only surmise that impressions prevailed, especially as to the courts, that created the judiciary system of the general government. On the frontier, harassed by Indians in the depredations incident to the war of 1812, and the war itself, busy to live, our pioneers held no convention after the year 1806, but the survivors of them, and the generation younger than them, conscious of the blot of the appointive system on the principle of self-government, in the constitution of 1851 restored a complete elective system to the state. Illustrating the popular prudence in changing the fundamental law, the people refused the constitution of 1872, and for a period of one hundred and six years, since 1802, excepting some amendments changing the time and method of voting, and creating the circuit court, and enlarging the supreme court, have adhered to the first constitution for fifty years, and to the second for sixty.

Exercising a distinguished influence on this and similar great questions, the names of many of the ablest men of Ohio, and of Wayne county, could be given to ornament these pages.

In the practical application of the great principles of government, it is not extravagant to say that our fathers outranked all the legislators of the



world. They were educated and heroic; lovers of liberty. They were students of government, fearless, grand and incorruptible. Wayne county soon became pre-eminent among the counties of the new state.

Republican government of the state can only be expressed in the legal terms of county organization, and the county organization in the legal terms of city, town and township government, and these in the primary legal terms of the power of the people. The state and county are but ministerial agencies; the General Assembly, the supreme and inferior courts are constituent powers delegated by the people. That the federal and state governments ascend from the people, and no power descends from the federal and state governments, both the federal and state constitutions expressly declare. But the system is inviolable as an organism, and is absolute law. Not only in passing laws, but in judicial proceedings, the Athenian populace voted by uplifted hand; and in the wards of the city of Rome the people voted by white and black beans. The senate of Rome were often rebuked by the popular will. By the usurpation by the emperors of the popular power, Rome fell, and Athens before the combinations of Philip.

That the civil and political history of Wayne county may be truly observed, we must look to the city, the townships and towns in which original and initial force always has prevailed.

#### THE CITY OF WOOSTER.

The first election for city officers after incorporation was in March, 1818, consisting of a president and five trustees, and the board appointed a marshal, treasurer and collector. By-laws were drafted for the government of the board, and ordinances passed for the government of the city. Wooster, as early as 1814, was called the Athens of northern Ohio. It is believed by the writer that Wayne county, and Wooster, the county seat, and the territory known as the backbone of Ohio, had more able and educated men at that early day than any locality of the Northwest. Beall, Sloane, Spink, William, Joseph H. and John Larwill, Henry, Bever, the Joneses, the Robinsons, Stibses, Quinbys, McConahays, Cox, Avery, Sprague, Christmas, Howards, Clingen, Dean, Lakes, Bissells, Tottens; and a much larger list of equally large men are remembered. Mather, a graduate of Yale, was the first teacher. Surveyors, physicians, lawyers, farmers, educated builders of state, and mothers, wives, daughters, bright as the stars themselves, were the heralds of the splendors of the future city and county and the founders of free institutions. Of the first action of the city officers as far back as

1812, having occasion to examine the records, I find their meetings conducted in full compliance with Jefferson's manual, and the legal form and character of ordinances would be approved by any court. For more than eighty years many of the ordinances for the government of the city have been in force. Acquainted with the city for many years, and especially the last twenty, my observation of its order, and respect for law, has impressed me that no other city in these respects is its superior. With extensive improvements conducted by the public service for several years, the city is seldom in the courts. The successful management of its finances, its administration of justice, and preservation of peace and good order, are evidence of the best administrative ability. It is a city of law.

The cultivation of taste is a legal sequence in self-government to the masses of the people. Peace and order, the refining processes of individual worth, dwell in the temple of the republican heart in a popular system of government. Splendor is bred in the conceptions and shines in external life. Houses of lords, patrician caste and private egotism have mistaken a birth or a fortune for this spiritual dignity. Fine dwellings and ornamental houses, public improvements, higher education and universal taste; personal beauty, the magnificent buildings of a university, and its high purposes, the exceptional opportunities of the city schools; a state agricultural experiment station, and the manifold forms of its scientific development; manufactures, merchandizing, have grown into a city of several thousands.

Mental culture is a legal result of a people's government; long and occult analysis is born in the primary efforts of political philosophy. The newspaper, the orator of the pulpit, the teacher, the physician, are metaphysicians; the lawyer has struggled in the deceptive meshes of occult legal ideas in all the history of Wayne county, until a species of brilliancy, a sort of traditional electric light, illumines the city, from Avery to John McSweeney, whose unrivaled powers have ranked him among the orators,

"That thundered over Greece,  
From Macedon to Artaxerxes' throne."

#### TOWNSHIP AND TOWN GOVERNMENT.

The republican system existed in the individual father and mother. A great nation in chaotic conception was brooding in the genius of the people. The home, the township, the county, the state, the nation, were the ascending series in the development of government, and the surveyor as early as 1807 was defining the sections of land to be the future legal home of the framers

of government of the Northwest, and between that date and 1825 all the townships of Wayne county were formed and organized into political bodies. The forty-six families of the county in 1810, numbering three hundred and thirty-two, had grown in 1825 to perhaps over two thousand; in 1850 to thirty-two thousand; in 1870 to thirty-five thousand. Anterior to the very early period of 1810, the three hundred and thirty-two population of Wayne county was governed by benevolence and brotherly kindness. Knowing the laws of the older states, their voluntary righteousness was the common law of the early rights of property and person; but in the organizing periods of the townships under the constitution of 1802, the observance of the early laws of the state became the necessary and paramount obligation. As the larger responsibilities of representation in the Legislature of the state, in state officers, in Congress, in the associate judgeships, and in the county offices, were to be met by the early settlers, the township governments supplied enlarged intellectual forces. These distinguished forces in township administration were the moral and spiritual foundation of a great republic. They were to observe the public roads, to care for the public schools, for trials by jury, for a local court, for a religious home, for individual liberty, for economy, for industry, for self-government; these are in divine harmony with the highest purpose that ever sanctified a state. The township is the primary organ of sentiment. Its legal environment the only free system ever formulated for the defense of human rights! And it but gives clearness to the view of township government when we consider that the then and present county treasurer, auditor and recorder are county agencies; that the entire judicial system and its officers is but corrective; that the commissioners of the county in that early period, who exercised local administration, had but small means and could do but little for the people of the townships. These early people stood alone amidst the tall oaks of the forests, the swollen streams, the bridle-paths of the surveys, savage animals, and the dangers of Indian marauding. But they built roads and bridges; as overseers, they assisted the poor, they established and maintained justice's courts and juries; they punished breaches of the peace, and violations of the rights of persons and property; observed inviolate the rights of suffrage, and required the strictest accountability of their public officers; they contributed to the public expense by taxation, and required the strictest economy in public expenditures. Mindful of the constitutional recitals that "religion, morality and knowledge" are necessary to good government, they early erected churches and established religious worship; they erected school houses, and maintained schools by private subscriptions, and had the peculiar advantage



of that great class of teachers that accompanied the immigration of the early settlers from the eastern states; and they laid the foundation for that school system created by the legislation of the state in 1853, formulated by the senate committee, composed of Harvey Rice, George Rex, of Wayne county, and Alonzo Cushing. They observed with patriotic care all the provisions of the bill of rights of the constitution of 1802. Industry pervaded the townships, and in but a little while Wayne county began its career of beautiful farms and magnificent productiveness. For a eulogy on the intelligence, dignity and versatility of the early settlers, we find them associate judges in the court of common pleas, when at an early period the writer admired the wisdom and integrity of their public services, and which judicial system continued until the system of the constitution of 1851 was substituted in its place. Out of the number of these early statesmen, the county officers were largely chosen, and so great was the influence of the township leaders and the special domestic importance of township policy and control of the county treasury, that the commissioners of the county have almost wholly been selected from the people of the townships; and one is impressed that the selection, at an early day, of many of the members of both houses of the state Legislature, members of Congress, and constitutional conventions, from the townships, was somewhat precautional for the promotion of the original principles of our republican system.

An intentional study of the development of township life shows the early formation of villages, the facilities for exchange of valuable ideas; the early advantages for education; in many instances, the establishment of the newspaper; the discussion of the legislative policy, and the fitness of men for public office; the best methods of agriculture, and the supplementary knowledge of the press of the county seat and of the older states; and I am led forward from the early struggles of high purpose and republican government to that magnificent present, to the conventions of county and state exhibitions of agricultural wonders; to the comprehensive systems of education; the high qualification of teachers, and to the personal taste and attainments of the young women and men, that rival all productions of learning at the county seat. As an inevitable evolution, villages, towns and cities have modified monarchy. France, England, Germany, nearly the whole world, have yielded to representation. A financial question has become the menace to arbitrary power.

Public convenience was a natural organizing incentive to the formation of villages and towns. The blacksmith, the tailor, the shoemaker, the wagon-



maker, the carpenter, the merchant, the watch-repairer, the miller, the post-master, and useful trades and employments required a center as a market; defined lots, streets, the correction of illegal conduct, and law and its administration was necessary, and self-government found its original center in the village and township. And in the village marshal, trustees and supervisor of the village; of the justice of the peace; the constable, the township trustees, we find the beginnings of self-government.

Guizot, in his *History of Civilization*, and Hallam in his *History of the Middle Ages*, the one of France, the other of England, describe with admirable fidelity the disorders of independent chieftains, barons, earls, defiant estates, rendering government a continual revolution. Silently, popular life was developing; villages, towns, cities, for domestic convenience, for foreign trade at the ports, and local exchange, grew, governed themselves, became the champions of order, aided the government to obtain the mastery over the fortified robber and lawless bandit of the large realms in which violence enslaved the people and debased the state. The foundation of all European government was force, power usurped by the sword, but the people have grown into the governing capacity of most of the governments of the world, and largely within the century just elapsed.

The logic of our splendid system of elective peace, and that the state is the logical conclusion of the premises of individual freedom, and that the federal government is the logical conclusion of the premises of state and popular organizations,—all known as the constitutional system of the United States,—has pervaded the world. Of this self-governing principle, the colonies had no completed practice or publication, and the settlement of the Northwest, the growth of government from the individual to the state, had their birth in this Northwest territory, and necessarily, the new counties, the new state, have generated other states, and the world is in the embrace of the two American oceans. The grandest endowments of the age are our personal freedom and our all-pervading American liberty!

The Christian religion was uttering its voice in the early township, village and city churches, or even, anterior to these, in the log cabins of the pioneer. And here are the two sublimities of republican theory,—political and religious freedom; not voiced by the constitutions of our country solely to avoid the ignorance and cruelty of the sectarian persecutions of the Middle ages, the thousand years of blood from the fourth to the fourteenth century, but that the genius of the people might illumine their pathway in their ascent to happiness, and inspire them with the wisdom of brotherhood; and that the

ever present spirit might endow them with the genius of national life! Without these conditions, the civil and political history of Wayne county would be a tinkling cymbal. Wayne county owes its greatness to being an enlightened and Christian county!

#### THE EARLY METHOD OF ENFORCING THE LAW.

It may be observed with justice that a patriotic care governed our early people in the execution of fundamental law. To our early agencies of government we owe a debt of gratitude. The ordinance of 1787 restricted legislation in the Northwest territory to the policy and laws of the older states, and when the council had violated this provision the laws were instantly vetoed or repealed. In the execution of the laws passed by the early legislatures, constitutions were strictly construed, and power was exercised by officers from the highest to the lowest in a respectful manner to avoid infraction of the rights of person or property. It was the exercise of logic in discrimination of republican ideas, and these ideas were paramount in legislation primarily necessary in forming government. They continually prevailed in the amplification of laws, so that the growth of legislation was of an endogenous character, covering by broader provisions similar greater necessities. Provisions for the poor, school systems, roads and highways, taxes, always remained the same in principle, so that in the constitutions of 1802 and of 1851, while the larger population and progressive necessities demanded a broader and more perfect application of principles, the principles were identical, and not inimical to the spirit of the government. Enlightenment and conscience, patriotism, directed the execution of law. There was something signally brotherly in the motives of the early agencies of the people, and these were a tremendous force in promoting civil and political government.

#### PROFESSIONAL INFLUENCES.

Of the wise and tenacious men of the profession in asserting republican principles in the early days, were the early physicians and lawyers, of the press and the churches.

Of the physicians, James Townsend was the first in 1811, remaining thirty years at Wooster; John Cunningham, at Jeromeville in 1830, and from 1848 in Wooster; Daniel McPhail, in Wooster, in 1818; Edward Thompson, in 1820, afterward a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church; Stephen F. Day, at Wooster in 1827, and remained for thirty-four years; Hezekiah

Bissell and Samuel N. Bissell, at an early day; Moses Shaffer, first at Mt. Eaton, and about 1831 removed to Wooster, where he practiced for fifty years; Leander Firestone, first at Congress in 1841 and removed to Wooster in 1856; James D. Robinson, resident in Wooster.

Of lawyers who were in Wayne county at an early period was Levi Cox, in 1815; Edward Avery, in 1817; Ezra Dean, in 1824; Samuel Hemphill, about 1838; John P. Jeffries, in 1836; C. C. Parsons, in 1841; George Rex, in 1843; John McSweeney, in 1845; Ohio F. Jones, in 1846; and the influence of these representatives and judicial officers and professional men was incalculably valuable in formulating the methods and carrying out and preserving the principles of the new government. The republican system was favorable to the development of plain and democratic methods in the administration of justice as contrasted with the woolsack and the wig; physicians became patriots, and great lawyers were allowed the cultivation of eloquence and political philosophy; the courts and the legislators were, for the first time, free to modify the common law to accord with the self-government of the people and the plainer legal rules of action. Having increased in population to thirty-two thousand in 1851, very eminent results were apparent in the county, in finer buildings, in the facilities of farming, in conveniences of travel, in education and religious worship, and in the professions of medicine and law. In the added half century, incalculable beauty marks the country and the numerous towns and county seat; a county infirmary; a children's home; public buildings suggest expensive philanthropy; great schools, musical devices, fashion, taste, refinement, beauty, dignity, independence, dwell in palatial homes; the county seat has become the most desirable dwelling place; and in railroads, newspapers, social integrity, and prosperity, Wayne county stands the meritorious rival of any county in Ohio.

Of the most eminent forces in asserting the inviolability of the principles of popular right were the early newspapers, that, after many transformations of name, yet remain the medium of patriotic influence. From 1817 to the present time the newspapers of Wooster and Wayne county, in the broader field of fundamental principles of free government, voiced the patriotism of the pioneers and their descendants, and informed, encouraged and supported the intellectual and moral struggle for the great institutions of the Northwest, and for the systems of federal and state constitutions.

For the republican system, the religion of the people of Wayne county was a powerful influence. Whether in the log cabin, or in God's first temples

among the umbrageous shadows of the forest, the Divine Presence was solacing the pioneer with hope, giving rest to the heavy laden and assurance of the dignity of his belief in the freedom of man. Churches were being erected as early as 1812, and church influence has been a magnificent conclusion of the righteousness of self-government. In the East they gave inspiration to the struggle for independence, in the Northwest they were the champions of liberty and gave sanctity to the cause of the people.

#### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

Presumably the constitution of 1851 embraced the best thought of republican government. Rufus P. Ranney, as a leader, is believed to have been the ablest man in the convention; from Wayne county Leander Firestone and John Larwill and Ezra Wilson were, as non-professionals in legal study, among the ablest of their class. The convention was thoroughly imbued with democratic ideas. Correcting the appointive system of the constitution of 1802, every office was made elective; much of the constitution of 1802 was adopted, enlarged upon, and more clearly expressed; additional offices were created, as lieutenant-governor and attorney-general, a commission of five members to assist the supreme court, state school commissioner, board of public works, sinking fund commissioners, probate court and comptroller of the treasury. To change the time of holding elections, and the time of electing officers, amendments were adopted since 1851.

That the federal form of executive, legislative and judicial, is also the state form of governor, legislature and the supreme court, is worthy of observation, being closely related to the principles of individual interests, and in the counties may be observed the legal checks on the closely related county agencies and the people. As a contrast to the refusal to submit the constitution of 1802 to the vote of the people, the constitution of 1851 was ratified at the state election in 1851, and the latter constitution provided that all amendments shall be voted on by the people. With enlargements of the public agencies, and labors incident to the growth of population, the constitution and laws since 1851 have been a remarkable system of popular encouragement; education alone stands pre-eminent in practical example. The refinement, the appropriation of invention, the dignity of social life, are splendidly manifest among the masses of Wayne county. Not the least among the acquirements of the people of Wayne county was an education in politics, not only in the law, but in the policy of administration.



## THE INFLUENCE OF PARTY ORGANIZATION AMONG THE PEOPLE.

As to the interpretation of constitutional expression, the conformity of legislation to fundamental principles, and as to the practical effects of the exercise of executive power, political parties represent the divergence of public thought. They imply intellectual activity in the concerns of government.

That portion of the farewell address of Washington as to parties had rather a reference to the future than the then present. Much confusion existed in the public thought at that day as to the effect of constitutional provisions on the rights of the states, much enhanced by Hamilton's doctrine of "implied power." French emissaries formed Jacobin clubs, in antagonism to the policy of Washington in not forming entangling alliances in the French and British war. The federalist and republican of that day were not only in disorganization as to any definite party plans, but their beliefs were a mosaic of individual and local contradictions. Not until 1828, when a portion of the people nominated Andrew Jackson for President, and other portions supported his opponent, were there party organizations, and it is difficult to find any difference of political views in that contest, except it be on the immense uncertainty of the meaning of a strict construction of the constitution! The possibility is hardly historical that the people of the Northwest were largely influenced by the party questions at Washington, until the population in the new state of Ohio was augmented to twenty thousand or thirty thousand. That at the county seats politics played some part in the intellectual and moral action of men of leisure and of the professions, during and after Jackson's administration, the existence of the county newspaper, the somewhat advanced methods of communication among the people, a partial relief from the burdens of clearing the forests, would indicate. The Missouri Compromise in 1820, the national strife as to the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States in Jackson's administration; in 1832, the so-called nullification attempt of South Carolina, the presidential election of 1840, the Mexican war of 1845, aroused the intellectual action of the people, but not that state of friction of a later period. Relegated to the states of Southern slavery, the question of the balance of power, of the free and slave states, grew into discordant controversy all along the highway of national events. Arrogance threatened dissolution of the Union; the demand of congressional action in favor of slavery marked the statesmanship of the Southern states, and a great moral question involved in the question of slavery itself inspired in 1854 the creation of the Republican party. The great

political forces of the Democratic party of the Northern states dissevered their relation to the unconstitutional claims of slavery, and two of the leading men of Ohio, Henry B. Payne and George E. Pugh, in the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860, repudiated, in the name of the state of Ohio, the southern claim of constitutional protection to slavery. Now traversing the whole history of the federal union, public thought was aroused and became invincible in the Civil war. Wayne county was not the least in thought and action in this great contest to finally settle the great constitutional principle of final union. Upon great questions of administration of the federal government, of state legislation, of county and township interests, the two great parties have expended thought and action; and intervening with apparent weakness for many years, a Prohibition party has beheld a popular conquest of the principle of temperance. In debate, in public oratory, in newspaper rhetoric, in conscientious thoughtfulness and patriotism, the people of Wayne county have grown great reasoners in the philosophy of government. Critical in the alertness of intellect, party politics has become a popular science, and in Wayne county the politician has become as gentle and courteous as ever Plato and his disciples were in the gardens of the Academy.

#### THE HEREDITY OF GOVERNING CAPACITY.

One of the valuable thoughts of the occasion is that great governmental faculties are continued in mental suggestion and heredity. Public force is propagated by example and emulation; and in the succeeding inflexible adherence to principle, we see the acumen, the high integrity, and unsullied good breeding of the descendants, or successors, of the early fathers; we hear in the later orators the eloquence and logic of the early republicans, and our love of the distinguishing features of a republic is commingled with the love we bear to the great founders.

Signally illustrative of this heredity was a consciousness of a violation of the principle of popular elections in the constitution of 1802, when the reason for the appointive system had ceased in the growth of the population of the state. The constitution of 1851 asserted the complete system of elective officers, changed the judicial system, and in the wisdom of revolutionary suggestion enlarged the legislation of the state. The eminence of this adherence to free government gave an unusual sanction to the principles of 1776.

A patriotic jealousy and watchfulness characterized the early founders of our local government, and was aroused in 1824 when the alleged com-

bination of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay defeated the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency, as an evasion of the spirit of the constitution and system of government. As the idol of the people, the hero of the Seminole war, and of the great victory over the British at New Orleans, Jackson's cause was almost universally espoused by the brave men and backwoodsmen of 1815. His after administration was supported by the great body of the people in all the contests involving supposed principles for which the Revolution and the war of 1812 were contested. Partisanship does not seem to have entered into this phase of political history. The then still living pioneers of the country and the second generation united in adherence to what was supposed to be an important principle, and in 1859 there was instituted a yearly celebration of the 8th of January, which has continued for fifty years as an offering to the patriotism and political integrity of our fathers and their attachment to a strict conformity to the republican system. The solitary munificence of this tribute can be appreciated in the thought of the exceptional character of the early guardians of constitutional liberty! The permanency of this unique celebration is associated with the enduring fame of Washington, and the love of the popular heart for the memory of Lincoln; these three great Presidents—the one achieving independence and the adoption of the constitution, the one destroying British influence in America by the victory at New Orleans, and the incipient rebellion in South Carolina, the one in magnificent prudence and laborious wisdom giving his life for the preservation of the Union! Where is the history of their equals?

The organization of townships as now existing in Wayne county was completed by the year 1825, and their system from the first settlements in 1806 until they had completed township governments was conducted by men of ability, including many immigrants from France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland; and as the older populations passed away, the intervening middle aged and youth carried forward the local government in an uninterrupted succession, a continuous and unbroken intellectual current. From the very beginning of man in masses, the higher history of his great spiritual power has not been given; and it is only in the faith of heredity, reproduction, or occasional eminency of achievement, that we know the inspiration of our predecessors. In occasional family records only may we find the honest and noble township spirit; but, to a moral certainty, their fine patriotic thought has descended to the generation or two that honor the townships of Wayne county. Illustration of this pleasant reminiscence is largely exhibited in the county seat, of the important concerns of life, as religion, politics, law, trade,



governmental policy; it is the debating center, it is the Atlas that bears the public world of thought on its shoulders. Should any county be celebrated for carrying forward the thought of its founders, Wayne county is that favored realm. The Larwills, the Joneses, the Quinbys, the Millers, the Wilhelms, the Currys, the Jeffries, the McMonigals, Flattery, Kaukes, Douglas, Anderson Adair, Blackburn, Zimmerman, McSweeney, the Funcks, Barretts, Marchand, Foreman, McClure, Smyser, the Howards, the Frances, Moses Shaffer, Day, the Powers, and a hundred others, all familiar names in politics, religious sects, government policy, for their respective views, stood like a solid rock of hereditary tenacity. Avoiding the criticism that the idea is commonplace, it may be observed that these American conditions, in the present height of several thousand years of progress, have no parallel in national life; of other, and all other nationalities, it is a king, and nobility; a house of lords; a military dictatorship; a suppressed popular movement; some modification of the hypocrisy of Augustus; or the bloody monarchism of Tiberius, Caligula or Nero. The dome of no great capitol but ours is painted with emblems of popular jealousy of an oligarchy or aristocracy of power. The thinking people of the new Northwest are the bulwark of the republic; they wear the mantle of their fathers.

#### FORTY YEARS OF GOVERNMENT.

Of the intelligence and fine nerve of the first citizens of Wayne county, the systems of bookkeeping, the handwriting and the legal requisites of public business bear witness. Within the first forty years after the incorporation of Wayne county the character of its institutions was determined, and some of the prominent actors of the people's selection show a capacity for the highest positions.

Benjamin Jones and Cyrus Spink were representatives in Congress; Edward Avery became a judge of the supreme court of Ohio; Reazin Beall, a major-general; John Sloan, treasurer of the United States; Levi Cox and Ezra Dean, president judges. There were nineteen associate judges, and twenty-three members of the state Legislature. Beall avenue, Bever street, Henry street, are memorials of the early settlers of that name; and Larwill street and the records of Wayne county will, it is hoped, preserve the name of Joseph H. Larwill, one of the most eminent of the pioneers of 1807.

In 1840 there were forty-six Revolutionary soldiers in Wayne county. The eloquence of their wounds, the dignity of their position, were constantly admonishing the people of the sacred trust of maintaining civil and political liberty.



Of the county, city, town and township officers, the public records contain the history; of all these municipal corporations, the officers and leading men were intimately associated in official life.

That the city of Wooster was, at an early period, the centre of population; that the municipal and township organizers were the source of mutual information; that the early officers selected the foremost in interest for a practical system of home rule, and that these foremost men rose to higher representative positions by popular choice, may be assumed. The fact, in civil and political history, became a magnificent force, that transmuted all other forces into the popular system.

That Wayne county has always had an exceptionally good system of county administration may be readily observed in the records preserved since 1815. The entire judicial record of the county is marked by the able performance of duty. The records at the very earliest period are evidence of consummate skill and complete formality, and are precedents for almost one hundred years; and one is impressed, surprised, at the remarkable accuracy with which the public business was conducted; and as the judicial administration involves the capacity and integrity of judges, prosecuting attorneys, lawyers, clerks and sheriffs, this reference to them all is intended as an encomium. No judge of Wayne county has ever been impeached; no lawyer disbarred; no prosecuting attorney, no clerk or sheriff ever charged with delinquency in office. The right of trial by jury has never been infringed, and no jurymen has ever been charged with any irregularity in the performance of his duty. There is not a single known instance of a grand jury being otherwise than conscientious in either returning or failing to return an indictment. The same high character belongs to the probate court, since it was created by the constitution of 1851, or while the probate business was within the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas under the constitution of 1802. The judges of this court for more than fifty years have been beyond reproach.

The judgments of these courts have been reviewable by the higher courts ever since the formation of the county, and the whole system has been and is a protection to every right, and a relief against every wrong, to property or person. But few instances have occurred of violation of law being unpunished, and crimes of any magnitude are very rare in the history of the county. Of divorces, of which the judge of the court of common pleas has the sole jurisdiction, but few have been granted not necessary to the protection of the wife, or the honor of the husband. The financial system of

the county, conducted by a board of commissioners, the auditor and treasurer, the occasional duties of the prosecuting attorney and probate judge, and involving the safe custody and legal expenditure of the money contributed by the people for the support of the county and state government, is about as perfect as human ingenuity could devise. Of personal property enlisted by the assessors, and of real property as appraised, returned to the auditor, duplicates are given to the treasurer, exhibiting the amount to be collected as ascertained by the rate of taxation necessary for public purposes, and upon which the treasurer enters his collections and returns the same to the auditor. Not only the auditor's books, but the examination of the treasury by the commissioners and a private committee appointed by the probate judge, are precautions for the safety of the public money. The loaning of the money of the county to the banks at interest, and upon security, is an additional guaranty, to the treasurer's bond, of its safety. Nor are there fewer safeguards around the expenditure of the public money. It cannot be paid out but upon the order of the auditor, nor can he issue an order except according to express provision of law, unless the claim is allowed by the board of commissioners. The claim filed with them must remain five days before allowance, and no order can issue by the auditor until five days after the allowance. The prosecuting attorney may interpose in the expenditure, and the report of the business of the commissioners required to be filed by them in the court of common pleas is examined by a committee, and the expenditures reviewed by the court. The further review of the action of these officers is provided for by state inspection. The further view that all the financial officers of the county give bond, that they are governed by strict law, and are responsible to the people at the election, present the system as exceedingly satisfactory to the contributors to the public expense.

As the growth of the thought and experience of one hundred years, the system is a eulogy upon the framers of the government.

As early as 1792 the offices of treasurer-general and county treasurers were created, and the mode of raising money to defray county expenses by the Council of the Territory, and in 1799 the Territorial Legislature created the offices of territorial treasurer and auditor of public accounts and for levying a territorial tax on lands, and to regulate county levies. In 1802 the constitution provided for the appointment by the Legislature of state treasurer and auditor and other officers were to be appointed as directed by law. Gradually the county system embraced a treasurer and auditor as appointive, then elective, and afterwards developed in the constitution of 1851. But

prior to 1802 the county treasurer was a collector who reported to the state treasurer and auditor, and progressive legislation has added to the defective systems of the past the fine checks and supervision of the present.

A successful administration of the finances of Wayne county is apparent from the records. Complications some thirty or forty years ago, in connection with the temporary use of county money by the banks, and from the good nature and accommodating spirit of the elective system, arose and produced a disturbance in the treasurer's office; but, in view of the large amount of money safely received and disbursed in the history of the county, a further notice of the trouble is not deemed of importance. The writer does not regard it inappropriate to say that the virtues of generosity were more predominant in the single case or two of financial embarrassment in the treasurer's office, than any inherent vice in the officer.

Surveys underlying conveyances, the office of county surveyor and recorder may be considered in this relation. Records, maps, plats in these offices would tend to give them the name of the Wayne County Museum; more than relics, different from mere calculations or journal entries, associated with what seem the hieroglyphics of the surveyor, and the time-worn and time-stained canvas upon which human and departed genius has impressed the studious manifestation of scientific thought, they seem the interesting memorials of a superior race.

To transfer the record evidence of the government land offices, to perpetuate the legal right of every section of land in Wayne county, of every plat of every town, their lots and streets and alleys, additions, vacations and dedications, their boundaries and the ranges and sections and divisions of sections, their purchase, sale, transfer deeds, mortgages, leases and releases, commencing a hundred years ago, these records attest the truth of history, without which truth the ownership of property would be a chaos. Not only the magnitude of work, but the accuracy of it, attest the good fortune of the people that, as early as 1813, had William Larwill as the first and Levi Cox as the second recorder, and that, as early as 1814, had Joseph H. Larwill as the first, and Cyrus Spink as the second-surveyor of Wayne county, and that they laid the foundations for the system of records that led on to the immense volumes of these offices and to the scientific methods of surveying. That there were so many distinguished men early and later that formed and continued the methods of county administration, is a remarkable fact in the history of Wayne county; perhaps not as remarkable in any other county in the Northwest.

Of the participation of the residents of the towns and townships in county administration, a cursory observation of the records produces the impression that after the active energies of the first generation were employed, for twenty-five years, in county administration, it was conducted largely by officers of the townships, and almost wholly so in the respect of county commissioners. Of the associate judges, senators and representatives in the General Assembly, treasurers, auditors, recorders and surveyors, a majority came from the townships; at this present writing, every officer of the county administration, except the prosecuting attorney, is either from the townships directly or recently after removal to the county seat. The significance of this fact leads to a very brief consideration of the conditions out of which it arises. The townships being organized in 1825 were rapidly settled, of the same character of population as the county seat; many of them were educated men and, township government demanding justices of the peace, trustees and other officers both in the townships and towns, they became familiar with modes not only of self-government, but county administration, and many of them were conspicuous for their intelligence and ability. Doubtless acquainted with the laws and official procedure of the older states, they were competent to make and administer laws that were necessary to the growth of a great state. The great principle of unity was the well authenticated fact of the integrity and patriotism of the people and their conscious responsibility of a sacred duty.

In addition to some local legislation for the construction of public buildings, and to enable the city of Wooster to obtain the Baltimore & Ohio railway, an important elective principle was established by the supreme court in the case of *Lehman vs. McBride*, by which the former was elected probate judge, in holding that soldiers of the Civil war in service in or out of the state were entitled to vote and have the same returned to the county of their residence.

In forty years, a period that embraced the constitution of 1851, and a much shorter period than that in which any government of which history speaks was perfected, the people of Wayne county, and it is true of the whole state, in one single classification, were the distinguished authors of their county administration.

#### WAYNE COUNTY AS THE SOURCE OF NORTHWESTERN GOVERNMENT.

Wayne county having been organized as a separate political body in 1812, an election was held to elect county officers in April of that year, as provided in the constitution of 1802. The county, within the state lines, was



laid out in the year 1808, but incorporated with diminished territory in 1812. By changes in forming new counties, it seems to have been re-incorporated in 1817, and not defined in its present form until 1846, a portion of its territory having been taken in 1824 to form Holmes county, and a portion to form Ashland county in 1846. Of the Northwest, the rapidly increasing population, the formation of new counties, and the immigration from Wayne county to the yet farther west, decreased its population from thirty-six thousand in 1840 to thirty-two thousand in 1850, and carrying with it the advanced methods of civil and political life, of their first homes in the new country. Of government as a necessity, such methods travel with rapidity and reflect their origin in institutions and practical life, at advanced distances of civilization. Of this transmission of population and experience in promoting order and obedience to law, Wayne county has been the continuous source from a very early day to the present time.

#### INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL LIFE.

The individual and social life of the pioneers has been scarcely mentioned, and demands a consideration in this article.

The elevation of man by the consciousness of freedom, and by the doctrine of equal rights, is manifested in the high development of the sensibilities. Liberty is the progenitor of love. The Constitution of the United States created family emotion. It created the neighbor, the neighborhood, the peace and pleasure of proximity; it is the father of family history and reunions. Wayne county is celebrated for the yearly reunions of widely scattered descendants. The reproductions and reminiscences of home are incentives to good government. That holy veneration for ancestors is distinguished in Wayne county. In memory of the immigrants of the Northwest,—the fathers and mothers,—yearly pioneer celebrations are regularly held by the aged living and participated in by every age. In August, 1896, by civic processions, addresses, pyrotechnic displays, the people of Wayne county gave a week of conspicuous sensibility to the memory of the pioneers.

The great character of these early architects of government is the logical theme of progress and is among the first solitudes of studious thought.

Requested to deliver the centennial address at the great centennial celebration then held in Wooster, the writer gave this subject a study that he does not disturb; and feels that to give this address a permanent place in the new history of Wayne county would be pleasing to the people and pertinent to the subject, and it is here inserted and dedicated to our great ancestors:

## GREAT PRINCIPLES OF THE PIONEER FATHERS AND MOTHERS.

[Address delivered by Hon. Lyman R. Critchfield at the Pioneer Day Centennial celebration of Wayne county, August 15, 1896.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As a matter of philosophical curiosity I have often thought that moral reflection assumed the aspect of capillary attraction—the ascension of successive moral ideas; that our daily business thought was characterized by expansion and our immoral processes of mind by gravitation, our highest trains of thought are religious and are the most ennobling and refining. The sensibilities constitute the highest class of human faculty, and hence in the ethics of religion, which display the grace of good manners, politeness, taste, beautiful expression, luminosity, a higher conception of personal art, of skill and harmony, and reverence for the good, we climb to the height of an exalted century. This is civilization! The rhetoric of the flags, the great orations of the human face, the mutual enthusiasm of reverence for the pioneers, are playing upon our hearts like the sunbeams on the singing statue of Memnon.

Civilization is only about a hundred years old! Liberty is only about a hundred years old! The republicanism of the heart is only about a hundred years old! History contains no such beautiful picture as the pioneer and his wife, as they stand in the umbrageous setting, with their faces all glowing with the splendor of the century ahead!

Amidst the thronging reminiscences of a hundred years, we meet in commemoration of the legal incorporation of our great county, and with grateful hearts we honor the pioneers. Our century is perfected on a day of beauty, in a time of gorgeous apparel, in an illumination of many fixed stars of progress. Centuries come and centuries go, and man goes on forever, but the world has never witnessed such noble sensibilities intoning the harmony of any civilization. August 15, 1796; August 15, 1896! We gaze upon a century of virtue and love and liberty. And it commenced a hundred years ago! Noble footsteps, sweet voices, are echoing along the corridors of time. Flowers of every hue and every fragrance are blossoming in the dust. Rosy-fingered Aurora, as she stands tiptoe upon the misty mountain-top, gives her first morning kiss to the green hillocks, and the clustering flowers, beneath which repose the divine imagery of the pioneers; and the sun, in all his course, illumines no more sacred mould than that which was wont to ennoble life within the little circle of our woodland heroes. The heroic man! Aye, and the heroic woman, the early American woman of more than historic virtue, of more than historic courage.

With what inspiration may I conceive, or with what rhetoric or eloquence may I paint the physical and moral picture of the pioneers; how in the fullness of the providence of God they glowed with the revelation of the liberty and power of the people in government, of faith in a personal God, and in immortality, and how they divinely fixed the purity of domestic life and social order, and the dignity of woman, and endured and loved through the great martyrdom of founding the greatest institutions of the world. They were the philosophers of free institutions. They were the greatest of their race. Plume ourselves, as self-love may dictate, upon our higher nerve and less muscle, less conflict and more judicial reflection, we are less brave and less pure than those whose voluntary dedication took the vanguard on the forest lines of progress. And it was an age of greatest peoples throughout the world, and of greatest institutions of any previous, or of all the centuries. Excelling as did the pioneers of a hundred years ago, our philosophy traverses the prior ages for the great formative causes of the illustrious Americans, who are our fathers and mothers. To acknowledge the eternal sovereignty of hereditary influences is an imperative premise, in the logic of American character. And we may recur to the broken annals of centuries. We may scan the absorption of Greek civilization by the Romans, the downfall of the Roman empire, and the mixed populations of Roman, Goth and Vandal, and Anglo-Saxon, and Hun, and Celt, and Dane, with all their diversity of customs, laws and religion, and the storms of violence, and dissolution of states, and warring cities, and independent principalities, without union or magistracy, all bleeding on foreheads debased by an iron crown, dismembering into a thousand fragments, and forming and reforming for a thousand years and more, over all the European states, and see the temper of populations toward the order, constitutional government and liberty which inspired the American pioneer with the great principles of government.

Students of history, as all Americans were, they seem to have had the birthright perception of the grandeur of the great hereditary thought and impulse which a century ago presided over the political, moral and social life of the great pioneers. For twelve centuries the struggle went on of arrogant baron, and city, without an umpire; then an elective one, then an elective monarchy, then an hereditary one; then the struggle for constitutional limitations of regal authority and all authority. As long practice and skill in sculpture worked out the divine beauty of the Greek woman, or reflection and example in a thousand tests of color and proportion fixed Pilate to future ages uttering his "ecce homo" as he delivered Jesus to be crucified, so we



may trace the patriot with his great and beautiful face and exalted bearing in the beginning of this Western empire, fashioned by centuries of struggle. And he was born amidst that tumult of popular revolution which then and thereafter ensanguined the battlements of every modern state.

An age of storms lowered upon the pioneers. Product of the evolution of political and moral causes, our fathers were felling oaks while the invention of Doc. Guillotine was felling the one hundred and twenty-five thousand heads of aristocracy, and monarchy, which had grown in France from lawless banditism, when there was no people but aristocracy, and feudal serfs, and enslaved citizens of municipal tyranny, and no judicial idea in government, and no executive power but the sword. The fathers of the pioneers were contending with savagery in a Western hemisphere while the feudal barons were slaughtering their poor peasantry in the Thirty Years war in the German provinces. Holland was struggling for liberty under the Prince of Orange, Switzerland by isolation, as much as by principle, was playing her political romance in her mountains fired by the story of Tell, the Austrian Gessler, and the immortal Winkelried, and the little republic of San Marino sat, like an American child, amidst the flaming and bleeding contentions of the Italian cities. Beyond the analysis of all philosophy a composite English ancestry of Dane and Anglo-Saxon and Norman had risen to the awful dignity of beheading the usurping Charles I. and English democrats like Vane and Sidney and Pym and Hampden had perished on the scaffold, or in the tower, in the advocacy of constitutional restriction of royal oppression, and of the power of the representative assembly, the great House of Commons, to govern the English people. Fleeing from the revengeful axe of Charles II, the regicides and the ironsides of Cromwell, and from the religious inquisitions of the state, the revolutionists, the vanguard of the reign of the popular will, began to appear in Virginia, in North Carolina and in Massachusetts; the Quakers and German in Pennsylvania; the French began to appear in Louisiana, and all European populations of America were educated in the struggle of the Middle ages for the unity of government under the limitations of law. Under magistracy and judicial authority of government rose the pioneers. The great constitution of the United States is but the manifestation of the judicial elective principle which struggled for its existence from the decline and fall of the Roman empire to the day of its adoption. The pioneers of settlement were also thoughtful pioneers of great principles of government.

But the science of pioneering demanded the supremacy of another great principle of life—religious faith. Vain would be the attempt to trace the



history of that philosophy which attempted to spiritualize matter, to give it self-creative power, and to analyze the human mind into the faculties of incomprehension. Disclosing the most abstruse and the most absurd schools of philosophers involved in the meshes of the agnostic fallacies of the great unknowable—from five hundred years before Christ—from Pythagoras and his disciples to Socrates, on to Plato and Aristotle, and Zeno, and Epicurus, and their disciples, Greeks, and Seneca, Lucretius and Cicero, Romans, to the Middle ages, when scholasticism attempted to adjust the Christian theory to the doctrines of Plato, reason became imbecile in the poison of infidelity, and, like government, religion was wielding its sceptre over a world of confusion. And then modern philosophy arose, and the German reformation, and the emancipation of thought, brought upon the stage Melancthon, and Erasmus, and Luther, and Locke and Lord Bacon, and on the other hand Descartes, Spinoza, Voltaire, Leibnitz, Kant, Schilling, Hegel, and later followed by Comte and Spencer, and hundreds of others, the former supporting, the latter, in platonic renaissance, attacking the great idea of a personal God. And notwithstanding the cruelties of the church, its inquisitions, its destruction of whole communities, the corruptions of its temporal power, and the degradation of its theology, which transformed our Heavenly Father into a savage, who took delight in the torture and death of the inquisition, and notwithstanding the almost universal influence in France and Germany of the infidel philosophers, Holland and Switzerland and England stood impregnable upon that promontory of progressive thought where God had erected the lighthouse of religious truth. In all the bloody contentions of Catholic, and Episcopalian, of state religion, Presbyterianism, and Puritanism, of Lutheran and Jesuit, and notwithstanding the French infidelity which accompanied French supplies and arms in the revolution, there flourished the great Christian merchants of Manhattan, the poor, but inflexible Puritan of Plymouth, the refugee of the Albigenses and Huguenots of the Carolinas, and the Republican Catholic of Maryland. God led the great republican hosts from wilderness to wilderness by the pillar of fire and pillar of cloud. The pioneer was a Christian and the prayerful worshipper of a personal Father.

The pioneers believed in domestic equality, one of the great principles of civilization, which emerged from the dark and bloody sea of the Middle ages. Disappearing in the convulsions of empire, the beautiful face and form of the Greek female, the dignified and lofty bearing of the Roman matron, is seen no more for fifteen enslaving centuries. As they were even in the halcyon days of their renown in the thoroughfares of Athens and Rome, they

were the sport of the law-maker; and in the common perception of the so-called philosophers of the prytaneum of the one city, and of the Roman senate, so inferior that they bore the personal blows of their husbands and the shadow of the harem; and legal brutality and death clouded the bright fancies of their exalted sex.

As prisoners of war enslaved, trampled to death by a brutal soldiery, the females of the dark ages gave birth to inferior men and women, and through all the tumult of cities stormed, and estates dismantled, the hideous process of depreciating populations made progress toward the mental and moral decrepitude of the race, and prolonged the darkness of the centuries. In his history of civilization, Guizot announces that marriage was, in the dark ages, less esteemed than continence or celibacy.

Aroused into moral enthusiasm by the Crusades, the creation of some unity and protection in government and the free thought and Christian light of the Reformation, the ancient mothers were rehabilitated in something of the tenderness and adoration with which remote antiquity had clothed them, and as the principles of free constitutions, and of the recognition of the true personality of God and the equality of all souls before Him, became the law of liberty and social life, they regained the queenly crown which had been beaten from woman's head in the ages of violence. And she, the ornament of the new world, was also a pioneer, and around her the protecting arm of her husband was placed in tenderness as the dangers of the woods uttered their weird voices, and her noble bosom warmed his heart as it grew cold in the hardships and struggles of the frontier.

The magnificent conditions of their freedom, their faith and their love inspired the pioneers with the noble philosophy of republicanism.

Washington was then President of the United States; the eulogies of history were ranking him with Cæsar and Fabius. Napoleon as First Consul was imitating his swift marches and sudden attacks, as he descended into the plains of Italy; he had become estranged from the lordly Fairfaxes and the aristocracy; his moderate education, his long marches in the woods as surveyor; the fidelity of the common people, and the treason of the influential, had hedged him all about with deathless patriotism, and he, with the Otises, and Adams, the Morrisises, the Putnams, the Carrols, the Jeffersons and Hamiltons constituted a new and immortal race of great commoners. They had created the elective and popular system of the constitution; they had by the ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in all this Northwest territory; the common schools of New England had inspired the philosophical analysis of

human rights; Webster and Clay and Silas Wright and Benton and Jackson, and the great statesmen and generals of the West, grew into majesty as the composite blood of the heroic commonalty swelled the heart and soul of a new nation of commoners; commoners who fifty years thence were to tie themselves to the masts amidst bursting shells and cannon balls, or from some promontory won by blood pour the storms of resistless war upon the last surviving deformity of feudal arrogance and slavery. Such were the pioneers; heralds of a great nation, a great religion, and a great domestic life. Power could not frighten them; infidelity could not confuse them; divorce did not dishonor them. Believe not that anything of outward splendor marked the simplicity of their great appointment. Moccasins for shoes, homemade linen or woollen for clothes somewhat uncouth, the red wammus, the coon-skin cap, the uncut hair and beard, and the stalwart frame is the statue of the pioneer, as he stands in the background of the forest his shining rifle barrel across his arms; and she is the statue in flannel clad, with a quilted hood in winter, and a calico one for summer, and the blush of the clearing upon her cheek. Longfellow's Priscilla:

She, the Puritan girl, in the solitude of the forest,  
Making the humble house and the modest apparel of home spun,  
Beautiful with her beauty, and rich with the wealth of her being!

And they grew upward as they gazed at the stars through the tree-tops, and their steps were soft in the moss of primeval shade, and they were agile and fleet among the deer, and the speculation of wary watching was in their eyes at hostile identations of the leaves of prowling animals and Indian cunning. Near by some limpid spring singing in rippling monotone the subterranean song of cooling hills, rose their cabin of rounded logs and puncheon floors, with doors of wooden hinges, and windows glassed in oil, and tables, benches and bedsteads made by hand from the growing tree, and in the broad fireplace with its external chimney of sticks and mud, the housewife cooked with heated cheeks and baked her cornbread in the ashes, and sat her table with pewter plates; bunches of sage and medicinal roots were about the walls, and the rude ceilings were festooned with strings of drying pumpkins and hanging corn, and the cabin was noiseless in the shoeless feet of children, and upon a rude ladder they gracefully ascended garrets to their evening nests; and the lullabys of the day were drowned in the hum of the spinning wheel and in the feathery songs of the surrounding shades; and their light was the tallow dip, and their clock was the sunbeam in the door; and the leaves pil-

lowed and matted the muscles of daily struggle among the roots, and sleep had its dreams of home. Here was the dignity of prose amidst the romance and poetry of nature. Sallying forth, either of them master of the rifle, either of them dispersed the prowling panther or the bear from the stable or the pen:

Hidden in the alder bushes  
There he waited till the deer came,  
Till he saw two antlers lifted,

Saw two eyes look from the thicket,  
Saw two nostrils point to windward,  
And a deer came down the pathway,  
Flecked with leafy light and shadow.

Scarce a twig moved with his motion  
Scarce a leaf was stirred or ruffled.

And the fearless and noble mother met the Indian at the doorway and cowed him with that sternness of penetration with which the divinity of a noble glance conquers all savage life. The pioneers were incomparably brave. And around them were prowling the nomadic butchers of the French and British wars, who veiled their clear purpose of assassination in the humble hypocrisy of a broken tongue, and a simulated friendship, and who never for a moment ungrasped the murderous weapon which their orators had chosen for savage arbitration.

A resident of Europe in pre-historic times, and crossing to America upon the isthmus of the fabulous Atlantis, or in the opposite of Behring Straits, a great race and government existed in America before the acorns grew to mighty oaks. Vicissitudes unwritten dispersed a dismembered remnant before the mighty presence of moral forces. Of native brain and nervous powers excelled by few of the human family, the noble virtues were obsolete in the vacuity of moral will, and the cunning, artifice, and cruelty, with the inventive ingenuity of the Indian, were in the menacing shadows which enveloped the pioneer; and he became learned in the simulated signals of the bear and the mocking bird and the owl, and heard their warwhoop in the adjacent wigwams, and looked with sacrificial bravery upon the terrors with which a confederacy had menaced the gathering civilization far-reaching from the woodland realms of King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh and Osceola. Upon the morning horizon of the pioneers rose the savage files, and he heard the savage murmur of their favorite retreats.



Down the rivers, o'er the prairies,  
Came the warriors of the nations,  
Came the Delawares and Mohawks,  
Came the Choctaws and Comanches,  
Came the Shoshones and Blackfeet,  
Came the Pawnees and the Omahaws,  
Came the Mandans and Dacotahs,  
Came the Hurons and Ojibways,  
With their weapons and their war gear  
Painted like the leaves of autumn,  
Painted like the sky of morning;  
In their faces stern defiance,  
In their hearts the feuds of ages,  
The ancestral thirst of venegance.

But danger lurked in the suppressed fury and in the warning glance of the pioneer, and his moral power, rather than his prowess, working in the providence for which he prayed, had the leverage and the pressure of a great victory over savage life; and the growl, and the chatter, and the rustle, and the crackling, and the ominous impressions, the savage undertones of nature, the song of the cricket, the hoarse bass of the frog, the dreadful chimes of the rattlesnake, the rhythmic pulsations of the night, the weird beating vitality of the voiceless woods, mingled with the echoes of the warwhoop, and the drunken chant of these barbarians, and grew by the moral chemistry of virtue into the sweet tenor of patience and endurance in the great soul of the pioneer. Before the gigantic savage chief, painted hideously for war, and with a tiger's eye, and armed with gleaming instruments of revenge and of death, the pioneer was the royal disarming angel of a new covenant of the family, religious faith and liberty:

In social relations the pioneer was great hearted. Benevolence and hospitality reigned in the cabins of the pioneer. Magnetic forces massed the incomparable few into raisings, and log rollings, and huskings, and the red ear of corn made fiery faces and rumpled frills. Little Killbuck bore upon his tortuous bosom the floating raft laden with skins of the coon, the opossum, the deer, the bear, and the wild cat, and a few Spanish or American silver dollars to exchange at Zanesville for salt and flour, tobacco and whisky, and the missionary with saddle bags on horseback, of Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran or Methodist, was welcomed at the cabin doors, smoked the pipe of peace, strengthened his inspiration with the bottle of tansy bitters, and related the news of long Eastern months, and how the government at Philadelphia, at New York or Washington still lived, how the great commoners were still defying the world, and how John Marshall was electrifying the

magistracy of the older continent, by his great luminous conscience and philosophical intellect; and these early judges of the township exteriorly rough and interiorly refined, sat upon stumps and, as jurors, upon logs, and administered justice intuitionally according to the inspiration of the woods and the common law of necessity.

The politician was a *rara avis* among the pioneers:

Then none was for a party;  
Then all were for the State;  
Then the great man helped the poor,  
And the poor man loved the great;  
Then lands were fairly portioned;  
Then spoils were fairly sold;  
The romans all were brothers  
In the brave days of old.

For almost a half a century from the formation of the constitution, political parties were mere nomenclature, and but little less than depositaries of exploded suggestions of constitutional debate. Political independence now is retrograding to the more noble reflection and conservatism of the pioneer.

Supposed to have been gradually ascending the zenith of civilization, if the present age adorns its ascension with the universality of great physical condition, of education, of science, of art, of commerce, of architecture, of magnificent houses and great cities, and great churches and great population, then its ascension is incomparably true. But great principles have not been added to constitutional government, not one beam from the effulgent throne of God, not one throb to the love of domestic life, not one impulse to the noble souls of the pioneer! Patriotic, religious, pure, patient, suffering all things, and true and unchanging to the virtue of all future ages, my conscience, your conscience, at this hour, are full of the glory of a great ancestry, and we bow before them, with only less reverence than that we feel for the Divine Father.

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Attended by thousands of people of Wayne and adjoining counties, this celebration involved a high condition of the sensibilities. As the anniversary of the first organization of the county, a hundred years presented a panorama in which, from the log cabin to the palace, from a few to thousands, from poverty to wealth, from humble patriotism to greatness, the reminiscences

invoked the dearest memories. The then present was worthy of the past. Heroism had not died. There were present the heroes of the great wars.

The patriotic spirit of the people of Wayne county has been demonstrated in every war of the republic. Many of the early settlers had served under Washington; they joined Gen. Reasin Beall in the war of 1812, and marched to the support of the frontier inhabitants of Wayne and Richland counties, and ultimately to Camp Huron; they enlisted and fought in the battles of the Mexican war of 1845; they volunteered by thousands and fought, and many of them perished, in the war for the preservation of the Union in 1861, and the same hereditary patriotism inspired a noble array of young men to enlist in the war with Spain in 1898. Splendid in courage, the fathers and mothers of early Wayne county transmitted their virtues to their posterity.

#### WAYNE AND ASSOCIATE COUNTIES PROLIFIC OF GREAT MEN.

That the counties of Ohio were and are, respectively, of early superiority; leads to a broader suggestion and inspiration that solves the riddle of Ohio's great leadership and presidential glory among the states. The people were a distinguished composite race. The Celt, the Briton, the Dane, the Saxon, the Norman, the German, the Welsh, invulnerable to the attack of the Roman empire, the Virginian, the followers of Penn, Maryland's colonial great men, the Puritan, and the Dutch of Manhattan, the Scotch, and the courtiers of the Carolinas; this composite American conceived and bred a race too great for Britain, and transplanted the heroism and love of liberty, and the wisdom that attended Washington in his conquest of British soil and her great armies. From the races of the world there arises the new man, and the new woman, exalted to the intellectual dominion of government, and the progenitors of forty states. Of the third county of the Northwest, this unrivalled race, whose men were fearless and wise, and whose women were good and beautiful, made their home here a hundred years ago. Government was the absorbing question and principles of government the absorbing philosophy.

Into the very nerves of men, into the very spirit and motive of action, into the very and only scheme of growth, individualism, personal liberty, patriotism, became incorporated elements. Liberty echoed in the crash of the falling oaks. She was delightful in the sunshine of the fields; she was aromatic in the odor of the flowers. She garlanded the determined faces of men and women with the bloom of orchards, and golden grain. She made

them beautiful, strong and heroic, and great generations of eloquent, thoughtful people filled Ohio. The eastern division of the Northwest, and the wide territory of Wayne, the greatest of the subdivisions of the state, was unequalled in the character of its founders in all the counties of the new states of the Union. This splendid inception and continuance for over a century of the government of the people, we may safely leave to the present and posterity, and repeat the invocation of Longfellow :

Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!  
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!  
Humanity with all its fears,  
With all the hopes of future years,  
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!  
We know what Master laid thy keel,  
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,  
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,  
What anvils rung, what hammers beat,  
In what a forge, and what a heat  
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!  
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,  
'Tis of the waves, and not the rock;  
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,  
And not a rent made by the gale!  
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,  
In spite of false lights on the shore,  
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!



## CHAPTER IX.

### COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The subjoined is a correct list of the various officers who have served from Wayne county, in various official capacities, since the county's organization in 1812. The members of Congress who have represented districts of which Wayne county formed a part were:

Reasin Beall.....	1813-1815	Harrison G. Blake.....	1861-1863
David Clendennin.....	1815-1817	George Bliss.....	1863-1865
Peter Hitchcock.....	1817-1819	Martin Welker.....	1865-1867
John Sloan.....	1819-1821	Martin Welker.....	1867-1869
John Sloan.....	1821-1823	Martin Welker.....	1869-1871
John Sloan.....	1823-1825	James Monroe.....	1871-1873
John Sloan.....	1825-1827	James Monroe.....	1873-1875
John Sloan.....	1827-1829	James Monroe.....	1875-1877
John Thomason.....	1829-1831	William McKinley, Jr....	1877-1879
John Thomason.....	1831-1833	James Monroe.....	1879-1881
Benjamin Jones.....	1833-1835	Addison S. McClure.....	1881-1883
Benjamin Jones.....	1835-1837	Joseph D. Taylor.....	1883-1885
Mathias Shepler.....	1837-1839	Isaac H. Taylor.....	1885-1887
David A. Starkweather...	1839-1841	William McKinley, Jr....	1887-1889
Ezra Dean.....	1841-1843	M. L. Smyser.....	1889-1891
Ezra Dean.....	1843-1845	A. J. Pearson.....	1891-1893
David A. Starkweather..	1845-1847	J. D. A. Richards.....	1893-1895
Samuel Lahm.....	1847-1849	Addison S. McClure.....	1895-1897
David K. Carter.....	1849-1851	John A. McDowell.....	1897-1899
David K. Carter.....	1851-1853	John A. McDowell.....	1899-1901
Harvey H. Johnson.....	1853-1855	J. W. Cassingham.....	1901-1903
Philemon Bliss.....	1855-1857	J. W. Cassingham.....	1903-1905
Philemon Bliss.....	1857-1859	M. L. Smyser.....	1905-1907
Harrison G. Blake.....	1859-1861	W. A. Ashbrook.....	1907-1909

### MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The members of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1851-52 were John Larwill, Leander Firestone, M. D., and E. Wilson; in 1873-74, the sec-

and constitutional convention, the member from Wayne county was John K. McBride.

#### STATE SENATORS.

*Columbia, Stark and Wayne District*—Lewis Kinney and Joseph Richardson, 1812 to 1814; John Thompson, 1814 to 1816; John G. Young, 1815 to 1817.

*Stark and Wayne District*—John Myers, 1816 to 1818; Thomas G. Jones, 1818 to 1820.

*Wayne District*—Thomas McMillan, 1820 to 1824; Edward Avery, 1824 to 1826.

*Wayne and Holmes District*—Joseph H. Larwill, 1826 to 1829, resigning the last named year.

*Wayne District*—Benjamin Jones, 1829 to 1832; Thomas Robinson, 1832 to 1836; George Wellhouse, 1836 to 1838; Jacob Ihrig, 1838 to 1840; John H. Harris, 1840 to 1842; Charles Wolcott, 1842 to 1844; Levi Cox, 1844 to 1846; John Willford, 1846 to 1847; Andrew H. Byers, 1847 to 1850.

*Wayne and Ashland District*—George W. Bull, 1850 to 1852.

*Wayne and Holmes District*—George Rex, 1852 to 1854; James Hockinberry, 1854 to 1856; Joseph Willford, 1856 to 1858; D. J. Perkey, 1858 to 1860; Benjamin Eason, 1860 to 1862.

*Wayne, Holmes, Knox and Morrow District*—Davis Miles, 1862 to 1864; Joseph C. Deven, 1864 to 1866; Frank H. Hurd, 1866 to 1868; Lyman R. Critchfield, 1866 to 1867, resigning after the first session of 1866; Robert Justice, 1867 to 1868, filling out the unexpired term of Mr. Critchfield; George Rex and C. H. Scribner, 1868 to 1870; Hinchmen S. Prophet, 1870 to 1872; Henry McDowell, 1872 to 1874; Daniel Paul, 1874 to 1876; John Ault, 1876 to 1878; John W. Benson, 1878 to 1880; E. F. Poppleton, 1878 to 1880; J. J. Sullivan, 1880 to 1882; Benjamin Eason, 1882 to 1884; Allen Levering, 1884 to 1886; J. J. Sullivan, 1886 to 1888; J. S. Braddock, 1888 to 1890; John Zimmerman, 1890 to 1892; Hugh A. Hart, 1891 to 1892, vice Zimmerman, deceased; William G. Beebe, 1892 to 1894; N. Stilwell, 1894 to 1896; W. M. Harper, 1896 to 1898; Lake F. Jones, 1898 to 1900; N. Stilwell, 1900 to 1902; N. Stillwell, 1902 to 1904; L. B. Houck, 1904 to 1906; M. Vanover, 1906 to 1908; John M. Thompson, 1908 to 1910.

#### MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Stark and Wayne District*—Samuel Coulter, 1813 to 1814; William Henry, 1814 to 1815; John Harris, 1815 to 1816. From 1816 to 1848, Wayne county formed a representative district.

*Wayne District*—Thomas McMillan, 1816 to 1820; Jacob Barker, 1820 to 1821; Benjamin Jones, 1821 to 1822; Cyrus Spink, 1822 to 1823; Robert McClarran, 1823 to 1824; James Robinson, 1824 to 1825; Jacob Frederick, 1824 to 1826; David McConahay, 1826 to 1829; John Lohr, 1828 to 1829; James Robinson, 1829 to 1831; Jacob Ihrig, 1830 to 1835; Jacob Ihrig, 1834 to 1836; Jacob Miller, 1835 to 1836; William Peppard, 1837 to 1839; Elzy Wilson, 1839 to 1840; Thomas Shreve, 1839 to 1841; Charles Wolcott, 1841 to 1842; John Larwill and Joseph Willford, 1842 to 1843; Peter Wiloz, 1843 to 1844; John Brown, 1844 to 1845; Michael Totten and Joseph Willford, 1845 to 1846; George Emery, 1846 to 1847; Michael Totten, 1847 to 1848.

*Wayne and Ashland District*—Abraham Franks, Jr., and Jacob Miller, 1848 to 1849; Abraham Franks, Jr., and George W. Bull, December, 1849, to 1850; Charles R. Deming and Clinton Wilson, 1850 to 1852.

*Wayne District*—Clinton Wilson and Josiah H. Hitchcock, 1852 to 1854; Ezra V. Dean and Joseph H. Downing, 1854 to 1856; John W. Buckingham and Lorenzo D. Odell, 1856 to 1858; Lorenzo D. Odell, 1858 to 1860; William C. Moore, 1860 to 1862; John Ault, 1862 to 1864; John Brinkerhoff, 1864 to 1866; John Ault, 1866 to 1868; William R. Wilson, 1868 to 1872; Thomas W. Peckinpaugh, 1870 to 1874; E. B. Eshelman, 1874 to 1876; Thomas A. McCoy, 1876 to 1878; T. A. McCoy, 1878 to 1880; A. M. Armstrong, 1880 to 1882; W. P. VanDooran, 1882 to 1884; C. C. Stauffer, 1884 to 1886; J. W. Baughman, 1886 to 1888; J. W. Baughman, 1888 to 1890; M. J. Carroll, 1890 to 1892; M. J. Carroll, 1892 to 1894; C. H. Weiser, 1894 to 1896; A. Wiley, 1896 to 1898; A. Wiley, 1898 to 1900; U. F. Wells, 1900 to 1902; U. F. Wells, 1902 to 1904; Ed. S. Wertz, 1904 to 1906; Ed. S. Wertz, 1906 to 1908; Price Russell, 1908 to 1910.

#### GENERAL REPRESENTATION FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

In the state and national government Wayne county has furnished the following men:

Judge of the supreme court, Edward Avery and George Rex; Martin Welker, lieutenant governor and judge of the United States court for the northern district of Ohio; Hugh A. Hart, on the staff of Governor Campbell; John McSweeney, Jr., as trustee of several state institutions; Leander Firestone, as superintendent of the Ohio Asylum for the Insane at Columbus and of the Northern Ohio Asylum for the Insane at Newberg; John Sloane, as secretary of state for Ohio, and secretary of the treasury of the United States,

under President William Henry Harrison; Gen. Reasin Beall, as major-general of the United States army; Louis P. Ohliger, collector of internal revenue; James Newkirk, statistician for the state; Benjamin Jones, a member of the third state board of equalization; Jacob Ihrig, member of the fifth state board of equalization; William Barton, member of the seventh board of equalization.

#### THE CIRCUIT COURT.

A circuit court was created by an amendment to the constitution, to consist of three judges. The circuit consists of the following fifteen counties: Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Perry, Richland, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.

The following members of the bar have acted as judges in this court: Charles Follet, John W. Turner, John W. Albaugh, John I. Adams, Julius C. Pomerene, Charles Kibler, George E. Baldwin, Richard M. Voorhis, Silas M. Douglass, M. H. Donahue, Martin L. Smyzer, John W. Swartz, T. T. McCarty, Frank Taggart, John W. Craine and John Shields.

The present court is composed of Frank Taggart, M. H. Donahue and Richard M. Voorhis.

#### JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The dates below are when the judges were elected, as a rule:

Benjamin Ruggles.....	1812	Carolus F. Voorhis.....	1878
William Wilson.....	1816	J. D. Nicholas.....	1887
George Todd.....	1816	W. Stillwell.....	1883
Alexander Harper.....	1822	E. S. McDowell.....	1888
Ezra Dean.....	1834	E. S. McDowell.....	1893
Jacob Parker.....	1841	John T. Maxwell.....	1897
Levi Cox.....	1848	Frank Taggart.....	1896
Martin Welker.....	1852	(Vice McDowell, deceased.)	
William Sample.....	1857	C. Pomerene.....	1897
William Given.....	1859	John T. Maxwell.....	1897
Joseph H. Downing.....	1866	S. B. Eason.....	1898
William Reed.....	1867	Samuel H. Nicholas.....	1907
Charles C. Parsons.....	1877	W. E. Weygandt.....	1908



## ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Christian Smith.....	1812	Jacob Frederick.....	1826
David Kimpton.....	1812	James Robinson.....	1831
John Cisna.....	1812	Hugh Culbertson.....	1833
David McConahay.....	1819	Stephen F. Day.....	1833
Thomas Townsend.....	1819	George Wellhouse.....	1838
Thomas G. Jones.....	1820	Samuel N. Bissell.....	1845
John Nimmon.....	1819	Smith Orr.....	1847
John Patton.....	1821	Neal McCoy.....	1848
William Goodfellow.....	1824	Thomas Robinson.....	1848
Hezekiah Bissell.....	1826	James Swart.....	1849

By the constitution of 1852 associate judges were abolished.

## CLERKS OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

William Larwill was appointed clerk of this court by the supreme judges of the state of Ohio, for seven years, the length of a term, serving from 1812 to 1826 in all in this office; Levi Cox served from 1826 to 1828; from 1828 to 1852, William Larwill, John Sloane and Samuel L. Lorah conducted the office, though here the record is not quite clear as to the years served by these gentlemen. From there on the record is: Benjamin Eason, 1852 to 1858; William Weiker, 1858 to 1861; C. C. Parsons, Sr., 1862 to 1868; John W. Baughman, 1868 to 1874; George Power, 1874 to 1877; George Power, 1877 to 1880; John Van Nostran, 1880 to 1886; Eli Zaring, 1886 to 1892; D. W. Musselman, 1892 to 1898; Samuel Esselburn, 1898 to 1904; J. Harrold, 1904 to 1910.

## COUNTY TREASURERS.

William Smith was appointed first county treasurer in 1812. The first executed treasurer's bond on record in the auditor's office is that of Francis H. Foltz, dated 1819, the office to be held by him until the first Monday of the following June. In 1820 a similar bond was executed by Mr. Foltz. In 1822 Samuel Quimby was appointed to the office, holding it until 1830, when he was duly elected, filling the position for eight more years. James Finley was elected in 1837, and held the office twelve years. The list from the above dates to the present time is as follows:

Neal Power.....	1849	H. McClarran.....	1883
David Carlin.....	1853	R. B. Wasson.....	1887
John Zimmerman.....	1857	C. M. Lovett.....	1891
M. W. Pinkerton.....	1861	A. B. Blackburn.....	1895
Anthony Wright.....	1863	D. Heller.....	1899
M. W. Pinkerton.....	1865	George J. Kreiger.....	1903
Jacob B. Koch.....	1867	George J. Kreiger.....	1905
John R. Helman.....	1871	George J. Kreiger.....	1907
Lewis P. Ohliger.....	1875	W. H. Zaugg.....	1909
J. S. Caskey.....	1879		

## COUNTY AUDITORS.

From 1810 to 1820 the county commissioners appointed their clerks, who did the duties now discharged by the county auditors. In 1820 the office of clerk of commissioners was abolished, and that of county auditor created.

Cyrus Spink.....	1820-1821	George W. Henshaw.....	1872-1873
Cyrus Spink.....	1821-1822	W. W. Hamilton.....	died 1873
Samuel Knapp.....	1822-1823	J. H. Carr.....	served
Samuel Knapp.....	1823-1824	T. J. McElhenie.....	1874-1878
Samuel Knapp.....	1824-1826	John B. Wilson.....	1878-1880
Samuel Knapp.....	1826-1828	John B. Wilson.....	1880-1882
John Smith.....	1828-1834	John B. Wilson.....	1882-1884
John H. Harris.....	1836-1840	T. E. Peckinpaugh.....	1884-1886
Michael Totten.....	1840-1844	T. E. Peckinpaugh.....	1886-1888
A. H. Byers.....	1844-1846	T. E. Peckinpaugh.....	1888-1890
Lucian Upham.....	1846-1848	Henry Marshall.....	1890-1892
J. P. Coulter.....	1848-1852	Henry Marshall.....	1892-1894
C. C. Parsons, Sr.....	1852-1854	Henry Marshall.....	1894-1896
Thomas A. Adair.....	1854-1856	A. B. Peckinpaugh.....	1896-1898
Frederick Fluke.....	1856-1858	A. B. Peckinpaugh.....	1898-1900
Thomas A. Adair.....	1858-1860	A. B. Peckinpaugh.....	1900-1902
Frederick Fluke.....	1860-1864	I. N. Hough.....	1902-1904
T. W. Peckinpaugh.....	1864-1868	I. N. Hough.....	1904-1906
David Kling.....	1868-1870	I. N. Hough.....	1906-1909
W. W. Hamilton.....	1870-1872	James L. Zering.....	1909—

## PROBATE JUDGES.

Samuel L. Lorah.....	1852-1855	Isaac Johnson.....	1881-1887
Henry Buckmaster.....	1855-1858	Hiram B. Swartz.....	1887-1890
Thomas Johnson.....	1858-1864	Hiram B. Swartz.....	1890-1893
Henry J. Lehman.....	1864-1867	John C. McClarran.....	1893-1899
John K. McBride.....	1867-1873	Robert L. Adair.....	1899-1905
Joseph H. Downing.....	1873-1876	T. W. Orr.....	1905-1908
Aquila Wiley.....	1876-1878	T. W. Orr.....	1908—
John P. Jefferies.....	1878-1881		

## SHERIFFS.

Josiah Crawford.....	1812-1814	William Coulter.....	1876-1878
Robert Orr.....	1814-1818	William Coulter.....	1878-1880
John Updegraff.....	1818-1820	H. E. Messmore.....	1880-1882
Joseph Barkdull.....	1820-1824	H. E. Messmore.....	1882-1884
John Smith.....	1824-1828	Jacob Mougey.....	1884-1886
Thomas Robison.....	1828-1832	Jacob Mougey.....	1886-1888
Mathias Johnston.....	1832-1836	E. A. Brown.....	1888-1890
Daniel Yarnell.....	1836-1838	E. A. Brown.....	1890-1892
M. C. Shant.....	1838-1842	John Brown.....	1892—
Samuel Kermickel.....	1842-1846	(Vice E. A. Brown, deceased.)	
Samuel Cutter.....	1846-1848	Cyrus D. Smith.....	1892-1894
George W. Lorah.....	1848-1852	W. W. Garver.....	1894-1896
John Bechtel.....	1852-1856	W. W. Garver.....	1896-1898
Neal McCoy.....	1856-1858	J. S. McCoy.....	1898-1900
W. A. Eaken.....	1858-1860	J. S. McCoy.....	1900-1902
Joshua Wilson.....	1860-1864	Armstrong Brown.....	1902-1904
John B. France.....	1864-1868	Armstrong Brown.....	1904-1906
George Steele.....	1868-1872	W. M. Caskey.....	1906-1908
Jacob R. Bowman.....	1872-1876	W. M. Caskey.....	1908—

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1811—James Morgan, John Carr and Jacob Foulkes.

1812—James Morgan, Jacob Foulkes and John Carr.

1813—Oliver Jones, Jonathan Butler and Benjamin Miller.

- 1814—Oliver Jones and Samuel Mitchell.
- 1815—Oliver Jones, Samuel Mitchell and Robert McClarran.
- 1816—Samuel Mitchell, George Bair and Aaron Baird.
- 1817—George Bair, John Lawrence and Thomas Taylor.
- 1818-19—John Lawrence, James Robison and Benjamin Jones.
- 1820—John Lawrence, Matthew Johnson and James Robison.
- 1821—Matthew Johnson, Charles Hoy and Joseph H. Larwill.
- 1822—Charles Hoy, Matthew Johnson and Basil H. Warfield.
- 1823—B. H. Warfield, William McFall and Charles Hoy.
- 1824—B. H. Warfield, William McFall and James Hindman.
- 1825—William McFall, James Hindman and Stephen Coe.
- 1826—James Hindman, Stephen Coe and Abram Ecker.
- 1827-28—Stephen Coe, Abram Ecker and George Wellhouse.
- 1829—Jacob Ihrig, Stephen Coe and George Wellhouse.
- 1830—Stephen Coe, George Wellhouse and John P. Coulter.
- 1831-32—John P. Coulter, Samuel Wilford and George Wellhouse.
- 1833—Samuel Wilford, George Wellhouse and James McFadden.
- 1834—George Wellhouse, James McFadden and Peter Emery.
- 1835-36—James McFadden, Peter Emery and Andrew Ault.
- 1837-38—James McFadden, Andrew Ault and William Burgen.
- 1839—Andrew Ault, William Burgen and James Cameron.
- 1840—Andrew Ault, James Cameron and John Hess.
- 1841—John Hess, James Y. Pinkerton and James Cameron.
- 1842—James Y. Pinkerton, Henry Swart and Josh Kelley.
- 1843-44—James Y. Pinkerton, Henry Swart and John Walters.
- 1845—James Y. Pinkerton, John Walters and Clinton Wilson.
- 1846—James Y. Pinkerton, Clinton Wilson and Moses Foltz.
- 1847-48—Clinton Wilson, John Rice and Moses Foltz.
- 1849—Clinton Wilson, John Rice and Henry Kramer.
- 1850-51—Henry Kramer, J. M. Blackburn and Conrad Franks.
- 1852-53—J. M. Blackburn, Conrad Franks and John Hough.
- 1854—J. M. Blackburn, J. B. Gregor and J. Hough.
- 1855—J. B. Gregor, J. M. Blackburn and Alex Ramsey.
- 1856—Benjamin Norton, J. B. Gregor and Alex Ramsey.
- 1857—Alex Ramsey, William Barton and Benjamin Norton.
- 1858—Benjamin Norton, William Barton and John Sickman.
- 1859-60—William Barton, John Sickman and Henry Shreve.
- 1861-62—Henry Shreve, V. W. Ault and William Barton.



- 1863-64—Henry Shreve, V. W. Ault and Joseph Firestone.  
 1865—V. W. Ault, S. M. Henry and Joseph Firestone.  
 1866—V. W. Ault, S. M. Henry and A. Dawson.  
 1867—S. M. Henry, A. Dawson and John McGill.  
 1868—S. M. Henry, I. Schriber and A. Dawson.  
 1869-70—S. M. Henry, I. Schriber and A. Adair.  
 1871—I. Schriber, A. Adair and John W. Newkirk.  
 1872—I. Schriber, J. W. Newkirk and F. N. Haskins.  
 1873—John W. Newkirk, F. N. Haskins and Benjamin Weygandt.  
 1874—Benjamin Weygandt, F. N. Haskins and Peter Stair.  
 1875-76—Benjamin Weygandt, Peter Stair and Henry Goudy.

By years the following were elected:

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1878—E. Quinby, Jr.    | 1894—E. J. Pocock.     |
| 1879—Peter Mougey.     | 1895—P. S. Blosser.    |
| 1880—E. Spangler       | 1896—M. M. Miller.     |
| 1882—John McGlenen.    | 1898—J. W. Cutter.     |
| 1883—Isaiah Byall.     | 1899—Dan Leiner.       |
| 1884—W. Spangler.      | 1900—John Ramsey.      |
| 1885—John McGlenen.    | 1901—John F. Harrison. |
| 1886—Isaiah Byall.     | 1902—W. Ramsey.        |
| 1887—W. Spangler.      | 1904—S. I. Lehman.     |
| 1887—L. Graber.        | 1905—J. F. Harrison.   |
| 1888—Jacob Hess.       | 1906—J. F. Villard.    |
| 1889—John McGlenen.    | 1907—D. McIlvain.      |
| 1890—Anderson Oberlin. | 1908—J. F. Harrison.   |
| 1890—Jacob Hess.       | 1909—G. W. Plasterer.  |
| 1892—P. H. Blosser.    | 1909—J. F. Villard.    |
| 1893—M. M. Miller.     |                        |

#### COUNTY SURVEYORS.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Joseph H. Larwill.....1814-1815 | George Emery.....1832-1837     |
| Cyrus Spink.....1815-1817       | C. W. Christmas.....1837-1838  |
| Samuel Knapp.....1817-1818      | John A. Lawrence.....1838-1844 |
| James L. Spink.....1818-1819    | John Brinkerhoff.....1844-1847 |
| Cyrus Spink.....1819-1820       | Lorenzo D. Odell.....1847-1850 |
| James L. Spink.....1820-1821    | John Brinkerhoff.....1850-1863 |
| C. W. Christmas.....1821-1832   | J. H. Lee.....1863-1872        |

John Brinkerhoff.....	1872-1875	H. U. Mowery.....	1896-1901
E. D. Shreve.....	1875-1883	Henry M. Knepp.....	1901-1908
John Brinkerhoff.....	1883-1886	Henry M. Knepp.....	1908—
Philip Markley.....	1886-1896		

## COUNTY RECORDERS.

William Larwill.....	1813-1819	James F. Methven.....	1873-1876
Levi Cox.....	1819-1833	Jacob Stark.....	1876-1879
Joseph Clingan.....	1833-1836	Jacob Stark.....	1879-1882
J. Thompson.....	1836-1842	Henry Marshall.....	1882-1888
J. W. Crawford.....	1842-1848	Joseph A. Schuch.....	1888-1894
H. J. Conner.....	1848-1854	Florian Schaffter.....	1894-1900
H. J. Kauffman....	1854-1858	L. G. Franks.....	1900-1906
Emanuel Schuckers.....	1858-1864	A. S. Saurer.....	1906-1909
Gideon B. Somers.....	1864-1867	A. S. Saurer.....	1909—
Charles E. Graeter.....	1867-1873		

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Roswell M. Mason.....	1812	Hamilton Richeson.....	1864
Nathaniel Mather.....	1814	Thomas Y. McCray.....	1868
J. W. Halleck.....	1815	Martin L. Smyser.....	1872
Alexander Harper.....	1816	E. S. Dowell.....	1874
W. B. Raymond.....	1817	E. S. Dowell.....	1876
H. Curtis.....	1818	Cyrus A. Reider.....	1878
Lucas Flattery.....	1819	John McSweeney, Sr.....	1882
Levi Cox.....	1825	John McSweeney, Sr.....	1885
William McMahon.....	1840	A. D. Metz.....	1888
Eugene Pardee.....	1842	Ross W. Funck.....	1894
George W. Wasson.....	1846	William E. Weygandt.....	1897
George Rex.....	1848	Eugene Carlin.....	1903
John McSweeney, Sr.....	1852	Eugene Carlin.....	1906
John P. Jeffries.....	1856	L. R. Critchfield, Sr.....	1908
George Rex.....	1860		

## INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

The first infirmary directors of Wayne county were Casper T. Richey, John Brinkerhoff and Thomas McKee. Jacob Hoffman was elected in 1852.

serving four years. I. N. Jones was appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jacob Hoffman and was elected in 1855, serving ten years. John Hindman was elected in 1855 and served a term of six years. Thomas Elliott was elected in 1857 and served six years. Aaron Franks was elected in 1861, serving six years. Benjamin Norton served three years and was succeeded by Andrew Moore in 1865, and he held the office for six years. Jacob Kramer was elected in 1866 and served for six years. Jacob Halfhill was elected in 1867, served two months, and died. Charles Gasche was elected in 1872, serving six years. Joseph Holtzer was elected in 1872 and served six years. Adam Eyman was elected in 1873. John Alexander was elected in 1876. James McClarran was elected in 1877. Other directors have been elected as follows: James McClarran, 1877; Peter Buell, 1878; John H. Alexander, 1879; James Taggart, 1881; J. F. Seas, 1883; Francis Little, 1887; Mr. Marshall, 1886; Mr. Langell, 1888; A. M. Smedley, 1899; John Martin, 1893; Perry D. Cotterman, 1894; John Martin, 1890; C. F. Plasterer, 1889; A. H. Smedley, 1896; Ira C. Hindman, 1897; Ira C. Hindman, 1900; E. D. Amons, 1901; A. Straits, 1902; W. D. Kosier, 1904; Andrew Butler, 1906; J. A. Hamilton, 1908; Bradley Ihrig and A. H. Smedley, also L. N. Patterson, 1908.

## CHAPTER X.

### EDUCATIONAL.

When the pioneer band settled in the forest lands of Wayne county they came to build for themselves homes, and to most of them that included the proper training of their children, both in intellect and morals. The church and the school house were the first things sought for after the cabin home had been reared and a small patch of timber had been cleared away, on which land was to be grown, the first crops upon which the hardy pioneer settler was to feed his little flock.

Wayne county was in no wise behind her sister counties in establishing her school system, and year by year improved it until today no county has better grades of public schools than are found here. At first this county, in common with all sections of the United States at that early date, depended on the subscription school for the primary education of their children.

### PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS.

Perhaps no better description of the early-day schools in Wayne county can be given the reader of today than to quote from the late Ben Douglas, who had lived here and made a careful study of the growth of the school systems of Ohio from the earliest times to the date he incorporated the following into a chapter of his "Wayne County History," published in 1878. It reads as follows:

"The primitive school house, as described to us, was eighteen feet square, built of logs, round or hewn, as the caprice of the builders suggested. It had a floor of split logs called puncheons; it was roofed with clapboards, with ridge poles to hold them to their places and keep the wind from blowing them away. At the one end was a fireplace,—in fact, in many instances, the whole end was devoted to such use, and therein were rolled and tumbled in immense back-logs. At the other end was a door with latch and string, and a window was formed by sawing out a section of a log, inserting therein a light frame and stretching over the same some white oiled paper.

"In the center of the room were slabs which were used for benches, without backs, and these were set on feet, or sticks set up perpendicularly at



each end. Boards arranged at a slope were fixed for the 'on scholars,' on which to put their copy books and slates.

"These early schools were gotten up by subscriptions, that is, parents subscribed so much for each member of the family; if they sent one, so much; if more, that much in proportion more. These subscriptions were usually for a quarter, and the school commonly began November 1st. Though it was a short term, it was sometimes long for the teacher. The instructor was most anybody they could pick up; sometimes an intelligent neighbor, sometimes the peripatetic gentleman 'from York State.' In those days the teacher was held in great esteem, aye, reverence. He was a master, and was supposed to know everything. He could solve puzzles, do sums, make capital letters, sometimes he drank nothing but milk, and his last and most unfortunate gift was that he could sing. He always kept 'order' in the school room, his weapons to make the scholars 'behave' consisting of a rule and a well-filled quiver of 'gads.'

"When he touched somebody's son he employed his whole intellect. If perchance he thumped him he did it bodily—boldly. If he struck his knuckles with his club, he did it with refined courage; if he pulled his ears—why this was government. At this, the father thought the child was being instructed. He pretty nearly always boarded with the scholars, and of nights he would call them around him, the little trembling urchins, with black marks on their tender backs which resulted from his cruel hammerings during the day, and pat them on the head and cheeks and tell the parents how apt and smart they were; that this was Cincinnatus and that a Cicero. The father would take it 'all in' and reflectively remark to his good wife of the fame that was sure to come upon them.

"Sometimes the scholars would 'bar' their teacher out on Christmas or New Year's day and then his Satanic majesty was to pay with a depleted purse. He might break in the door, or crawl through a window, or jump down the chimney; or if there were any big scholars in attendance, he would 'cave in' and promise to 'set 'em up' the next day. The 'treat' he would furnish would be composed of candles, cakes and gimcracks. On the last day of the school the heads of the family would assemble and the master would use some endearing terms to parting children and their fond fathers and mothers.

"The subjects taught were the three rules—celebrated rules—'Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic' to the rule of Three. If the teacher said he could go this far he was hired with no further examination. If a pupil could bound the United States he was considered classic and fit to preach or practice law.

Spelling was a big thing, for the masters were always spellers themselves, and in addition 'worked out hard sums' of the neighborhood. The children sometimes had a long distance to go to school, and in such cases their parents made furrows with their plows through the woods, or 'blazed the trees' as guides for them. Here they would gather, boys and girls, the omnipresent 'big brother' likewise putting in his appearance. The boys in those days, too, kept busy their eyes to all fun going on, and occasionally they took their dogs along, Jew's harps, jackknives, and frequently a pistol was taken with them."

They all voted for long recesses and short recitations. But under all these circumstances they managed to make some acquirements, and proved to be highly useful members of society when they grew to manhood and womanhood. To these back-woods pupils we are today greatly indebted for the many blessings we enjoy, for when the times were ripe and the questions of improving the school system came up for them to decide, they knew the need of a change and always voted right.

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

With the advancing of the decades, the settlers of Wayne county heralded with almost one accord the advent of better schools and they were soon patterned after some one of the older Eastern states.

The adoption of the new state constitution gave a new impetus to the educational affairs of Wayne county. The enactment of the first general law upon this subject, dated April 14, 1853, imparted a giant impulse to the cause and progress of the public schools of this county. This was an entirely new school law, on the free school system plan. This law was prepared by a senate committee, consisting of Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cuyahoga county, Hon. George Rex, of Wayne county, and Hon. Alonzo Cushing, of Gallia county. Its provisions were grand and beneficent.

Wayne county people seemed from the first to grasp the intent of this new law and at once were eager to take advantage of the same. Among the first townships to move under the law was Plain, and the first school house built under the new law was what is known as "People's College," in sub-district No. 7. It should here be stated, however, that, as is nearly always the case in any innovation, it was met with a stout opposition; but under the direction of Hon. Benjamin Eason, Jacob Welty and Robert C. Beard, the local directors, the sub-district completed its building, which

served as a model for many years for other sub-districts of Wayne county. From time to time various amendments have been made to that school law; but in all subsequent legislation upon this subject, the salient features of the original law have been retained; and today the same system of free education to all the youth of the state remains as a monument to the wisdom, intelligence, justice and genius of the framers of the first law.

#### SMITHVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

What was quite an educational institution, at an early day, was the Smithville high school, established in August, 1865, at Smithville, Green township. Prof. J. B. Eberly was the first teacher and became principal of the school. In 1867 money was raised by subscription to the amount of five thousand dollars to build a building to take the place of the old "Synagogue," or Presbyterian church. By 1878 it was reported to be in flourishing condition, with buildings in all valued at twenty thousand dollars. The average yearly attendance had, up to that time, been two hundred and seventy-five students, of both sexes. A large per cent of the local school teachers up to that date had been educated at this most excellent institution. The school had no endowment, nor had it received any gifts except the original subscription of five thousand dollars.

The officers in 1877-78 were: President, Rev. D. Kosht, of Smithville; secretary, B. Musser; treasurer, Rev. James Baldwin; board of trustees, Benjamin Hershey, of Canton; D. B. Hotchiss, of Limaville; David Shisler, of North Lawrence; Rev. John Excell, of Limaville; David Ecker, of Burbank; John Williams, of Smithville.

With the settlement of the county, the coming of railroads and building up of towns, and the growth of the Wooster University, this school largely dropped out of sight.

The public schools of Wooster will be treated in their proper place in the chapter on the "City of Wooster."

#### FIRST SCHOOLS OF WAYNE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS.

The first school taught in Chippewa township was near Doylestown.

The first school in Milton township was taught in a log shanty in 1817, by William Doyle, where the Knupp church later stood. It was twenty by twenty-four feet in size. In the winter the room was so cold that the scholars' ink would **freeze while they were writing**. This was a subscription school.

In Congress township the first school was taught by John Totten, in the first cabin ever erected there. The first school house built for such purposes was in 1819.

In Green township the first school was taught in 1818 by Peter Kane, a student of Oxford, England. The first school house was erected on the northwest quarter of section 23, and was a log cabin eighteen by twenty-two feet in size.

In Sugarcreek township the first school building erected was in Dalton, the site being where the cemetery was later located. The first teacher was Peter Vorrhes. In the township of Sugarcreek the first school was taught by Samuel Cook.

In Franklin township one of the very earliest school houses was that long known as Polecat school house, built on what was later known as the Stephen Harrison farm. Daniel Daringer donated an acre of land for school house purposes.

In Plain township, the first teacher was John Cassiday, in about 1816.

The first school house erected in Clinton township was called the "New-kirk" building, being situated on Henry Newkirk's land, near the stream issuing from the big spring and where the road crosses it. It contained three log benches for the children to be seated upon. The fireplace ran along the entire end of the house. The first teacher was Theory Parker, of Holmes county, who received seventy-five cents a week for her wages.

In Saltcreek township the first school building was that on Jacob Beer-bower's farm. The Fredericksburg school house was erected in 1828.

#### SCHOOLS AT SHREVE.

The village of Shreve has always paid much attention to the school system, and had most excellent public schools from the very earliest day of free schools. In 1858 the corporation limit of the village was constituted into one district for school purposes. May 1st, that year, a board was elected and it was decided to build a small brick school house, which was carried out at an expense of seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars. Edwin Oldroyd was the first to teach in the new building. The first members of the board of education at Shreve were as follows: John Robison, W. S. Battles, Henry Everly, Albert Richardson, Daniel Bertolett and W. G. Crossman.

In May, 1867, it was found necessary to build a new school house, and the present structure, in part, was erected. It is a fine two-story building on the high eminence overlooking the village. Here have been held many



terms and school years of the best of modern-day public schools, and from the place have gone forth into the world many useful and well-educated men and women.

#### CANAAN ACADEMY.

Canaan Academy was one of the first educational institutions in Wayne county, located at Windsor. The building, a two-story frame, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, was erected in 1842 by a stock company. This academy was controlled by a board of directors, the first board consisting of John Paul, M. D., Jonas Notestine, Justin Mills, Harvey Rice and Alfred Hotchiss. The school was opened December 3, 1843, with forty-seven pupils, under the direction of Prof. C. C. Bomberger, A. B., who taught three years. Reverends Barr and Barker had charge during the summer of 1847, being succeeded, in the winter of 1847-48, by Prof. Isaac Notestine, who taught with short intervals and remained in charge until 1863. After that year the school was taught by a number of other professors until 1874, when it was permanently closed, under Prof. J. W. Cummings. When Professor Notestine was in charge in the winter of 1851, the house was burned, after which a brick building was at once erected. The Canaan Academy was a great educator for those living in Wayne and adjoining counties.

#### SCHOOL STATISTICS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

From the report of the state commissioner of common schools in August, 1876, the following has been taken, to show the contrast since then in school matters in this county, as following it will be given the latest school reports.

In 1876 the amount paid teachers in high schools and primaries was \$52,797; amount for other expenditures, including the foregoing, making a total of \$121,101.

There were in the county, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 13,473 white children and 9 colored; of this number there were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one 3,253; there were 6,228 boys and 6,645 girls; 5 male colored and 4 female colored.

At that date there were in Wayne county 138 sub-divisions, 11 separate districts and 11 sub-districts included in separate districts. The total value of school property in the several townships and separate districts was \$243,562.

There were employed during the year ending August, 1876, a total of 320 teachers and 10,064 pupils enrolled; of this number there were 10,029 between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. The average attendance was 6,333.

## THE PRESENT STANDING OF WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

According to the latest authority, the following is the statistical standing of the schools of this county for 1908:

Number of school houses in the county, 235; number of school rooms, 345; value of all school property in Wayne county, \$563,800; number of teachers employed, 254; monthly average wages for men in elementary schools, \$46; women, \$44; high schools, men, \$74; women, \$50; boys of school age, 5,352; girls, 5,042; total number enrolled in schools, 8,127; average daily attendance, 6,048; number of high schools, 84; volumes in school library, 12,936; rate of school tax (1908), eight and one-half mills per dollar of taxable property; number of high schools in village, special and township districts in county, 15; the grades in the various districts are as follows:

Applecreek, No. 3; Burbank, No. 3; Congress township, No. 3; Creston, No. 1; Dalton, No. 2; Doylestown, No. 1; Fredericksburg, No. 2; Green township, No. 2; Marshallville, No. 2; Milton township, No. 3; Orrville, No. 1; Paint township, No. 3; Shreve, No. 2; Sterling, No. 2; West Salem, No. 2.

## CENTRALIZATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

The average rural school district has but fifteen pupils, and from that number only ten upon an average attend school the full school year. There are eight hundred small sub-districts in Ohio. There can be but little enthusiasm in so small a collection of children, either for the teacher or the students.

The first law with reference to school centralization in Ohio counties was passed April 17, 1894, and it was applicable to Kingsville township, Ashtabula county. A law of general application was enacted April 5, 1898. The good results in Ashtabula county led many other townships in northern Ohio to adopt the same system. In 1908 there were within the state one hundred and eighty-six schools wholly or partly centralized.

## ADVANTAGES OF CENTRALIZATION.

The following advantages have been set forth by the best educators of this country regarding the combining of the smaller district country schools together into one centrally located union school, to which the children may be transported to and from home by public conveyance at public expense:

It brings into the school pupils who would not otherwise enjoy its advantages.

It insures a much better daily attendance of pupils and greatly reduces the number of cases of tardiness and truancy.

It gives a better opportunity for a better classification of the schools and proper grading of the pupils.

It encourages supervision and gives the superintendent a much more favorable chance for thorough inspection of the work of the lower grades.

It limits the field of work for each teacher and gives an opportunity for a more thorough preparation.

It gives a few classes to each teacher and longer recitation periods.

It gives the boys and girls of the rural schools the benefit of such special branches as music, drawing, and agriculture, under a special teacher employed by the board of education.

It encourages the formation of good township high schools and gives to the boys and girls in the township districts equal advantages with the children of the city districts.

It tends to prevent difficulties which often arise on the way to and from school and to protect the health and morals of the children.

School affairs can be administered more systematically. Better equipment in the way of apparatus and library for the different grades can be provided for less money.

The children have the benefit of better school buildings and of modern conveniences in the way of ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

Better janitor service can be secured.

It helps to solve a difficult problem for the boards of education where the enumeration in several sub-districts is exceedingly small and new buildings are needed.

It secures the employment and retention of better teachers.

It adds the stimulating influences of larger classes, with resulting enthusiasm and generous rivalry.

It offers the broader companionship and culture that comes from association.

It serves to bring the citizens of the township into closer relationship and to awaken a deeper interest in the public schools.

Up to the present time—1909—Wayne county has not taken this matter up. There are some townships certainly in which it would not be practical, while in several others it might be well worth a trial.

## CHAPTER XI.

### AGRICULTURE.

By Prof. Charles E. Thorne, of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

#### THE SOIL.

The foundation rock upon which the soil of Wayne county is laid, and which has contributed the larger part of its material, is the series of argillaceous shales and sandstones, usually yellowish olive in color, to which geologists have given the name Waverly. It is true that in the eastern and southeastern portions of the county this formation is covered by the strata belonging to the coal measures, but these strata are cut through by valleys which extend down to the Waverly floor.

The upper strata of the Waverly, as found in the central and southern parts of Wayne county, are soft, fine-grained shales, easily ground into dust, only the deeper layers being sufficiently hard for building stone. The decomposition of these shales gives rise to a silty soil, intermediate in texture between clay on the one hand and sand on the other, its particles being so fine and so loosely bound together that the smallest stream of water loosens them from their surroundings and carries them to lower levels.

The soil of the county has been modified by the great sheet of moving ice which once covered the greater part of Ohio, and which in some sections exerted a tremendous influence in the formation of the soil; but in Wayne county the effect of glacial action has been comparatively small, and even where the drift material left by the glacier is most in evidence it consists chiefly of sand and gravel produced by the grinding up of rocks lying a short distance to the northward and very similar in character to those upon which the drift is laid.

The flat, marshy plain which marks the divide between the drainage towards Lake Erie to the north and the Ohio river to the south lies along the boundary between Wayne and Medina counties, chiefly in the latter county. As the drainage from this watershed has moved southward it has



at once begun the cutting of valleys, small and shallow at first, but growing larger and deeper as the volume of water has been swollen by affluents from the sides, until by the time the south half of the county is reached the entire surface has been eroded into alternations of hill and valley, the hills, which give such beauty to the landscape, being hills simply because the valleys have been dug out between by the floods of ages.

That this cause is adequate to produce the effect no one can doubt who has observed the result of a single heavy shower in a freshly plowed field, or the gulying which results from a single season's rainfall on a neglected hillside.

The result of this tendency to wash is that the hillsides are covered with but a thin sheet of soil, which, though giving good returns for a few years after being put under the plow, soon begins to show the effect of excessive cropping. On the higher and more level lands the soil sheet is thicker, and its productiveness in consequence is more permanent than on the slopes where the washing has carried away a larger proportion of the soil.

When the country was first visited by the white man it was covered with a dense forest, and the first labor of the pioneer settler—and strenuous labor it was—was expended in cutting away enough of this forest to give a small field for cultivation.

The location of the pioneer home was determined by a spring, and the multitudes of springs of pure water in Wayne county were a potent factor in securing its rapid settlement. Near the spring the log cabin was built, and around the cabin home the trees were cut away, the cleared area enlarging year by year, and for many years the axe and the rifle were the most important implements on the farm—the one extending the area on which bread could be produced, the other supplying a large part of the meat required to keep the axe and plow in motion.

As the springs were on the hillsides, it was on the hillsides, when not too steep for cultivation, that the first fields were cleared; and on these hillsides the loose shales which constitute the upper rock strata lie so near the surface as to give natural drainage—this formation being the cause of the springs, as the water passes readily between the joints of the shales, to be arrested and brought to the surface at lower levels by the denser strata below.

Within a few years the earlier fields on these thin, hillside soils began to show some indication of reduction in yield under the system of continuous cropping, which was the logical system to a farmer who had wrested his

little fields from their natural condition at such tremendous effort, and who had, by the very exigencies of his situation, become more woodsman and hunter than farmer; but by the time these symptoms had appeared the axe had penetrated a little farther into the forest and other fields were ready to respond to the plow with full harvests.

If these fields were on the more level summit lands where the soil sheet was thicker they did not at first suffer materially from lack of drainage, because the deeply penetrating tree roots as they decayed furnished drainage channels to the rocks below.

The pioneer farmer, therefore, found in Wayne county a soil of such physical texture as to be easily worked, so situated as to be perfectly under-drained, and both soil and climate admirably adapted to the growth of winter wheat, and the production of this cereal became the leading industry of the county at an early date.

#### THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Ohio's agriculture has passed through three general periods and is now entering upon a fourth, namely:

1. The pioneer period (1800 to 1850).
2. The developmental period (1850 to 1880).
3. The expansion period (1880 to 1900).
4. The scientific period (since 1900).

#### THE PIONEER PERIOD.

During the first period the state was settled by the hardy pioneers, who flowed into it along three principal lines of migration: (1) The New England line, coming direct from the New England states—largely from Connecticut—or moving in after a temporary sojourn in New York, and settling the country known as the Western Reserve and the region to the westward; (2) the Pennsylvania line, consisting very largely of the people who have come to be known as Pennsylvania Dutch, or Pennsylvania Germans, and of Quakers, who occupied a large part of the middle of the state, and (3) the Virginia-Carolina line, occupying the southern counties. There were some cross-currents in this migration, as in the New England settlement at Marietta, but the inflow into Wayne county was very largely of the Pennsylvania Germans, a people noted everywhere for industry and frugality.

During this period there were no cities within the state to be fed, and none outside of it that it was practicable to reach with the ox-team transportation of the earlier days, or with the six-horse Pennsylvania wagon which soon made its appearance. There was no navigable stream in the county on which to float away its produce, and the lake, at its nearest point, was forty miles distant from the northern boundary of the county. The only practicable method of marketing farm produce, therefore, was to convert it into meat-producing animals and drive them across the mountains to the cities growing up on the Atlantic coast, and the demand by these cities was very limited.

The clothing of the farmer's family of that day was spun and woven at home from flax and wool grown on the farm; all the food was produced at home except salt, tea, coffee and spices. Sugar, if not a product of every farm in the state, was found in maple groves scattered so generally over the state as to be practically within a day's journey with the ox-team from every farm (one of the writer's early recollections is of the annual bringing home of the barrel of maple sugar, produced in the opposite side of his county).

The implements of husbandry were chiefly such as had been in use for thousands of years. The plow had an iron share, made by the local blacksmith, and a wooden moldboard made by the farmer himself. The harrow had wooden or clumsy iron teeth; the farmer's hand was the only seed-ing machine, just as it had been since the sower first went forth to sow; he reaped his grain with an implement practically identical with the sickle which Farmer Boaz had used three thousand years ago, and trampled it out with oxen or threshed it with a flail of his own making, just as the earliest farmer had done. Probably the actual cash paid out for the implements used on an ordinary farm, outside of the one wagon which served every purpose for which a wheeled vehicle was required, did not exceed twenty-five dollars.

The cast-iron plow made its appearance in the eastern states about the beginning of the century, but did not come into common use in Ohio before the thirties or later. The grain cradle appeared during the thirties. Seeding, harvesting and threshing machinery followed slowly, so that at the state fair, held in Cleveland in 1852, it is stated by Dr. N. S. Townshend in Howe's "Historical Collections," there were shown grain drills, corn planters, broadcast wheat sowers, corn shellers for horse and hand power, corn and cob crushers and one- and two-horse cultivators.

The Ohio canal was completed in 1830, thus giving to the counties along its route water transportation for their products, and the farmers of

Wayne county began hauling their wheat to the shipping points along the line of this canal. The Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad was built during the early fifties, thus opening the era of steam transportation.

This mid-century period marks the transition between the agriculture of the sickle and ox-cart on the one hand, and that of farm machinery and steam transportation on the other, the transition between the ancient and the modern.

In 1846 a slice was cut off the western side of Wayne county and added to the new county of Ashland, so that the census statistics of 1850 are the earliest data respecting the county as now constituted. This census gave the county a population of 32,981. The collection of agricultural statistics was begun in Ohio in 1850, but the statistics for Wayne county were not collected until 1851. In 1853 the lands listed for taxation in the county were appraised by the state board of equalization at a total of \$7,707,222, or \$22.47 per acre,\* and the statistics collected by the township assessors show the following annual average production of the principal farm crops and numbers of farm animals for the nine-year period, 1851-59:

PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS, 1851-59.

Crop.	Acres.	Bu. produced.	Bu. per acre.
Wheat .....	38,557	485,138	12.6
Corn .....	20,641	560,547	26.8
Oats .....	19,198	486,787	25.3

Farm animals: Horses, 11,263; cattle, 26,710; sheep, 84,194; hogs, 29,733.

If we estimate that ten sheep or hogs will consume about the same quantity of feed as one cattle beast, the livestock kept during this period was equivalent to about 49,366 cattle, or 100 cattle to 159 acres in the three principal crops. It will be observed that there were nearly as many acres in wheat as in corn and oats combined.

In addition to the crops above mentioned, an average area of 24,054 acres was reported as in meadow, 13,623 acres as in clover, and 6,936 acres as in minor crops during this period, the minor crops including 2,323 acres in barley, 1,296 acres in potatoes, 1,267 acres in flax, 1,130 acres in rye, 762 acres in buckwheat, 133 acres in sorghum and 25 acres in tobacco, making a

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\* Ohio Statistics, 1881, pp. 728-730.



total of 123,000 acres in cultivation, including the meadow land, part of which, no doubt, was permanent meadow.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT PERIOD.

During the thirty years, 1850 to 1880, mechanical invention wrought greater changes in human industry than had taken place in all the preceding ages. In agriculture this era witnessed the substitution of the self-binding harvester and steam thresher for the sickle and flail, and in long-distance transportation the steam railway train on its steel track displaced the wagon drawn by oxen or horses.

During this period several great wars occurred: The Crimean war during the fifties; our own Civil war during the sixties, and the Franco-German in 1870, each of which caused an abnormal demand for foodstuffs, which the rapidly increasing facilities for production and transportation enabled the Ohio farmer to profit by. In Wayne county the following averages were maintained during the period 1860-69:

#### PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS, 1860-69.

Crop.	Acres.	Bu. produced.	Bu. per acre.
Wheat .....	33,962	447,546	13.1
Corn .....	24,217	777,919	32.1
Oats .....	19,989	640,527	32.0

Farm animals: Horses, 11,889; cattle, 29,258; sheep, 108,990; hogs, 30,673. Total cattle equivalent, 54,913, or 100 to 143 acres in principal crops.

The war period was one of labor scarcity, hence there was no increase in the area under cultivation, while the high price of wool stimulated a great increase of the sheep flocks. The reduction of the wool tariff soon after the close of the war, combined with the cessation of the waste produced by the war itself, resulted in lower prices for wool, which caused many to lose their interest in sheep, and the number kept in the county diminished rapidly.

The Franco-German war at the beginning of the seventh decade of the century contributed to the maintenance of high prices for foodstuffs, and the area under cultivation in Wayne county was extended to a total of 95,527 acres in wheat, oats and corn, divided as below, while the livestock was reduced to the equivalent of 49,447 cattle.

## PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS, 1870-79.

Crops.	Acres.	Bu. produced.	Bu. per acre.
Wheat .....	41,208	694,276	16.8
Corn .....	30,033	1,237,589	41.2
Oats .....	24,286	838,010	34.2

Farm animals: Horses, 11,573; cattle, 29,713; sheep, 51,822; hogs, 29,787; a total equivalent to 49,447 cattle.

This was a period not only of large production but of fairly good prices, the average December price of wheat for the United States being estimated by the national department of agriculture for the ten years at 99.3 cents, that of corn at 40.5 cents and that of oats at 33.7 cents. These values, it is true, seemed low, after the nominally high prices based upon the inflated currency of the war period, but as compared with what was to follow they meant prosperity to the careful farmer, and the Wayne county farmer, as a rule, was prosperous.

At the end of the decade the farms of the county were appraised for taxation at a total of \$12,975,053, or \$37.66 per acre, an increase of 68 per cent over the valuation of 1853.

## THE EXPANSION PERIOD.

The national statistics show that in 1870 nearly 19,000,000 acres of wheat were harvested in the United States, yielding nearly 236,000,000 bushels. By 1880 the area in wheat had doubled, and the total yield had risen proportionately. This sudden increase in production was due to the rapid extension of railways through the west and northwest, on the one hand, and to the improvement of agricultural machinery, especially to the perfection of the automatic binder, on the other. For a time the market absorbed the increased production of wheat at remunerative prices, but by the early eighties production had overtaken consumption and a depression of prices set in which continued downward for ten years, falling to an average export price for the year ending June 30, 1896, of 65½ cents per bushel.

Not only did wheat values diminish, but those of livestock and its products also, owing to the rapid development of the free range industry in the West, and many farmers either abandoned altogether the keeping of livestock or greatly reduced the number kept, selling the grain, which had

previously been fed, to the elevators, which started up at every railway station, and endeavoring to recoup themselves for the low price per bushel of grain by extending the area in crops so as produce more bushels. The trend in Wayne county is shown by the following table, giving the average production of the principal cereals and the livestock population for the ten years, 1880-89:

PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS, 1880-89.

Crops.	Acres.	Bu. produced.	Bu. per acre.
Wheat .....	55,739	942,013	16.9
Corn .....	30,189	1,035,890	34.3
Oats .....	22,519	817,430	36.2

Farm animals: Horses, 11,530; cattle, 27,922; sheep, 39,355; hogs, 27,620; total cattle equivalent, 46,150, or 100 cattle to 235 acres in the principal crops.

The area in wheat, the cash crop, was increased from the average of 41,208 acres for the seventies to that of 55,739 acres for the eighties, an increase of more than one-third, while the area in corn—the meat producing crop—remained stationary, and that in oats was diminished.

The introduction of commercial fertilizers in Ohio was practically coincident with the development of the ranch and range industries of the West, and during the decade under review the farmers of Wayne county expended an annual average of \$20,646 for such fertilizers, or thirty-nine cents for each acre sown in wheat.

The course of cereal and livestock production in the county for the ten years, 1890-99, is shown below:

PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS, 1890-99.

Crops.	Acres.	Bu. produced.	Bu. per acre.
Wheat .....	52,077	841,207	16.1
Corn .....	35,084	1,180,766	33.6
Oats .....	25,242	888,872	34.9

Farm animals: Horses, 11,643; cattle, 22,258; sheep, 29,651; hogs, 24,935; total cattle equivalent, 39,360, or 100 cattle to 285 acres in the principal crops.

The wheat area is diminished and that of corn and oats is increased, but the continued decrease of livestock shows that part of the corn and oats have gone to the elevator as well as the wheat.

The purchase of commercial fertilizers doubled during the period, the average annual expenditure amounting to \$41,643, or eighty cents for each acre in wheat.

It is true that the wheat crop did not receive all the fertilizers used, but much the larger part was given to that crop. Under this system the yield of wheat, which had been brought to an average of 16.8 bushels per acre for the seventies by the use of manure, was held at 16.9 bushels during the eighties, but fell to 16.1 bushels during the nineties, while the yield of corn, which had reached 41.2 bushels during the seventies, went back to 34.3 bushels during the eighties, and that of oats, which rose from 34.2 bushels during the seventies to 36.2 bushels during the eighties, fell to 34.9 bushels for the nineties.

The use of fertilizers practically began during the eighties, so that the high level of crop yields during the seventies was attained under the system of livestock husbandry which had prevailed up to that period, and the increasing expenditure for fertilizers during the next two decades was not sufficient to maintain the yields at the level then attained.

The effect of the low prices which prevailed during the last decade of the century is shown in the decennial appraisalment at its close, under which the farm lands of Wayne county were listed at a total valuation of \$10,477,580, or \$30.46 per acre.

This reduction in valuation, however, does not fully represent the actual conditions. Very few farm buildings were constructed during this ten-year period, and old buildings were left unpainted, so that the reputation of the county for having the finest farm improvements in the state has been barely maintained. When farms changed owners, it was on the basis of far lower valuations than had been current twenty years earlier, and while there were still a great many farmers in the county who were in comfortable financial circumstances there were a great many more who found it necessary to practice very close economy.

Taking the present decade, the first of the new century, we find that during the nine years, 1900 to 1908, the county's productions were as follows:

PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS, 1900-1908.

Crops.	Acres.	Bu. produced.	Bu. per acre.
Wheat .....	44,649	822,674	18.4
Corn .....	36,376	1,380,826	38.0
Oats .....	29,164	1,139,475	38.7



Farm animals: Horses, 10,017; cattle, 22,645; sheep, 17,960; hogs, 24,089; total cattle equivalent, 36,867, or 100 cattle to 300 acres in the principal crops.

During this nine-year period the annual expenditure for fertilizers has amounted to \$75,682.

These figures show that the area in wheat has been materially reduced, while that in corn and oats has been increased. They also show a material increase in the yield per acre for all three of these crops, an increase due in part to a better system of crop rotation, in part to better seasonal conditions, and in part to the larger use of fertilizers.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC PERIOD.

By the close of the century practically all the land in the United States which is susceptible of cultivation without irrigation was occupied with farms. The range area was restricted to lands unfit for cultivation, and in many cases these lands had been reduced in productiveness by too close pasturing.

The area sown in wheat was still being extended in the Northwest, but the yield per acre was maintained only by bringing fresh lands under the plow every year, as the yield was diminishing on the older soils. The urban population was increasing so steadily, however, that with the advent of the new century the proportion of the wheat crop exported fell to 24.7 per cent for the eight years, 1900-7, as against 33.1 per cent for the nineties, 29.9 per cent for the eighties and 24.6 per cent for the seventies, and this notwithstanding the fact that the total production for the last period has been nearly thirty per cent greater than for the preceding period and more than double that of the seventies.

The climax of wheat production was reached in 1901, at nearly 50,000,000 acres, yielding nearly 750,000,000 bushels. No crop produced since that date has equaled this record, either in area or total yield, and the price of wheat has been gradually rising since the beginning of the century. There will be a further expansion of wheat territory into the Canadian Northwest, but it does not seem at all probable that the increase in area brought under wheat from henceforth can more than keep pace with the increasing demand from our growing population, and the outlook for remunerative prices for wheat is certainly very favorable. This is a matter of prime importance to Wayne county, for, as has already been stated, its soil and climatic conditions are especially adapted to the culture of this cereal, as is shown by the prominence it has occupied in the agriculture of the county throughout the period under record.

## MINOR CROPS.

In addition to the area devoted to the four principal crops, corn, oats, wheat and hay, the statistics show the following areas devoted to other purposes during the present decade:

## AVERAGE AREAS, 1900-1908.

	Acres.		Acres.
Rye .....	407	Sorghum, broom corn, etc..	87
Barley .....	60	Buckwheat .....	33
Potatoes .....	4,656	Orchards .....	5,328
Onions .....	247	Forest .....	36,844
Tobacco .....	308	Waste .....	5,394
Flax .....	104		

The potato crop has become one of great importance in Wayne county, the soil being especially adapted to this crop, and the annual area in potatoes has increased from 3,000 acres in 1900 to 6,000 acres in 1908.

Wayne county is also a large producer of onions, grown on the muck lands in the northern and eastern parts of the county, about 250 acres being annually devoted to this crop.

Tobacco is grown in the northern part of the county, in the vicinity of Sterling and Creston.

## THE OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

In the spring of 1891 the State Legislature passed an act authorizing the removal of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station from its location on the lands of the Ohio State University, in Columbus, to any county in the state which would offer a donation to provide for the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings for the use of the station. Within a few weeks after the passage of this law offers were received by the board of control of the station from the commissioners of Wayne, Clarke and Warren counties, and after consideration of these offers and of the soil conditions in the several counties, the offer of Wayne county was accepted by the board of control and ratified by the people of the county, at a special election held for that purpose.

Pursuant to the law, the county commissioners issued bonds for eighty-five thousand dollars, the amount of the donation agreed upon. These bonds were sold, the money paid into the state treasury, and three adjoining farms and two smaller tracts, comprising a total area of four hundred and seventy acres, the nearest point being one mile south of the court house in Wooster, were purchased and buildings were commenced.

At this point a dissatisfied citizen of the county entered suit to test the constitutionality of the law under which the bonds of the county were issued. The common pleas and circuit courts affirmed the validity of the law, one of the circuit judges dissenting. The supreme court, by a vote of four to one, reversed the decision of the lower courts on the ground that the citizens of a county were being taxed for the support of an institution whose work was conducted for the benefit of the state at large, the court holding that the superior advantages possessed by Wayne county because of the location of the station on its soil and within convenient distance of its farmers did not offset the general principle above mentioned.

This litigation occupied about two years, and necessarily retarded the work of the station, as during its continuance the Legislature was unwilling to appropriate money for permanent improvements, but after the final decision of the supreme court the Legislature redeemed the bonds issued by the county and began making appropriations for buildings and other necessary equipment.

The station had been moved to its new location during the summer of 1892, and immediately began preparing for experimental work by the erection of greenhouses and other buildings and by tile-draining and laying off in permanent plots of one-tenth acre each about seventy-five acres. After the settlement of the litigation affecting the station, the state appropriations became larger. Substantial buildings were erected and, the station's permanency being assured, its work expanded year by year, being carried on not only in the fields, orchards, barns and laboratories at Wooster, but reaching out over the state in the establishment of substations or test-farms in different sections, and in co-operative work carried on with the assistance of hundreds of farmers, located in practically every county of the state.

That the station has succeeded in some degree in serving the purpose for which it was established is indicated by the increasing support given it by the state. When first established, in 1882, the appropriation made for its use was three thousand dollars. This was increased the next year

to five thousand dollars, and remained at that sum until 1887, when the national government undertook the support of an agricultural experiment station in every state under an act introduced by Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, and hence called the "Hatch Act," and which provides for the annual appropriation to each state and territory from the United States treasury of fifteen thousand dollars for this purpose.

On the passage of this act the state withdrew its support from the Ohio station, but after a year or two the Legislature began the appropriation of small amounts, for special purposes, beginning with one of two thousand dollars, made in 1889, for a small greenhouse. These special appropriations have been increased from year to year until in 1909 the total amount directly appropriated to the station reached one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, besides the privilege of using several thousand dollars' worth of paper for the printing of its bulletins.

In 1906 the Hatch Act was supplemented by a second national law, introduced by the late Henry C. Adams, of Wisconsin, and which provides a fund, beginning with five thousand dollars and increasing by two thousand dollars each year until the total shall amount to fifteen thousand dollars, and which is known as the Adams fund. This fund is strictly restricted to the purposes of scientific research, and is all the more useful on account of this fact, because it permits the undertaking of investigations dealing with fundamental principles, a class of investigations which sometimes seem to have but little practical application, and yet out of which have come results of the highest usefulness to humanity.

As at present organized the station's work is divided into the departments of administration, agronomy (or field crops), animal husbandry, botany (including study of seeds and of diseases of plants), chemistry, co-operative experiments, entomology, forestry, horticulture, nutrition and soils, each department having a specialist at its head with one or more scientific assistants and clerks and laborers, the staff of the station during 1909 reaching a total of one hundred and fifty persons.

In addition to the land occupied by the station in Wayne county, it has a test farm of three hundred acres in Meigs county, on which the problems peculiar to the hilly regions of southeastern Ohio are being studied, and one of one hundred and twenty-five acres at Strongsville, in southern Cuyahoga county, devoted to the study of the thin, white clay soils of that region, while it holds under ten-year lease a farm of fifty-three acres at Germantown, Montgomery county, devoted in part to the culture of tobacco



and in part to the study of soil fertility, and two fields, one of twenty acres at Findlay, Hancock county, and one of ten acres at Boardman, Mahoning county, which are being occupied under perpetual lease as demonstration fields.

On these various tracts are permanently located more than two thousand plots of land, the larger portion containing one-tenth acre each, and of the treatment and produce of which the station has a definite record, reaching over twelve to sixteen years in many cases.

In addition to the study of soil fertility, some of the more important features of the station's work are the comparison of varieties of cereals, forage crops, vegetables and fruits—more than one thousand varieties of fruits being under observation in its orchard—the study of methods for the control of insects and fungous diseases of plants; the nutrition of animals and the various problems connected with forestry.

As the station is located in Wayne county, and on a soil fairly representing that of the county as a whole, its study of soil fertility is of great importance to this county. This study has demonstrated that it is easily possible and thoroughly practicable to produce much larger crops than the average of those now grown in the county, as the station has produced thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre as an average for ten-year periods, or larger in its experimental work, with corresponding yields of corn, oats and clover, and is duplicating these yields in its general farm work, on ten-acre fields. These results, moreover, have been accomplished by methods which have paid the cost of the increase and left a large margin of clear profit; methods which are in reach of every farmer, however straitened his circumstances, and which, when put in operation, will steadily increase the productiveness of the soil.

Some of the farmers in the county are already applying these methods, in whole or in part, and are obtaining results which confirm those shown at the station. These methods consist simply in draining such land as needs drainage; in the practice of a systematic crop rotation, in which clover or a similar crop is grown every third or fourth year; in the conversion of the corn, hay and straw into manure, the careful saving of this manure and its reinforcement with some carrier of phosphorus, to replace that carried away in the wheat and milk, and bones and tissues of the animals sold; in the use of lime and in the careful tillage which is now generally practiced.

Much of this work involves labor only, and its execution can be gradu-

ally accomplished by applying to it a part of the labor which is now wasted by tilling two or three acres to get the produce that one acre should yield.

#### THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN WAYNE COUNTY.

But the present yield of wheat in Wayne county is far short of an easily possible and thoroughly practicable attainment. One of the three adjoining farms purchased by the experiment station on its removal to Wayne county in 1892 had been rented for many years previous to its purchase by the station, and on this farm a series of experiments in the maintenance and increase of soil fertility by the use of systematic crop rotation, with fertilizers and manures, was begun in 1893. These experiments have now been in progress for sixteen years, and following are some of the results attained:

In one experiment, corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy are grown in a five-year rotation on five tracts of land, each crop being grown every season. One-third of the land is left continuously without fertilizers or manure, and on this area the average yields per acre have been as below:

#### YIELDS OF UNFERTILIZED LAND IN FIVE-YEAR ROTATION:

	First 5 yrs. 1894-8.	Second 5 yrs. 1899-03.	Third 5 yrs. 1904-8.
Corn, bushels .....	31.9	30.8	31.0
Oats, bushels .....	30.9	28.3	34.5
Wheat, bushels .....	9.3	8.6	13.7
Clover hay, tons .....	.91	.74	1.01
Timothy hay, tons .....	1.27	1.14	1.57

During the same five-year periods under consideration the average yields per acre in Wayne county, as computed from the statistics collected by the township assessors, have been as follows:

#### AVERAGE YIELDS OF CROPS IN WAYNE COUNTY:

	First 5 yrs. 1894-8.	Second 5 yrs. 1899-03.	Third 5 yrs. 1904-8.
Corn, bushels .....	36.6	39.0	37.5
Oats, bushels .....	36.3	42.9	36.5
Wheat, bushels .....	15.3	17.1	19.4
Hay, tons .....	1.22	1.28	1.23

These county yields are considerably larger than the unfertilized station yields, but during these three periods the county expended the following sums for fertilizers, these fertilizers being used chiefly on the wheat crop; First period, \$40,216 per annum; second period, \$59,830 per annum; third period, \$88,445 per annum.

Live stock equivalent to about one head of cattle to three acres in corn, oats and wheat has also been kept during the three periods.

The considerable decrease in the clover yields at the station during the second five years of this test called attention to the lack of lime in the soil, and, beginning with the crop of 1900, lime was applied to half the land in the test as it was being prepared for corn, using burnt lime at the rate of a ton per acre, or ground limestone in double that quantity, and spreading it over both fertilized and unfertilized land. To this liming, therefore, is to be ascribed a part of the increase shown during the last five-year period.

Each of the five tracts used in this test is divided into thirty plots of one-tenth acre each. Plot two in each tract, or half an acre in total, has received every five years 320 pounds per acre of acid phosphate; 80 pounds each on corn and oats and 160 pounds on wheat. The average yields on these plots have been as below:

#### YIELDS FROM ACID PHOSPHATE:

	First 5 yrs. 1894-8.	Second 5 yrs. 1899-03.	Third 5 yrs. 1904-8.
Corn, bushels .....	36.0	41.9	40.3
Oats, bushels .....	37.6	37.4	45.7
Wheat, bushels .....	12.3	18.7	24.1
Clover hay, tons .....	1.06	1.01	1.58
Timothy hay, tons .....	1.44	1.40	1.93

The acid phosphate has produced a considerable increase of crop, both before and after liming, showing that this soil is hungry for phosphorus. If we value acid phosphate at a fraction over \$16.00 per ton, or \$2.60 for the 320 pounds used on each rotation, and rate corn at 40 cents per bushel, oats at 30 cents, wheat at 80 cents, hay at \$8.00 per ton, stover at \$3.00 and straw at \$2.00, the total net increase due to the 320 pounds of acid phosphate, after paying for the fertilizer, has been worth \$5.90 for the first five years, \$14.77 for the second five years and \$21.72 for the third five years.

The cost of the lime is not deducted for the third period, because both fertilized and unfertilized land was limed, and other comparisons, not shown in these statements, show that the cost of liming has been much more than recovered in the general increase of crop. Not only has the lime increased the unfertilized yield, but it has augmented the effect of the fertilizers.

Under this application of acid phosphate the yields at the station and for the county show comparatively little difference during the first two periods, but with the addition of lime at the station the yields for the third period are decidedly greater than those for the county. It will be observed that the county yields of corn and oats show a marked falling off during the third period. The increased yield of wheat and hay is easily accounted for by the greatly increased use of fertilizers, but the hay increase in the county is much smaller than that at the station, where the additional expenditure has been for lime instead of fertilizer.

On another series of plots (No. 11) the same dressing of acid phosphate has been applied, but re-enforced with 480 pounds of nitrate of soda and 260 pounds of muriate of potash, the whole application being divided between the three cereal crops, and increasing the total cost to \$23.50 per acre for each rotation; the outcome has been as below:

## YIELDS FROM COMPLETE FERTILIZER:

	First 5 yrs. 1894-8.	Second 5 yrs. 1899-03.	Third 5 yrs. 1904-8.
Corn, bushels .....	41.3	49.9	54.1
Oats, bushels .....	43.6	52.5	53.5
Wheat, bushels .....	20.5	27.5	33.1
Clover hay, tons .....	1.48	1.31	1.92
Timothy hay, tons .....	1.62	1.65	2.30

The increase from this treatment has had the following values over the yields of the unfertilized land: First five years, \$26.39; second five years, \$42.43; third five years, \$49.96. Deducting the cost of the fertilizer, the net gain has been: For the first five years, \$2.80; for the second five years, \$18.93; for the third five years, \$26.46.

This treatment, therefore, enormously expensive as it has been, has produced a greater net profit than any partial application of fertilizers.

As has been stated above, of the total cost of the fertilizer, \$20.90 was



spent for nitrogen and potash and only \$2.60 for phosphorus. Whatever system of agriculture we may follow, except the production of butter or sugar, there must be some loss of phosphorus, as this element is carried away from the farm in large quantity in the cereal grains and in the bones and milk of animals, so that if the supply in the soil is to remain undiminished there must be a systematic return, either through the purchase of fertilizing substances or of feeding stuffs; but if all the hay, straw and stover and a considerable part of the grain produced on the farm be fed there and the resultant manure carefully saved and returned to the soil, there will be but little loss of potassium, since the greater part of this element consumed by the plant in its growth is left in the stem and leaves. Most of the nitrogen contained in the coarse feeds will also be recovered in the manure, while the growing of leguminous crops for feeding will tend to replace the losses of this element. If, therefore, it were possible to produce on the farm the nitrogen and potassium required to produce the yield shown on Plot 11 in this experiment, leaving only the phosphorus to purchase, the net gain would be greatly augmented.

On another part of this same farm corn, wheat and clover have been grown in a three-year rotation since 1897, in a comparison of different methods of treating barnyard manure. One-third of this land also has been left continuously without fertilizer or manure, and its yield per acre has been as below :

YIELDS OF UNFERTILIZED LAND IN THREE-YEAR ROTATION.

	First 6 yrs. 1897-02.	Second 6 yrs. 1903-8.
Corn, bushels .....	41.1	27.6
Wheat, bushels .....	8.5	13.3
Clover hay, tons .....	.84	1.75

The low yield of wheat during the first period was partly due to Hessian fly; the corn crop shows that the growing of clover one year in three on this land, which had previously been largely depleted of its fertility by exhaustive cropping, has not been sufficient to maintain the rate of production.

During the periods over which this test have been in progress the county yields have been as follows :

## AVERAGE YIELDS OF CROPS IN WAYNE COUNTY:

	First 6 yrs. 1897-02.	Second 6 yrs. 1903-8.
Corn, bushels .....	39.5	36.0
Wheat, bushels, .....	16.9	19.5
Hay, tons .....	1.34	1.40

On Plot 15 in this test barnyard manure has been applied at the rate of eight tons per acre, the manure being taken from an open barnyard, after several months' exposure to the weather, and plowed under for corn, the wheat and clover following without any further manuring or fertilizing. The outcome has been as follows:

## YIELDS FROM OPEN-YARD MANURE:

	First 6 yrs. 1897-02.	Second 6 yrs. 1903-8.
Corn, bushels .....	55.0	47.4
Wheat, bushels .....	15.6	22.5
Clover hay, tons .....	.98	1.57

At the valuations previously employed, the increase due to the manure has been worth \$16.00 per acre, or \$2.00 per ton of manure, during the first period, and \$22.73 per acre, or \$2.84 per ton of manure, during the second.

Alongside of the land thus treated another plot has received the same quantity of fresh manure, made from the same animals, but taken directly from the stable to the field, without exposure to the weather. The yields from this treatment have been as below:

## YIELDS FROM FRESH STABLE MANURE.

	First 6 yrs. 1897-02.	Second 6 yrs. 1903-8.
Corn, bushels .....	59.2	57.1
Wheat, bushels .....	17.6	23.7
Clover hay, tons .....	1.25	2.02

In this case the increase during the first period has been worth \$21.24 per acre, or \$2.65 per ton of manure, and during the second period \$30.35 per acre, or \$3.80 per ton of manure.

On another plot in this test the fresh manure has had acid phosphate mixed with it, at the rate of 40 pounds per ton of manure, a few weeks before spreading the manure on the land. The result of this treatment is shown below :

YIELDS FROM PHOSPHATED FRESH MANURE :

	First 6 yrs. 1897-02.	Second 6 yrs. 1903-8.
Corn, bushels .....	63.5	65.3
Wheat, bushels .....	23.4	29.6
Clover hay, tons .....	1.90	2.44

The total value of the increase from this treatment has amounted to \$33.36 for the first period and \$43.56 for the second, or \$3.87 and \$5.12 per ton of manure, after deducting \$2.60 per acre for the cost of the 320 pounds of acid phosphate used on the manure.

In other words, the combination of 320 pounds of acid phosphate, costing \$2.60, with nitrate of soda and muriate of potash costing \$20.90, has produced on five acres of land during the last five years an average total increase worth \$50.00 per acre, or \$10.00 per acre annually, while the combination of the same quantity of acid phosphate with eight tons of fresh stable manure has produced on three acres during the same period an increase to the value of \$43.50, or \$14.52 per acre annually. The eight tons of manure, therefore, have produced an effect 40 per cent greater than that caused by \$20.90 expended in the most effective carriers of fertilizer-nitrogen and potash.

It may be objected that these experiments have been made on such small areas of land that they are not a safe guide to general farm practice. Following is the answer to this objection :

Another part of the farm belonging to the station has been used for the comparison of varieties of corn, oats and wheat, these crops being grown in succession and followed by one year in clover, thus making a four-year rotation. The work was begun in 1893, and ten acres of land is devoted to each crop every season, the entire test including forty acres.

For the first ten years it was the practice to plant the corn on clover sod, without any manure or fertilizer. The oats, following the corn, was likewise left untreated, while the wheat received a top dressing of open-yard

manure, applied after plowing and before seeding, at the rate of about nine tons per acre. The result of this treatment was a ten-year average yield of 48.7 bushels of corn, followed by 52.2 bushels of oats, 19.9 bushels of wheat, and 2.7 tons of hay.

Beginning with 1904, the system was changed, and the clover sod intended for corn was dressed during the fall and early winter with phosphated manure, produced by steers or dairy cows and kept under cover until the field was ready for it, when it was hauled out and spread at the rate of about twelve tons per acre. After the manure was plowed under lime was applied to the surface and harrowed in at the rate of one ton per acre. The oats, as previously, followed the corn without treatment, but the wheat received a complete fertilizer instead of manure, the fertilizer being made up from tankage, steamed bone meal, acid phosphate and muriate of potash for the fall application, followed by nitrate of soda in April, the materials being used at a total rate of 350 to 400 pounds per acre and mixed in such proportions as to give a percentage composition for the fall application of about 4 per cent ammonia, 14 to 16 per cent phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent potash.

The outcome of this treatment has been an increase in the corn yield to an average per acre of 73.8 bushels for the five years, 1904 to 1908, followed by averages of 55.1 bushels of oats, 36.6 bushels of wheat and 4.33 tons of hay.

Comparing these yields with the unfertilized yields obtained in the five-year rotation first described, we have a gain of 42.8 bushels of corn; 20.6 bushels of oats; 22.9 bushels of wheat and 3.32 tons of hay, the whole having a value of \$68.18. Deducting from this \$2.00 for the floats used on the manure, \$6.40 for the fertilizer used on the wheat and \$2.60 for half the cost of liming, since only half the land in the five-year rotation had been limed, we have a balance of \$57.18, or \$4.76 for each ton of manure used.

The soil upon which these experiments have been made is certainly no better naturally than the average soils of Wayne county. It is true that it has the advantage of being well drained, which is an important point, but the topography of the county as a whole is such as to make drainage easily practicable wherever it is needed. Let us, therefore, consider the possible effect of applying to Wayne county as a whole the system of management which has produced the results above described.

During the five years, 1904 to 1908, the statistics of crop production for the county show the following average areas and yields:



Crop.	Acres.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.
Corn .....	36,054	36.9 bu.	1,330,782 bu.
Oats .....	30,590	36.5 bu.	1,117,919 bu.
Wheat .....	44,391	19.4 bu.	860,753 bu.
Hay .....	53,271	1.43 tons	76,061 tons

During the same period livestock equivalent to 37,000 cattle was kept, and the annual expenditures for fertilizers amounted to \$88,445. The total area in the four crops amounted to 164,000 acres. Let us compute the possible yield on this area had 41,000 acres been allotted to each of the four crops, and had the yields been 60 bushels of corn, 45 of oats, 30 of wheat and 3 tons of hay, or about 80 per cent of the yields obtained at the station during the same period:

Crop.	Acres.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.
Corn .....	41,000	60 bu.	2,460,000 bu.
Oats .....	41,000	45 bu.	1,845,000 bu.
Wheat .....	41,000	30 bu.	1,230,500 bu.
Hay .....	41,000	3 tons	123,000 tons

In round numbers this would have given 1,100,000 bushels more corn, 700,000 bushels more oats, 380,000 bushels more wheat and 47,000 tons more hay than was actually harvested, the whole worth a million and a third of dollars, estimating corn at 40 cents a bushel, oats at 30 cents, wheat at 80 cents and hay at \$8.00 per ton.

Of course these larger yields would not have been produced without extra cost, the first item of which would have been better drainage. As a whole, Wayne county is fortunate in its natural drainage; the rolling topography of most of the county gives excellent surface drainage, and the large areas in which the loosely stratified shales lie within a few feet of the surface give the most perfect underdrainage, so that there is comparatively little artificial drainage required. While no data are available from which anything more than the merest guess can be made as to the amount of artificial drainage needed, I believe that an expenditure of \$25 per acre on half the area under cultivation, or \$2,000,000 for the county, would be sufficient, if well directed, to put the whole into position to produce the crops above indicated.

Next to drainage comes the need of lime. There are a few fields in the county, chiefly on newly-cleared land, on which this need is not yet urgent, but the territory over which lime must be applied before full harvests can be obtained is steadily increasing, and it is only a question of

time when the systematic application of lime must find a place in the agriculture of this county.

Next to liming comes the production of more manure and the more careful use of that which is produced. The present livestock of the county produces about 165,000 tons of manure each winter, or about half enough to dress 41,000 acres of corn at the rate of eight tons per acre, provided it were saved and used without waste. But the livestock of the county should be doubled, even though it might sometimes be necessary to charge a part of the cost of handling the livestock to the soil fertility account. In the long run and under judicious management livestock will pay its way and leave the manure as an unincumbered asset.

The money expended for fertilizers on the average of the last five years (\$88,000 annually) would purchase 6,000 tons of acid phosphate, or 10,000 tons of floats, if bought in car loads. This would be sufficient to give each ton of the manure from 75,000 cattle a dressing of 40 pounds of acid phosphate or 60 pounds of floats, and would thus restore to the soil all the phosphorus withdrawn by present cropping, and begin the restoration of that which has been drawn from the soil and shipped out of the county under the system of husbandry which has hitherto prevailed.

For a time the wheat crop would respond profitably to additional fertilizing, but under this system the quantity of fertilizers required to be used separately from the manure would gradually diminish.

To sum up, let us estimate the annual expenditure which would probably be required to produce the yield above indicated:

The drainage of the land is a permanent improvement, and its cost should therefore be distributed over a term of years. Let us charge 10 per cent of the drainage cost annually, 6 per cent to interest and 4 per cent to a sinking fund to liquidate the principal.

The station's experiments indicate that lime should be used at the rate of about a ton per acre at the first application, but that after the acidity of the soil is once neutralized less lime is required. The annual application of half a ton of lime per acre to the corn crop would probably be a liberal estimate.

The present expenditure for fertilizers would cover the cost of phosphating the manure, but for a time it will pay to continue fertilizing the wheat crop at a rate even more liberal than that now practiced.

The feeding of livestock will in some cases involve more labor than would be required to haul the produce to market, but in the majority of cases probably less. There will, of course, be much more produce to handle,

about 100,000 tons of grain and hay, in fact, but will be largely offset by the additional value of the stover and straw. Let us, however, allow one dollar per ton, or \$100,000 per annum, for this extra work. Our account will then stand as below :

Drainage, interest and sinking fund .....	\$200,000
Liming, one-half ton per acre .....	100,000
Additional fertilizers .....	100,000
Extra labor .....	100,000
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$600,000

This will still leave about three-quarters of a million dollars annually in the Wayne county farmers' pockets over and above what they are now getting.

There are those who will say that it is impossible for them to make the expenditure necessary to bring their land into the condition required to make these yields, but a large part of this expenditure is in the form of labor, and it would be better to devote a part of the labor which is now expended in working two or three acres to get the produce of one in draining and fertilizing the one acre, even though another acre lay idle for a year or so in consequence.

#### WAYNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1849. Its first president was Robert Reed, of Dalton, Sugarcreek township. The first address was delivered by William Turner, then of Wooster, but later of Cleveland. The first fair was held in the grove near the later residence of D. Q. Liggett, where the exhibitions were continued until 1854.

January 24, 1859, the society contracted with E. Quinby, Jr., for eight acres of land on North Market street, where until 1869 its exhibitions were held. For numerous reasons these grounds were sold and others purchased of Henry Myers, consisting of twenty-four acres, a short distance to the west of Wooster. Here the buildings have been made of a permanent character. There is also much interest in speeding of fast horses, annually, on a fine race course. The annual exhibits of farm, garden and orchard from all over Wayne county are indeed a credit to the management and patrons themselves. While the trotting horse craze has somewhat taken a prominent

place in the annual fair, yet the display of agricultural products and of fine livestock, together with beautiful exhibits made by the ladies of the county, in way of fancy work, art and all that beautifies the home, is annually in evidence in large quantities.

The present (1909) officers of the association that owns and manages this county fair are as follows: John C. McClaran, president; J. S. McCoy, vice-president; W. A. Wilson, treasurer; G. J. Eybright, secretary.

#### THE PROGRESSIVE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Several of the farmers residing in the vicinity of Wooster, who felt that their interests would be greatly enhanced by organization, gathered at a meeting called for February 21, 1888, at the home of R. D. Firestone, south of Wooster, to discuss the subject of organizing. The result was the above-named society, which has had an unbroken existence to the present date. A yearly program is carefully prepared by a committee appointed by the president. These meetings are held at the homes of the membership. All subjects pertaining to the farm, the household, good citizenship, good morals, etc., are ably discussed. During the first years of the organization the society planned an annual farmers' institute. But when the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station was located here in Wayne county, this organization was eager and zealous in working for its establishment. Among other important measures advocated early was the establishment of the rural free delivery system. Today they are earnestly working for the establishment of the parcels post system and postal savings banks. The social feature of the association is counted by its members as a great factor.

The persons who have served as the association's officers are in part as follows: Benjamin Wilson, P. S. Ihrig, J. S. McCoy, J. F. Stitt, J. W. Taggart, Willis Bishop, D. S. Tintzman, W. A. Bruce, M. M. Fowler, D. R. Firestone, W. E. Jarvis.

The worthy secretaries have been: Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Miss Alma Smith, Miss Margaret Stitt, Miss Rose Wilson, Mrs. W. A. Bruce, Mrs. F. I. Heim, Mrs. E. W. Lytle, Mrs. J. S. McCoy, Miss Lucy Stitt, Miss Helen Davidson.

#### PLAIN TOWNSHIP FARMERS' CLUB.

This organization is one of two very successful farmers' societies within Wayne county. It is styled the Plain Township Agricultural Association



and has for its object the improvement of agriculture, that the life of the husbandman may be made more profitable and less laborious, hence more pleasant and desirable.

The date of its organization was September, 1890. The charter members were as follows: Harvey S. Baker, William M. Gill, Samuel G. Gill and Curtis W. Rittenhouse. The following have been its presidents: S. G. Gill, John C. Sidle, C. W. Rittenhouse, W. A. Lehr, G. E. Kean and John Sparr. The roll of members constitutes more than fifty of the best people of Plain township.

This society has held three independent institutes, that were distinguished for their social, musical and literary excellence. The outside speakers were the best in Ohio, Thorne, Hickman and Selby.

This club affords a means of training for both old and young, in original thought, self-command and public address, that is beyond comparison. They point with much pride to one of its members—J. C. Sidle—as a rising young figure in the list of public speakers.

## CHAPTER XII.

### MILITARY HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

The military history of any given county is of great interest to all patriotic readers of local history. To the county this is what the national war record is to our republic. The great armies of a country must needs come from commands made up from the soldiers enlisting in the various counties of each loyal state in our Union.

But before entering into the details of the soldiery of Wayne county in the several wars carried on since its settlement by white men—the war of 1812-14 with Great Britain, the war with Mexico, the great Civil war from 1861 to 1865, and the Spanish-American war of 1898—it may not be without profit to the reader to become posted about the forts and block houses erected prior to those wars as a protection against the savage Indian tribes, mention of which has been made elsewhere in this work.

### WAYNE COUNTY BLOCK HOUSES.

From the date of the first settlement in this country until the establishment of peace after the war of 1812, the inhabitants were compelled to erect block houses and stockades for their immediate protection. This was done as a precaution against invading foes from the unfriendly Indians. This was made all the more a necessity after Hull's defeat and surrender, as that event much emboldened them in their bloody raids upon the handful of white settlers. Hence these block houses were found in various sections of Wayne county.

Where Mrs. B. Pope's residence stood in 1878 there was once one of these places of safety erected, and it is said to have been the largest of any in the county. It was named Fort Stidger, built by Gen. George Stidger, of Canton, in 1812, and it was a double building, covered by one roof, and had a separating hall or passage between the two sections. Here the different families of the town and nearby community would assemble when danger seemed imminent, and remain there during the night.

Another was built over the Killbuck, about three miles west of Wooster, on land later owned by Joshua Warner. This building was still standing, in a good state of preservation, in 1878. Mr. Warner, however, had weather-boarded its timbers and plastered its interior walls. His family had used it for a part of their residence for sixty-five years.

Another one of the "forts" stood six miles east of Wooster, near what was called King's Tavern, and still farther on was another, near the old Andrew Lucky tavern, south of Fredericksburg but a short distance, and also on the farm later owned by Thomas Dowty, in Franklin township, similar defensive structures were provided for the protection of the settlements thereabouts. A company of soldiers was at one time quartered at the old Morgan fort. There were still others, of less magnitude and importance, at different points within Wayne county. These block houses were universally built on an eminence, by which position the surrounding country might the more easily be viewed, thus obviating a surprise by the too sudden approach of the enemy.

In many respects these forts resembled the ordinary cabin. They were built of logs, laid one over the other and tightly fitted, with little holes notched between them and called port-holes. Through these openings the inmates could readily point their guns and fire, at the same time being protected against the enemy's shots. With the exception of one door, there were no other modes of egress or ingress. The structure was built of solid timbers, firmly and securely fastened inside, and, like the rest of the building, sufficiently firm to resist any volley of bullets. They were usually two stories high; that portion of the building from the ground to the height of about eight feet was formed of shorter logs than the section above it, which, being constructed of longer logs, formed a projection over the lower story, which gave the occupants the chance of shooting down on their assailants, or otherwise punishing them with axes or pikes, should they attempt to climb and enter it, or apply a torch.

The note of many a false alarm was sounded, and many a panic-stricken family rushed for protection to those old wooden walls.

#### REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN 1840.

The following is a list of the Revolutionary war pensioners in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1840: Perry township—Barnett Hagerman, aged eighty years. Plain township—Augustus Case, aged eighty-seven. Jackson township—Ezra Tryon, aged eighty. Canaan township—Rufus Freeman, aged

seventy-eight. Wayne township—John Davidson, aged eighty-four. Chipewa township—Christina Franks, aged seventy-three; Isaac Underwood, aged seventy-four. Milton township—Benjamin Foster, aged eighty-six; Benjamin Cotton, aged eighty-three. Greene township—Conrad Metsker, aged eighty-two. East Union township—Jesse Richardson, aged eighty-four; Simon Goodspeed, aged seventy-six. Wooster township—Robert Cain, aged seventy-seven.

#### PENSIONERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The subjoined is a list of the soldiers of the war of 1812 (war with Great Britain), as shown to be residents of Wayne county, Ohio, and in force in 1878, according to the state records at Columbus:

John Achenbach, Moreland; John B. Espy, Wooster; William Johnson, Wooster; Simon Kenney, Canaan; George Messmore, Apple Creek; Benjamin Potter, Millbrook; Daniel Rieder, Koch's; Rachel Bugler (widow), Fredericksburg; John Crummel, Apple Creek; Henry Fike, Smithville; Sylvanus Jones, Wooster; John Ludwig, Reedsburg; James McFadden, Cedar Valley; Thomas Pittenger, Lattsburg; Henry Starner, Wooster; Catherine First (widow), Apple Creek.

#### WAYNE COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

Trouble had been had between the two republics—the United States and Mexico—growing out of certain encroachments upon the part of Mexicans, for some time, and finally, on May 12, 1846, war was declared against our southern neighbors. The bill levying war called for fifty thousand soldiers and an appropriation of ten million dollars. War was really officially declared on the day following, by President James K. Polk. On September 21-23 the battle of Monterey was fought, the first in importance of any in the conflict. The country manfully responded to the call for volunteers.

It is with a just pride, today, that the sons and daughters of the men who lived in Warren county can point to the fact that Wayne county did her share nobly and well. Tuesday, May 26, 1846, the Fourth Brigade, Ninth Division, Ohio Militia, was hastily mustered at Wooster, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. Over thirty on that day signed the muster rolls. Capt. Peter Burkett, of the Bristol Light Artillery, and David Moore, of the "Wooster Guards," were present with orders to enlist a company. The



officers at the head of the list below given were chosen to command the company, which consisted of eighty-five men, and on Tuesday morning, June 9, 1846, they started for Massillon.

On the morning of their departure General Coulter, on behalf of the Wooster Cadets, presented to them a handsome flag, making an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Captain Moore. Before leaving they were mustered on the northeast corner of the public square, where the members of the company were presented with Testaments by the ladies of Wooster. The company left Massillon the night of June 11th, on board two canal boats, en route for Camp Washington, near Cincinnati. They broke camp, at the place just mentioned, early July 3d, and the same day left Cincinnati on the "New Era" and "Tuscaloosa" for New Orleans. For some time they were encamped near the old General Jackson battle ground.

James D. Robison, M. D., of Wooster, was the first surgeon of the regiment, leaving Cincinnati July 3d for Mexico. They served in the Third Ohio Regiment (there only being three regiments), commanded by Col. Samuel Curtis, a graduate of West Point and for several years a lawyer of Wooster, and with George W. McCrook as lieutenant-colonel.

The treaty of peace was ratified at Queretaro May 30, 1848.

The following is a list of the Mexican soldiers who went from Wayne county, Ohio:

Moore, D. (Captain)	Culbertson, Eli B.
Burkett, P. (first lieutenant)	Chaffe, Amos
McMillen, J. (second lieutenant)	Case, Nathaniel
Botsford, Eli (sergeant-major)	Crawford, James
Armstrong, James	Craven, Robert
Atkinson, William C.	Crouse, Jacob M.
Brainard, John F.	Coy, Josiah P.
Bower, Wilson	Correston, Alexander
Bair, Jacob	Duck, Daniel
Boyd, William	Diviney, William R.
Bowers, Abraham	Dye, James R.
Beach, Elijah	Emerson, R. D.
Blakely, Albin	Edmonds, A. C.
Baits, David F.	Fleckenger, Jacob
Cooper, P. M.	Freeman, James A.
Craig, John	Fritts, Uriah
Carpenter, Isaac	Fishburn, Howard

Flannagan, John O.  
 Fritts, Samuel  
 Frizinger, George  
 Geyer, Henry  
 Galvin, Barney  
 Goliff, Andrew  
 Grove, William  
 Harris, Terry  
 Hawk, Michael H.  
 Hess, Jesse  
 Honn, John  
 Hemperley, M. H.  
 Jenkins, George  
 Joliff, Abraham  
 Lloyd, John  
 Lowry, Robert B.  
 Lowry, James A.  
 Merrick, John  
 Moses, William  
 McCullom, Cyrus J.  
 Marsh, Joseph  
 Plumer, J. C.

Powers, Almon H.  
 Ryan, Jacob  
 Rambaugh, J. B.  
 Richard, George  
 Rice, Frederick  
 Reighley, Geo., Jr.  
 Stanley, Wilson M.  
 Stall, Jacob  
 Sheldon, Jiles  
 Strunk, William  
 Stoffer, William H.  
 Stanley, Homer  
 Sample, John  
 Snyder, Michael  
 Stavig, Abram  
 Shoeters, Oswald  
 Taylor, Thomas  
 Tweeig, J. E.  
 Wickey, Daniel  
 Wood, Charles B.  
 Wachtel, George  
 Yergen, John

## WAYNE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Wayne county, in common with all Ohio counties, did her part in putting down the rebellion of the people of the Southern states from 1861 to 1865. Patriotism was instilled into the people of this county by reason of the early settlers having been of the good old Revolutionary stock. It is not the province of this work to go into the causes of the Civil war, but to give some account of the men sent forth to subdue the rebellion. The part Wayne county enacted in this war was prompt and conspicuous, she having furnished from 1861 to 1865 over three thousand two hundred volunteers, not including a considerable conscript force. The volunteers were distributed among the various regiments, as follows: One company of the Fourth Regiment; one of the Sixteenth Regiment, in the three months', and five in the three years' service; one in the Forty-first Regiment; five in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment; three in the One Hundred and Second Regi-

ment; one company in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment; three companies in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment of National Guards, and a detachment of thirty men in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Regiment. These were all infantry organizations. Wayne county also furnished one company for the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, small detachments for several artillery companies, besides many fragmentary enlistments in the different infantry organizations.

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and that demonstration culminated in the great civil strife that had been fomenting for many years, really over the question of slavery. Wooster shared in the patriotic excitement of the period and recruiting commenced at once.

The first public meeting of the citizens in Wooster was held at the old court house, on the evening of April 16th, when a wildly-patriotic crowd assembled. Hon. William Given was chosen chairman and James McMillen acted as secretary. Patriotic speeches were made by Judge Given, Eugene Pardee, William M. Orr and several others. Recruiting had been going on previously, however, and fifty men had enlisted through the efforts of James McMillen, Jacob Shultz and R. B. Spink, the company—the first raised in Wayne county—being filled up that evening at the mass meeting just mentioned.

#### NAMES OF THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

There is always much interest attached to the names of the men who first, in the true and sublime spirit of loyalty, respond to the call of their country, hence the list of this pioneer company is here appended:

Arnold, J. W.	Brighton, William
Armstrong, George	Baumgardner, William H.
Anderson, Francis M.	Brown, Hubbard
Armstrong, John	Bucher, W. H.
Arnold, Levi	Carr, J. H.
Barrett, John F.	Cline, William
Black, James	Carey, George W.
Bodine, Joseph D.	Cassidy, D. S.
Black, Anthony A.	Cole, Thomas
Bess, David	Chapman, Alfred
Brandt, J. C.	Cline, George
Black, D. Y.	Cutter, Henry
Brinkerhoff, D. O.	Cook, H. H.

Dice, Thomas  
Dyarmon, Orlando  
Duck, John W.  
Dice, J. H.  
Dyherman, Nathan  
Egbert, Joseph  
Everly, Evan  
Eberly, William  
Eberman, William G.  
France, Marion  
Foggleson, Corodon  
Flack, David  
Fitch, John  
Francis, George C.  
Fishburn, Howard  
Gordan, Samuel  
Groff, John  
Graybill, L.  
Gray, Cyrus  
Gray, Alexander  
Headrich, Henry  
Hite, George  
Hefflinger, Sylvester  
Hoag, Ezra M.  
Held, Harmon  
Hoke, John  
Hansom, William H.  
Jeffries, Lemuel  
Jahla, John  
Johnson, John E.  
Kennedy, Robert  
Keehn, Frank  
Kope, Aaron  
Kramer, Benjamin  
Kope, James  
Lawrence, William  
Lewis, Clifford

Lightcap, W. M.  
Lehman, L. S.  
Long, Charles W.  
Lake, Joseph J.  
Lyon, John F.  
McClure, A. S.  
McClure, W. H.  
McClarran, J. W.  
McMillen, James  
Mutscheler, George  
McGlennen, William  
McElhenie, Robert  
Miller, Frank  
Mohn, D.  
Musser, George  
McClure, C. W.  
Moffatt, James  
McClarren, Thomas  
McLaren, H. O.  
McKelvy, Edward  
Pratt, Joseph D.  
Pollinger, David S.  
Pritchard, H. C.  
Patterson, I. U.  
Patterson, George  
Reamer, S.  
Shultz, Jacob  
Spink, R. B.  
Sanford, J. B.  
Sands, W. W.  
Soby, L. H.  
Swearinger, J. S.  
Springer, John  
Swickey, Henry  
Stewart, George  
Smedley, Edwin  
Sowers, George



Segner, Robert  
Smith, Matt H.  
Shreve, Hiempsel  
Singer, William  
Syser, Harmon  
Ulrich, William H.

Urban, William  
Vanata, Peter O.  
Wain, John  
Wilson, Jacob  
Warner, T. C.

They immediately organized by electing James McMillen, captain; Jacob Shultz, first lieutenant, and R. B. Spink, second lieutenant.

#### THE FOURTH OHIO REGIMENT.

On Monday, April 21, 1861, the first company left Wooster for Columbus. Excitement ran high. Flags floated from nearly all buildings, and upwards of ten thousand people lined the streets from the court house to the station, and at the depot speeches were made on behalf of the citizens of the place by Judge Given, Doctor Firestone, William M. Orr, Eugene Pardee, Benjamin Eason and others, and on the part of the volunteers by Capt. James McMillen, A. S. McClure and Levi Graybill. The company started for Columbus amid the tears and acclamations of the multitude.

Arriving at Columbus, the company was, on April 25th, incorporated with the Fourth Ohio Regiment of infantry, becoming Company E. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, Lorin Andrews; lieutenant-colonel, James Cantwell; major, James H. Goodman. The ranks were filled by two companies from Marion, two from Delaware, two from Mt. Vernon, two from Kenton, one from Canton and one from Wooster.

April 29th the regiment moved to Camp Dennison, and on May 4th was mustered into the three-months service by Capt. Gordon Granger, U. S. A. A few days later President Lincoln's call for three-years men was made public, whereupon the majority of the members of Company E and the regiment re-enlisted for that period, and were mustered in for three years, dating from June 5, 1861.

The regiment left Camp Dennison June 20, 1861, for West Virginia, where it participated in the campaign against Rich Mountain, under Gen. George B. McClellan. It was then ordered to New Creek, Maryland. August 9th it marched to Camp Pendleton, on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, where they encamped and fortified.

In the middle of September Lieutenant-Colonel Cantwell, with six companies of the regiment, among which was Company E, made an attack on the

Confederates at Romney, Virginia, driving them from the town in great disorder and with severe loss. They were, however, reinforced in a few hours, and on the 4th the Union forces were compelled, in considerable hurry, to evacuate the place and retreat to Fort Pendleton. John F. Barrett, of Wooster, was severely wounded in this engagement, being the first Wayne county soldier shot in the Civil war; William Cline, of Wooster, was also wounded in the same engagement.

October 26th, the same year, the Fourth Regiment, with other troops under command of General Kelley, again advanced on Romney, took the town after a short engagement, with a loss of fourteen killed and wounded, the Confederates suffering a number of killed and all their baggage, two pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners captured.

Romney was evacuated on the 10th of January, and the regiment transferred to Patterson's creek, on the north branch of the Potomac, and thence in February to Paw-Paw tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, there, under General Lander, participating in the capture of Bloomery Gap, with a large number of Confederates and stores. Lander shortly after dying at Paw-Paw, Gen. James Shields took command of the division and marched on Martinsburg, which the Confederates evacuated, after destroying a large amount of railroad and other property. March 11th Shields' command moved on Winchester, and on the 23d and 24th engaged Stonewall Jackson in his retreat up the Shenandoah valley. May 24th the regiment marched, via Luray, Front Royal, Chester Gap, Warrenton, Catlett's Station, to join McDowell's troops at Fredericksburg. On the 23d the regiment, with others of Shields' division, was ordered back to the valley, via Manassas Junction. It reached Front Royal on the 30th, drove the enemy from the place, released a regiment of Union soldiers they had taken, captured a large quantity of ammunition and supplies and a number of prisoners. On June 3d it moved toward Luray, and on the 7th a forced march was made by the brigade to Port Republic, reaching there in time to check the enemy and cover the retreat of a portion of Shields' division, under General Carroll.

After marching and counter-marching in the valley, the regiment was, on the 4th, ordered to Alexandria, where it embarked to join McClellan's army, then supposed to be operating against Richmond. It arrived on the last day of the Seven Days' fight, and was immediately under fire, losing several men. On the evacuation of the Peninsula by the national forces, August 16, 1862, the regiment returned to Alexandria. Capt. James McMillen was accidentally drowned at Alexandria during the embarkation of the regiment

for the Peninsula. Its next important service was at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, where the regiment, as well as Company E, suffered heavily. Lieut. William Brighton of this company was killed in this engagement. May 3d the regiment participated in the fearful battle of Chancellorsville, again suffering heavy loss. Its next great battle was Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, where its losses were also very heavy. On the 4th it was one of the three regiments that drove the enemy from Cemetery Hill, after they had driven a part of the Eleventh Corps from the field and gained possession of our two batteries. Generals Hancock, Howard, Gibbon and other prominent generals witnessed this charge and gave it the highest praise.

Shortly after this terrible battle the Fourth Regiment was ordered to New York city to assist in quelling a spirit of insubordination which had manifested itself there. The Fourth was soon ordered to Alexandria and went into winter quarters at Stevensburg on the 1st of December, 1863. It then participated in General Grant's campaigns and battles. Towards the close of the war, the ranks thinned by the bullets of the enemy and by disease, the company was mustered out of service, having traveled in its campaigns an aggregate of four thousand two hundred and fifty miles, and at all times maintained the highest reputation for discipline, soldierly behavior and good conduct on the battlefield. Hence it will be observed that the pioneer company of men who went forth as green, undrilled volunteers from Wayne county, proved in every instance worthy the name and fame of American soldiery.

#### SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY.

As there are still living in Wayne county many descendants of the men who wore the loyal blue as members of the gallant Sixteenth Regiment, a short description of the various campaigns of this command will be given. The second company from Wooster was organized the latter part of April, 1861. Recruiting for it commenced on the 20th, and by the 25th the company was full, when the following officers were elected: Captain, George W. Bailey; first lieutenant, Aquila Wiley; second lieutenant, Cushman Cunningham. It joined the Sixteenth Regiment at Columbus, Ohio, April 28th. There it drilled and remained in camp at Camp Jackson several weeks, then went to West Virginia, and took part in the battle of Phillippi, one of the first engagements of the war. The Wooster company, under command of Captain Wiley (Captain Bailey having been promoted to major), was sta-

tioned at Grafton, West Virginia, and at Oakland, Maryland, during the residue of three months' service. On the expiration of its term of enlistment the company was mustered out and returned home.

The Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, for three years' service, was organized at Camp Tiffin, near Wooster, October 2, 1861. The regimental camp was located in Quimby Grove, a short distance northwest of the present site of Wooster University. Five companies for this regiment were recruited in Wayne county, commanded respectively by Eli W. Botsford, Hamilton Richeson, Samuel Smith, George U. Harn and A. S. McClure. The field officers were: Colonel, John F. DeCoursey; lieutenant-colonel, George W. Bailey; major, Philip Keshner.

The regiment moved to Camp Dennison November 27, 1861, and remained there until December 19th, when it was ordered to Lexington, Kentucky. From that point it proceeded to join General Thomas' forces, then operating against Zollicoffer's command in southern Kentucky. After toilsome marches through mud and rain the regiment arrived at Somerset just in time to miss the battle of Mill Springs. The regiment remained near Somerset throughout January, 1862, when it was directed to Cumberland Ford, reaching there February 12th. Troops were assembling at the ford, under the command of Gen. George W. Morgan, to dislodge the Confederate forces occupying Cumberland Gap, a few miles distant. In March and April several reconnoissances were made in the vicinity of the gap, during which sharp skirmishings took place with the enemy. The Sixteenth lost several men, killed and wounded, during these engagements. In June Morgan's forces, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee troops, succeeded in crossing the Cumberland mountains by Powell's Gap, thus effecting a lodgement in rear of Cumberland Gap and necessitating its evacuation by the Confederates, who retreated to Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Union forces occupied the abandoned stronghold without further resistance.

At Tazewell, Tennessee, the regiment encountered Kirby Smith's army, in motion to invade Kentucky. A sharp engagement ensued in which the Sixteenth Regiment was overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retreat to the Gap, with a severe loss in killed, wounded and captured. At Cumberland Gap the situation was now indeed serious. They were surrounded on all sides and their supplies cut off. General Morgan determined to abandon the Gap and retreat to the Ohio river. After a toilsome march of sixteen days through a rough mountain region, the command reached the Ohio at Greensburg, Kentucky, October 3, 1862.



The regiment was next ordered to Charleston, West Virginia, and from thence to Memphis, Tennessee, to join General Sherman's command, then being organized for the capture of Vicksburg. In December Sherman's forces moved down the Mississippi in transports, arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo on Christmas day. The troops proceeded up the Yazoo several miles, when they were disembarked and prepared to assault Vicksburg on the Chickasaw Bluff side. On December 28th the enemy was driven out of his line of rifle-pits in front of the bluffs, and on the 29th of December Morgan's division was ordered to assault them. The position of the Confederates was impregnable and the assault was very disastrous. The Sixteenth lost very heavily. Capt. G. U. Harn was killed; Captain Van Dorn wounded and captured; Captain Ross wounded; Captain McClure wounded and captured; Lieut. P. M. Smith wounded and captured; Lieutenant Heckert wounded and captured; Lieutenant-Colonel Kershner wounded and captured; Lieutenant Voorhes wounded and captured; Captain Mills and Cunningham and Lieutenant Buchanan captured. The regiment lost in this engagement three hundred and eleven officers and men killed, wounded and captured.

The next service of this regiment was at Arkansas Post, in which assault it lost several men. It then returned to Young's Point, on the Mississippi river, and from there it moved to Milliken's Bend, where it encamped until the 6th of April, 1863. The regiment then participated in Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, in the battle of Champion Hills, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, and the assault on the encroachments of Vicksburg in May, 1863, losing seventy men in each of these engagements.

After the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, the regiment joined the forces of General Sherman in his expedition against Jackson, Mississippi. In the assault at this place Captain Richeson was wounded and several of the Wayne county men killed. Returning to Vicksburg, the regiment was sent into camp, but was soon ordered to New Orleans to join General Washburn's expedition to Texas. The regiment disembarked at DeCrows Point, and moved from thence to Indianola, and on to New Orleans April 12, 1864. From New Orleans it was ordered to Alexandria, on the Red river, to reinforce Banks' command, which was then retreating from before the forces of Dick Taylor. On arriving at Alexandria the Sixteenth was immediately placed at the front and participated in several engagements. Returning to Alexandria, it was detached to help construct a dam in Red river to facilitate the escape of the iron-clad fleet. From here Banks retreated to Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi, the Sixteenth forming a part of the rear guard in

this disorderly retreat. On reaching Morganza Bend the regiment went into camp, from where it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for muster out, returning there, and was discharged October 31, 1864.

The Sixteenth Regiment was one of the best disciplined regiments in the Union army. Its colonel, John F. DeCourcy, was a professional soldier, having served many years in the British army. The command was noted for its fine, manly, military bearing.

#### FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY.

Company C, of the Forty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited in Wayne county in August and September, 1861. Its officers were: Aquila Wiley, captain; F. E. Pancoast, first lieutenant, and Rufus B. Hardy, second lieutenant. In the early part of September the company was ordered to Cleveland, where it was mustered into the Forty-first Regiment on the 19th of September. The field officers of this regiment were: Colonel, William B. Hazen; lieutenant-colonel, John J. Wizeman; major, George S. Mygatt. On November 6th the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, and from thence to Gallipolis, and from that point to Louisville, where it became a part of the Army of the Ohio, under command of General Buell. During the winter the regiment was encamped at Camp Wickliffe. In April, 1862, it took part in the great battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing). It lost in the first day's fight, one hundred and forty-one officers and men killed and wounded. Captain Wiley was severely wounded in this famous battle; also Lieutenant Pancoast, who subsequently died from the effects of his wounds.

After much hard campaigning in Alabama and Tennessee during the summer of 1862, the Forty-first Regiment joined the retreat of Buell to Louisville, and shortly after reaching there engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro, where it lost one hundred and twelve men killed and wounded.

In January, 1863, the regiment moved to Readyville, about twelve miles from Murfreesboro, where it remained until the 24th of June. During the months of July and August the Forty-First Regiment was kept in motion and in September, 1863, participated in the battle of Chickamauga, in which engagement it greatly distinguished itself. The next important battle in which it participated was Mission Ridge, fought November 23d and 25th. Here one hundred and fifteen men of the Forty-first fell. Colonel Wiley lost a leg while gallantly leading the charge. General Thomas, on the field, complimented this regiment highly for its splendid conduct. After this battle they marched to Knoxville, and there re-enlisted as veterans; and when the men had enjoyed the veteran furlough, the regiment, with one hundred recruits,

rejoined its division in eastern Tennessee, being placed in a battalion with the First Ohio Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly commanding.

The regiment then participated in nearly all of the battles of Sherman in his campaign against Atlanta—Rocky Face Ridge, Dallas, Piney Top Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, etc. In this campaign the regiment lost one hundred and fifty-eight men, the regiment dwindling down to a mere skeleton of only ninety-nine men.

On the occupation of Atlanta by the Union forces the Forty-first Regiment was sent in pursuit of Hood, and participated in Thomas' victory over that Confederate general in front of Nashville. In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Texas, where it was stationed near San Antonio until November, and then ordered mustered out. It reached Columbus, Ohio, about the middle of the month, and was finally discharged on the 26th of November, 1865, after four years and one month's service.

Company C, of this regiment, was a splendid company of men, of high reputation in all respects, and perhaps saw more hard service than any other company raised in Wayne county.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

There were four full companies and a part of the fifth company of this splendid regiment raised in Wooster and Wayne county. Joseph H. Downing, George P. Emrich, Benjamin Eason and William G. Myers were elected captains of their respective companies. The field officers were: Colonel, Daniel French; lieutenant-colonel, Marcus M. Spiegel; major, John W. Beekman. The five Wayne county companies were recruited in August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Camp Mansfield August 29th. October 17th it was mustered into service, and on the 25th of the month moved to Covington, Kentucky, from which point it departed, November 24th, for Memphis, Tennessee, reaching there December 7th. Here the regiment was assigned to Colonel Sheldon's brigade, of Morgan's division, being a part of the Army of the Tennessee, under command of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and destined to operate against Vicksburg.

December 20th the regiment moved on transports down the Mississippi river, thence up the Yazoo, where it disembarked at Jonnson's Landing and participated in the assault against Vicksburg. After the repulse of the national forces from Vicksburg, the regiment embarked on transports and accompanied the expedition against Arkansas Post, which resulted successfully.



From Arkansas Post the regiment returned to Young's Point, and went into camp. Here it was decimated by disease, measles, typhus and malarial fever working havoc in its ranks. At one time over half the regiment was reported on sick list. The officers became discouraged and resigned in large numbers, which contributed to the despondency of the private soldiers.

In April, the regiment took part in General Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, engaging in the battles of Champion Hill, Thompson's Hill, the Black River, and in the charges on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. It behaved gallantly in all of these actions. After the final fall of Vicksburg the regiment joined Sherman's army in his famous expedition against Jackson, holding the right of the column in its advance. In the operation against Jackson, Lieutenant Totten was mortally wounded, and Colonel Spiegel and Lieutenant Spear were severely wounded.

The regiment returned to Vicksburg July 20, 1863, and on the 8th of August embarked for New Orleans to join Banks' expedition in western Louisiana. It took part in the campaign in the valley of the Teche, and was then sent to Plaquemine, a small town on the Mississippi river, where it remained until March, 1864, being then ordered to Baton Rouge.

May 1st the regiment was ordered to join Banks, then operating in the direction of Shreveport. The regiment embarked on the transport "City Belle," for Alexandria, and when passing up Red river it was ambuscaded at Snaggy Point by five thousand rebel soldiers concealed behind the levee. A murderous artillery and infantry fire was opened on the crowded boat, and the deck was soon slippery with blood. After a short but ineffectual struggle, against overwhelming odds, the regiment was compelled to display the white flag. During the conflict the "City Belle" drifted to the opposite side of the river, where quite a number of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment escaped. Colonel Spiegel, Surgeon Stanton, Assistant Surgeon Gill, Captains J. R. Rummell, Miller, Fraunfelder and Jones, Lieutenants Applegate, Baer and Roach and two hundred men fell into the hands of the rebels, besides the bodies of the killed. Colonel Spiegel was mortally wounded and died the next day. He was one of the noblest and the "bravest of the brave." The prisoners were at once marched off to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where they were confined until the close of the war.

After this disaster the remnant of the regiment retreated with Banks' forces to Morganza, Louisiana, where it was consolidated with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Regiment. This ended the career of the gallant regiment as a regimental organization. It was a good behaved regiment, but was overwhelmed with a series of disasters.



## THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized under the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand more men for three-year service. Three companies were enlisted in Wayne county, respectively by Captains John W. Stout, Jonas D. Elliott and James E. Robinson. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, William Given; lieutenant-colonel, Abraham Baker; major, George H. Topping; William H. McMonigal was adjutant. Recruiting commenced in July, 1862, and in August the Wayne county companies moved to Camp Mansfield. September 4th the regiment left for Kentucky, crossing the Ohio river at Cincinnati on the morning of the 5th. It was mustered into service the next day at Covington. September 22d it was transported in boats to Louisville, and was present at the battle of Perryville, but not engaged. From there it was sent to Crab Orchard, and from thence to Bowling Green, Kentucky, arriving on the 30th of October. December 19th the regiment moved to Russellville, and from there to Clarksville, Tennessee, reaching that point on Christmas night, where it remained nine months.

October 30, 1863, the regiment went into winter quarters at Nashville. It was transferred to Tullahoma, Tennessee, where it was occupied guarding a railroad from Normandy to Dochera. June 6th the regiment marched across the Cumberland mountains to Alabama, the left wing of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, being stationed at Dodsonville. The regiment was now engaged in defending the line of the Tennessee river from Stevenson to the foot of Seven Mile Island, a distance of fifty miles. As security against attack, twelve block houses were erected along the line. In defense of the line the regiment performed invaluable service and had frequent encounters with the enemy. Having been relieved from the duty, the regiment was engaged next in patrolling the Tennessee and Alabama railroad from Decatur.

Colonel Given, commandant of the post, September 23d was directed to send a detachment of four hundred men to reinforce Fort Athens. The detachment was composed of soldiers from the Eighteenth Michigan and the One Hundred and Second Ohio, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the latter regiment. The command encountered the Confederate General Forest near Athens, where it was surrounded and overwhelmed by superior forces and forced to surrender. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott received a mortal wound in this action. The officers were taken to Selma and the men to Cahaba, Alabama. The men were finally paroled and placed on

board the "Sultana," at Vicksburg. During the passage up the river the boat was blown up, April 28, 1865, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, eighty-one of the regiment lost their lives by the disaster.

The regiment was in Decatur at the time of the siege by Hood, and was highly complimented for its behavior. June 30, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tennessee. It then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged July 8, 1865. This regiment was made up of excellent men, and displayed great bravery and skill whenever it was called upon to engage the enemy:

#### THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Gustave Buecking's company of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised chiefly in Wooster, from among the patriotic Germans of the city. Recruiting for it commenced in the latter part of July, 1862, and the company was soon filled to its maximum. In August it was ordered to Cleveland, where it was incorporated with the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, whose field officers were: Colonel, Seraphim Meyer; lieutenant-colonel, Charles Mueller; major, George Arnold. Soon after its organization, this regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. Its first important battle was at Chancellorsville. The regiment belonged to Howard's Eleventh Corps, which was so terribly handled by Stonewall Jackson, and lost two hundred and twenty men killed and wounded. Its next general engagement was at famous Gettysburg, where the regiment was almost annihilated, losing over four hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners, out of five hundred and fifty that entered the battle.

August 1, 1863, the regiment sailed to Folly Island, South Carolina, and performed picket duty there until January, 1864. After the resignation of Col. Seraphim Meyer the discipline of the regiment steadily improved. From Folly Island the regiment was taken to Jacksonville, Florida, where it had several skirmishes with the Rebels. It returned to South Carolina on the 23d of March, 1865, and met a detachment of the enemy, defeating him, capturing three pieces of artillery, six horses and fifteen prisoners.

The regiment did provost duty in Charleston, South Carolina, during the balance of its service until July 10, 1865, when it was mustered out and sent home to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was discharged. This command was made up largely of Germans. It was a fine body of men, its members displaying their earnest patriotism and heroic valor on many occasions.

## NINTH OHIO CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Wayne county furnished nearly a hundred men for cavalry service under Capt. William Henderson. These were enlisted in December, 1863, and January, 1864. They served with Sherman on his celebrated "March to the Sea," being under General Kilpatrick. The Wayne county company was with that illustrious general when his camp was raided by Humphrey's cavalry. They were at the battle of Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina. At the close of the war they were mustered out and returned home.

## MISCELLANEOUS DETACHMENTS FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

A detachment of cavalry was recruited in Wayne county in October, 1861, by Lieut. Benjamin Lake, for McLaughlin's squadron, joining the squadron at Mansfield the latter part of the month. In November it left for eastern Kentucky, where it engaged in campaigning for nearly two years, taking part in the battles of Middle Creek, Pikeville and Round Gap. In August, 1863, the squadron left eastern Kentucky and joined the Twenty-third Army Corps, under General Hartsuff, marching to Knoxville, where it remained until January, 1864, then re-enlisting as veterans. It filled up its ranks and then joined General Stoneman's command in the raid on Macon. In this raid it suffered heavy losses. It next operated on Sherman's flank in the movement against Atlanta, and afterwards was placed under Kilpatrick's command, going with Sherman on his "March to the Sea"; thence from Savannah with the national forces through South and North Carolina. It was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, Ohio, November 17, 1865.

Another detachment from this county was made up of about thirty men enlisted under Lieut. Joseph C. Plummer, for the three-months service, in the Eighty-Fifth Ohio Regiment, which guarded the prisoners at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio.

Three companies of the Ohio National Guards, under Captains Henry C. Shirk, William K. Boone and Abraham Gift, were raised in Wayne county, for one hundred days' service, and joined the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment of National Guards, of which J. H. Carr was lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was organized at Cleveland, May 19, 1864, and was immediately ordered to Washington, where it participated in the defeat of Early's army, and did garrison duty in Fort Ethan Allen. So proficient did the regiment become in tactics, that General DuRussy declared it was equal to any

three-year regiment in his command. During its four months' service the regiment suffered severely from sickness, nearly two hundred men dying or becoming permanently disabled by disease. It was mustered out September 4, 1864.

IN MEMORIAM.

Wayne county has reason to be proud of her record in the great civil conflict from 1861 to 1866. Her soldiers participated in every great battle, and her dead lie buried in every Southern state—once slave states, but which now, through the blood and sacrifice of the loyal men of the country, have become free.

THE FIRST SOLDIER WOUNDED FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

As time passes along, there is among the generation just succeeding to that great struggle more and more interest in the casualties of the great Civil war. It is with this in view that there is here given the following biography of John F. Barrett, still living in Wooster, and who was the first victim to receive Confederate lead in his body from among the brave men who went forth from this county; he is still a daily sufferer, though more than forty years have passed since the wound was received. He has the unalloyed respect and sympathy of all within Wayne county who carry a drop of loyal blood in their veins. The following was penned concerning this soldier in 1878:

"John F. Barrett was born March 6, 1836, in Wayne county, Ohio. He volunteered in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 16, 1861—four days after Fort Sumter was fired upon—in Company E, Capt. James McMillen's company, and was among the first men to put his name down in Wayne county (Jacob Shultz being the first). He went with the regiment to Camp Dennison, followed it to West Virginia, and, along with the boys, smelled the breath of battle at Rich Mountain.

"The way in which Mr. Barrett was wounded was as follows: The Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry had been attacked at New Creek, whereupon they sent to Fort Pendleton for reinforcements. The Fourth Regiment proceeded to their relief, marching thirty-five miles to New Creek, assaulting Romney at 1:30 P. M., fighting the enemy that night, and capturing the town the next morning. Company E of the regiment having been sent to the east end



of the town to protect a gun about to be charged upon by the enemy, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M., Mr. Barrett was wounded, receiving a desperate bullet shot from a sharpshooter. For two years he had to walk on crutches. Surgical science has exerted itself in vain to extricate the bullet, and Mr. Barrett is doomed to carry the enemy's lead in his body to his grave.

"Mr. Barrett was married September 18, 1863, to Laura Nimons, of Wooster, by Rev. Jesse Durbin, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member since 1856. We make mention of the wounding of Mr. Barrett, not because he was braver than his fellow-soldiers, or more patriotic than his comrades in arms, but because he was the first soldier from Wayne county shot in the war of the Rebellion. He was a gallant soldier and it is a record of which he may well be proud. He is an honorable business man and a worthy, upright citizen."

It may be added that today, September 23, 1909, he still walks with two crutches, has been in the hospital many weeks, and has no hope of recovery—the ball cannot be removed.

#### SOLDIERS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Wayne county, true to the spirit of her patriotism, furnished her full quota of men to put down the war with Spain, growing out of the oppression that country had for centuries exerted over the island of Cuba, but which was brought to an issue with the United States government when, in the spring of 1898, the United States gunboat "Maine" was sunk by the explosion of torpedoes in Havana harbor by the Spaniards, as the trial finally proved. War was at once levied by this government, President William McKinley ordering an army raised, which was accomplished within a short time.

About the close of the struggle, which was of short duration, a roster of the Ohio volunteers for this war was published, and while it was full of defects, it is the only information at hand, giving a list of the officers and men who went from this county, and is here extracted from. There may be a few omissions, but in the main it will be found correct, as it was authorized by the adjutant general of Ohio. There were ten regiments sent from Ohio to this war in the infantry service and one of cavalry; also a regiment of light artillery. The regiment represented from Wayne county and Wooster, chiefly, was the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the greater portion of the Wooster men participated in the war as members of Company D.

## OFFICERS.

The officers of the Eighth Regiment were: Curtis V. Hard, colonel; Charles W. F. Dick, lieutenant-colonel; Edward Vollrath, Frederick C. Bryan and Charles C. Weybrecht, majors; Alexander W. Maynes, adjutant; Emmer C. Farquhar, surgeon; George H. Wuchter and Allen V. Smith, assistant surgeons; Herman L. Kuhns, quartermaster; Charles F. Schaber, George M. Wright and Andrew Weybrecht, battalion adjutants; Isaac N. Kieffer, who died June 23, 1898, James O. Campbell, vice Chaplain Kieffer, chaplains.

The officers of Company D were: Captain, Frank C. Gerlach; first lieutenant, William E. Barnard; second lieutenant, Gustave W. Unger. The non-commissioned officers were as follows: W. A. Conrad, artificer; David H. Drushal, musician; Charles A. Heater, musician; Lloyd A. Naftzger, wagoner; Harry P. Eaby, sergeant; George S. Limb, sergeant; Louis E. Gasche, sergeant; Franklin B. Horn, sergeant; Horace W. Miller, sergeant; Webster D. Horn, corporal; Charles R. Scott, corporal; George M. Swartz, corporal; Harry D. Woolman, corporal.

The privates credited from Wooster in the adjutant's report were as follows, and only represent the original muster roll, and none of the later recruits are named:

Barnes, John R.  
 Barnhart, Charles W.  
 Baughman, William H.  
 Blake, George.  
 Boyd, William H.  
 Braustetter, Harry P.  
 Brown, George W.  
 Brown, Thomas P.  
 Burg, George.  
 Cameron, Nathaniel C.  
 Christine, Louis W.  
 Clark, Jerome E.  
 Clay, Alvin B.  
 Conrad, Edward D.  
 Critchfield, Lyman, Jr.  
 Cumberland, Charles E.  
 Cumberland, LaVerne C.  
 Curry, Will R.

Dice, Arch H.  
 Frazier, Charles W.  
 Funk, Sterling R.  
 Glenn, Joseph S.  
 Gravath, Quintin W.  
 Greist, James E.  
 Grossenbach, Cary W.  
 Hughes, William H.  
 Johnson, Merton R.  
 Jolliff, Harvey F.  
 Kinkler, Harry.  
 Langell, Clement.  
 Laufzenheiser, Irvin.  
 Laufzenheiser, Perrine.  
 Leopold, Frederick J.  
 Lerch, William G.  
 Mahaney, Edward.  
 Maize, Percy M.

McKinney, Charles H.  
McKinney, Frederick S.  
Miller, Harry C.  
Oltmanns, Antoin.  
Reider, Edmond S.  
Schurch, Fred A.  
Schuck, William.

Stevens, Thomas R.  
Stotsbery, William A.  
Unger, Charles E.  
Webb, Charles B.  
Winebrenner, Calvin A.  
Yoder, Ephraim.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE CHURCHES OF WAYNE COUNTY.

While the pioneers of Wayne county, Ohio, came to the wild woods to carve out homes for themselves and their families, and were men of the world in a sense, who followed the chase and loved amusement, there was also in them a sentiment of true respect for all sacred things and not a few were devout Christians when they settled this county. This element at a very early day sought to establish the teachings of the Man of Galilee, and were much interested in securing missionaries, being liberal in their support of the founding and maintaining of the church of their choice, though scant was their means at first.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest church formed in Wayne county was of the Baptist denomination, and at Wooster. It is known as Bethany church and has a history as old as the city itself. Although the society was not formed until 1812, some of its charter members were among the first settlers of the place. From the sermon delivered by the pastor, Rev. J. B. T. Patterson, in 1876, we draw the following facts concerning the history of Bethany church of Wooster:

In 1812 a block house, for the protection of the people against the Indians, who had allied themselves with the British in the war then just begun, was built on the premises of Col. John Sloan. In this block house and in the same year, the Baptist church was formed and has kept its organization alive and active ever since—a period of ninety-seven years.

The first Baptists who settled in Wooster included David and Lydia Kimpton and Philip B. Griffith, who effected their settlement here in 1810. The following year came Ezekial Jones and family, and others of the Baptist faith settled in this township about the same time. To this faithful band of believers Elder Kimpton preached here in the wilderness, but he did not succeed in organizing a church. It was July 25, 1812, when a meeting was held



"to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a church in this new country." The following named persons were present: David and Lydia Kimpton, Ezekial and Hannah Jones, Oliver Jones, William Robison, John Robison, Ann Robison, Catherine Kirkendall, Thomas G. Jones and Philip B. Griffith. The record adds that "several of the brethren prayed." It was voted that the organization take place on the first Lord's day in August, and that Elder T. G. Jones should write the constitution and present it at the next meeting, on Friday before the first Lord's day in August. July 31, 1812, this constitution was adopted and also provided that a business meeting be held on a Saturday in each month, alternately in Wooster and at Brother Kimpton's settlement. Mr. Kimpton was appointed moderator of the church.

On August 2d, being the Lord's day, the brethren convened in the block house, and whilst "a body of men, armed with guns, stood guard about the building, to give warning and protect them in case of an attack from the Indians," the church constitution and the covenant, known as the "Philadelphia Confession of Faith," was formally and solemnly ratified, and the church constituted.

Up to April 17, 1813, the records are kept up in due form, and then a break in the minutes occurs, which is thus accounted for:

"There seems to be a vacuum in the minutes, which was occasioned by the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, as many were afraid of the Indians and their allies, by reason of which some fled and the church became luke-warm, by reason of the war, as that was almost the universal topic, and the event of it was of much importance to this country."

Meetings were at first held in private houses, but in 1814 a frame building was erected in the rear of the lot on which the Reformed church was afterwards erected. It was situated within convenient distance of the block house, which overlooked it. The worshipers sometimes carried their guns with them to the meeting house, though it does not appear that the settlement was ever disturbed by the Indians.

This house being the only church in the settlement, it was generally used by visiting ministers of other denominations, and at times also as a school house. One entry in the records of this church states that previous to 1819 there was "cash paid for meeting house \$125.00." This did not include the frame work, weatherboarding, roofing nor chimney, but mentions the flooring, and among other items, hair and hickory brooms. This building was later sold and removed to the east side of Buckeye street, turned end for end, the doors and windows altered, and converted into the Wooster City Tannery, where it still stood and was thus labeled as late as 1878.

Brother Kimpton was moderator, or overseer, but never a pastor. The first pastor was Elder Thomas G. Jones. The church, however, had in its membership several preachers, who, in connection with the pastor, not only preached to the church, but also engaged in missionary work, making tours to the surrounding settlements.

This church was very careful in the reception of its members, holding firmly to the New Testament principle that the churches of Jesus Christ are to be composed only of converted persons. July 1, 1815, is found the following in the minutes: "Motion by Brother Thomas G. Jones, that the members absent from church meeting should not enjoy the privileges of the next communion, except they render satisfactory reasons for such absence, to the church or deacons."

The annual growth in membership during the earlier years of this church is not known, as the books of record are silent on the questions of membership and baptisms. The first list of members, as found appended to the minutes, and dated November 4, 1815, shows that there were one hundred and fifteen, who had been added by baptism and letter, to the original eleven or possibly twelve which made up the charter membership. After the first three years the growth of the society was slow but solid. In 1816 this church had a call and responded in sending their minister and other brethren to constitute the Baptists at Mohican into a church, and to ordain their minister, Alpheus French. This was the first Mohican church. The land on which the first church was built was donated by William Robison. October 4, 1817, the church resolved to have a weekly prayer meeting.

Another account says: "In 1819 all the Baptist churches in Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny river, and all the churches in Ohio, east of Wooster and as far north as the lake, were included in the Beaver association." This association was organized in 1809, by twenty-five delegates, representing ten churches. Five of these delegates were ministers. In 1819 the Mohican association was formed from the Beaver association. The Wooster church assisted in forming that body, and remained a member of it until 1840. In 1818 the Beaver association held its meeting in the Wooster church.

In 1827, a schism was produced in the body by the introduction of the sentiments of Alexander Campbell, at which time some eighteen members seceded and went over to the "Disciples." It was a number of years before the church at Wooster recovered from this shock.

March 5, 1831, it was resolved to build a new meeting house and the minutes show that the congregation had great trouble in raising sufficient

funds with which to complete the new church, it not being completed until 1839. The house was floored and plastered through the efforts of the ladies of the church. Sister Cynthia Van Ostern promised to pay forty dollars (a large sum those days) and while she knew not where the money was to come from, she pledged it, and by industry and economy, she was enabled to raise the money and redeem her pledge. In that building there was a gallery extending around the sides and end of the building, but later this was removed and in 1865 the house was all remodeled.

Wooster association was formed in 1837 and was composed of Massillon, East Union, Warren, Wooster, Salt Creek, Sugar Creek, Sandyville, or Magnolia, Mohican, Canal Dover, Green township and Clark township churches, eleven in all, with each an ordained minister. There were four hundred and fifty-three communicants.

Elder Jones served the Wooster church for twenty-seven years and in 1839-40 was succeeded by Rev. Charles Morton.

In December, 1845, the subject of instrumental music was brought up, but was indefinitely postponed. In October, 1846, a resolution "to continue the choir" was passed. In January, 1847, a special meeting in regard to instrumental music was held, and the following resolution adopted: "Resolved, that instrumental music be prohibited from coming into this church henceforth." In December of that year a motion was passed, that "members at evening service be allowed to conduct the singing as suited to themselves."

In 1851 the membership was two hundred and forty-eight.

In March, 1853, a committee was appointed to build a vestry and baptistry.

In March, 1855, a number of persons were dismissed by letter to form a church at Millbrook.

In August, 1875, the Wooster association met at the Wooster church.

In 1876 the lecture room was completed, the same having been erected through a legacy bestowed by Mary B. Larwill. The baptistry was also remodeled, deepened and a heater connected with it, the funds for this coming from Mrs. Joseph H. Larwill.

The present membership is one hundred and eighty-eight. A comfortable parsonage of eight rooms was built in 1896. Nearly two thousand dollars was expended during the pastorate of Rev. H. D. Allen in repairing and decorating the church and parsonage. The church is now in a flourishing condition and looks forward to the celebration of its centennial in 1912. The following have served as pastors since the organization:

1810, David Kimpton (overseer); 1812, Thomas G. Jones; 1819, Thomas Hand; 1832, Frederick Freeman; 1839, Charles Morton; 1845, S. B. Page; 1850, E. T. Brown; 1856, T. J. Penny; 1861, John Bolton; 1862, P. M. Weddell; 1868, no pastor; 1869, G. M. Preston; 1871, no pastor; 1873, Alex. McFarlane; 1874, Hugh A. Marshall; 1875, J. B. T. Patterson; 1879, Alexander McFarlane; 1881, S. M. Cramblett; 1883, W. F. Slocum; 1888, Albert H. Jessup; 1893, E. A. Read; 1897, C. V. Northrop; 1898, E. Chesney, Ph. D.; 1902, J. M. Lockhart; 1905, H. D. Allen, Th. D.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH OF MILLBROOK.

The Baptist church of Millbrook was formed by the aid of members of this denomination who lived at Wooster. At first, when they organized, they built what was styled the Dunbar church. In 1854 they erected a church of their own, the same being over the line in Clinton township. The early Baptists here were Elijah Pocock, Mrs. Irvine Keys, Mrs. Williams, John Reider and wife and Elizabeth Knox. This church has wrought great good in Plain township since the long-ago pioneer times in Wayne county. The membership is small now and it is believed the property will be sold and a church formed at Orrville. Union services are continued at this point yet, however.

#### SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF WOOSTER—COLORED.

This church was organized in January, 1892, with thirteen members, by Rev. James Cheetman, Dr. Chestney and Judge Swartz. The organization was effected at the house of R. L. Morrison. The services at first were held in Engine House No. 5, which was leased by the society. A church building was at once put under construction and dedicated in the autumn of the year 1892, by Revs. Ford and Cheetman. It is a frame structure, located on East Vine street, and is about forty by eighty feet. Its cost was one thousand eight hundred dollars. The present membership is about thirty-two. The pastors who have been called to preside here are: Revs. Cheetman, D. S. Orner, Joseph Speers and the present pastor, H. B. Brown.

The church at Moscow, though small, still exists as a society and is now supplied from abroad.

#### THE REFORMED CHURCH OF WOOSTER.

A number of Reformed families, German and Pennsylvanian, had early settled in and about Wooster. The Rev. Henry Sonnedecker, residing in



Washington, Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1819 made a missionary tour through the counties of Wayne, Jefferson, Tuscarawas and Richland, in Ohio, and, according to appointment, preached in a brick school house at Wooster on the first day of August. This was the first sermon ever heard in this locality from a minister of the Reformed church. This first service awakened a desire and holy enthusiasm. The visiting clergyman was urged to effect an organization and consented to serve it. Though not immediately according to his wishes, his sympathetic heart was touched. He made a second visit November 21st of the same year, when he again preached, and effected an organization in conjunction with the Lutherans, and accepted a call to become their pastor. November 21, 1819, is therefore the date of the birth of this church. January 14, 1820, Rev. Sonnedecker removed his family to Wooster, and on the 23rd of the month preached his introductory sermon in the old school house. For seven years he had the distinction of ministering alike to the Reformed and Lutheran people, when the Lutherans called to their pulpit Rev. G. H. Weygandt.

The first communion of the Reformed church at Wooster was held July 16, 1820, when twenty-five persons communed, of whom ten had been received by confirmation the previous day.

Services continued to be held in the old school house, or in private houses, until the fall of 1820, when a one-story frame house was built jointly by the Reformed and Lutherans. This house bore the significant name of "Die Friedens Kirche." Rev. Sonnedecker here continued his services for eleven years, with great acceptance, closing his pastorate April 3, 1831. During this time he baptized two hundred and forty-six children and received into the church fellowship fifty members. The records tell us, "He was beloved by his congregation, and the day on which he preached his farewell sermon was a solemn and memorable one."

The strippling church, after the resignation of Rev. Sonnedecker, was left without a pastor for nearly two years. He was followed by Rev. Charles Zwisler, who remained seven years, beginning early in 1833 and closing the latter part of 1839. It was during his pastorate that steps were taken toward the erection of a new church. The lot (the same as the German Lutheran church now stands on) was purchased for one hundred and fifty-five dollars and ten cents and contained two and a half acres. September 28, 1833, the graveyard was laid out. December 17, 1833, the union organization was incorporated. The brick building, forty-six by fifty feet with a gallery on three sides, was begun during the summer of 1836, the corner-

stone being laid in September. The walls of the building were left unroofed during the winter of 1836-7. Thus exposed, a considerable portion of the west wall was blown down by a severe storm. The church was finally completed in June, 1838, at a total cost of four thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars. The church was dedicated during the annual meeting of the Ohio synod, on Saturday, June 16, 1838, Rev. Abraham Keller preaching on that occasion.

Rev. A. L. Begman succeeded Rev. Zwisler as pastor, continuing about three years, closing his labors in June, 1843. The Union Sunday school was organized in February, 1843, and Isaac H. Reiter was elected superintendent. The school opened properly April 2, 1843, with a hundred scholars. The next pastor was Rev. J. P. Manshenschmidt, who remained but a year, leaving September 29, 1844.

The fifth pastor was Rev. Kaemmerer (afterward D. D.), who began his pastorate under rather adverse circumstances, but soon secured the confidence of the entire congregation. May 16, 1853, the Lutherans and Reformed amicably separated and on that date the Reformed were organized into a separate congregation. Up to this time the church had been served only in German. To supply the growing need of English, in August, 1853, Rev. Hiram Shawl was called to officiate in English, whilst Rev. Kaemmerer still continued to preach in German. Rev. Shawl remained but one year, but Rev. Kaemmerer continued nineteen years, closing his pastorate in April, 1864.

Rev. Joshua H. Derr came next, continuing until 1869. Rev. Kaemmerer, who had returned from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, having regained his health, found the church scattered with a positive disposition toward partition and sale of the church property, which sale was finally effected at public auction in the early part of 1869. The Reformed people realized from said sale only one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars. After **three** years, Father Kaemmerer could not longer wait, but commenced to gather up his old people and, with courage and abiding faith, called upon and personally invited his old hearers to attend services and hear him preach again. Services were held in the court house. After three powerful sermons he succeeded in reorganizing the church and a lot was bought and in a few days two thousand four hundred dollars was raised to pay for the same, its location being on the corner of Buckeye and North streets, where the present church stands.

After leaving the court house, for a time the congregation worshiped

in France's Hall. This lasted until a billiard hall and gambling club secured quarters in the third story of the building. This drove the congregation into Zimmerman's block, in a room on the third floor, but in the very nature of the case this could only remain as temporary quarters. May 21, 1871, after service, it was, with a sole exception, determined by vote to begin the erection of a building. It was decided to build in the Gothic style a building forty-four by seventy feet, one story high. The corner stone was laid August 12, 1871, Rev. J. F. H. Deichman preaching the sermon in German and Rev. J. Voght, of Delaware, Ohio, in English. Services were begun in the Presbyterian church, the remainder of the services being held on the open church lot. The children were marched in a body to the church and lot in order that they might all see the laying of the cornerstone. The work of building was pushed during the summer and fall of 1871, so that all was in readiness for dedication by the end of the year. At the dedication, December 31, 1871, Father P. Herbruck preached in German and A. F. Zartman, a student, preached in English. The church was then in debt six thousand dollars and on one day three thousand dollars was secured. The statement made at date of dedication was as follows: Entire cost of building, \$12,221; lot, \$2,400; total cost of property, \$14,621; balance yet unpaid, \$1,926. The membership was then but one hundred and thirty. Mr. Zartman was called to become pastor, and he preached in English, while Father Kaemmerer preached in German. Mr. Zartman was ordained May 5, 1872. He remained about two years and died soon afterwards of consumption.

The next pastor was Rev. Henry Hilbish, beginning September 1, 1874, and he served until 1876. Next came Rev. Milton H. Groh. It was at this juncture that difficulty arose over the introduction of English in the church. Times had changed and something had to be done. The result was that, after much trouble, the German element, properly speaking, gave up their rights and also their property rights and the English-speaking people carried on the church finances and work alone. The German element, now without a worshipping home, under the leadership of Father Kaemmerer as pastor, secured the old vacated Lutheran church, which stood on the corner of North Market street, and there worshiped in their own manner in the German tongue until the autumn of 1888, when, by reason of the declining years of the devout pastor, the church was allowed to go down.

In 1878 the English Reformed church called Rev. T. J. Bacher to become pastor. He was instrumental in lifting a large debt before he left in 1881. The next pastor was Rev. John S. Stoner, who died in 1882. Rev. R. C.

Zartman began his pastorate in April, 1883, coming direct from the Theological Seminary at Toledo, Ohio. Improvements, including a slate roof on the church, were made and before he left the large church debt had all been wiped out. He resigned in 1888 and was succeeded by Rev. E. M. Beck in 1889.

In August, 1896, the church had to have a thorough remodeling. Again in 1904 material changes were made, and the two-story Sunday school room was added, making a total expense at that date of about eight thousand six hundred dollars. A parsonage was built in 1892, costing about one thousand six hundred dollars.

The membership in September, 1909, was two hundred and seventy. The pastors since 1878 (the others having already been given) are as follows: Rev. T. J. Bacher, Rev. John S. Stoner, Rev. R. C. Zartman, Rev. E. M. Beck, Rev. S. E. Neikirk, Rev. F. Cromer.

#### REFORMED CHURCH OF REEDSBURG.

The Reformed church of Reedsburg was founded by Adam Stump, a pioneer minister of the west, who labored here in 1840 and organized the congregation. Rev. J. Schlosser was the second pastor, and he was followed by Rev. Jesse Hines and he by Rev. J. J. Excel, under whose ministrations the church edifice was constructed. In 1878 the church was credited with being in a prosperous condition. At present, 1909, the church has a membership of many faithful Christians. Rev. D. Martz is the present pastor. He also has charge of the churches at or near Blachleyville and one in Chester township.

#### REFORMED CHURCH OF MARSHALLVILLE.

The Reformed church at Marshallville was organized in 1835 and a joint church building erected with the Lutheran denomination in 1836. This was in the country, but in 1874 the Reformed people built a church of their own in the village at a cost of seven thousand dollars. Rev. F. Strassner was the first pastor, and others were faithful pastors at an early time, including Rev. Sonnedecker, Monosmith and Swissler. The present membership is of good number. The present pastor is Rev. C. F. Brouse.

#### REFORMED CHURCH OF ORRVILLE.

This church was organized and incorporated January 20, 1869. Services from the first have been conducted in English and each other Sabbath in



German. The present membership is large and the congregation occupy a church building erected in 1908, the first one having been erected in 1869. The last one built is a handsome brick costing twenty-six thousand dollars.

The charter members were J. Wert, J. Frey, M. Gruger, P. Krick, A. Wirth, J. Speicher, J. Hurni, G. Yaekley, Benj. Eyman, Z. K. Long, F. Piens and C. Albright.

#### REFORMED CHURCH OF CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

This church at an early day was associated with the Lutheran denomination, but in 1870, after their separation, they erected their own edifice, which was completed in 1872.

#### REFORMED CHURCH IN MILTON TOWNSHIP.

The Reformed church was founded in Milton township in 1851 and was situated in the south part of the township. Rev. Vermley was among the pioneer pastors.

#### REFORMED CHURCH IN EAST UNION TOWNSHIP.

Wooster and neighboring churches of this faith were included in one charge until 1864, with Rev. J. H. Derr as pastor. In that year he began services in Applecreek in Gashat's Hall, but in 1867 laid the cornerstone for a church and it was dedicated in 1870. It was of the Gothic type of church architecture, and at the time it was considered one of the best churches in Wayne county. The first regular pastor was Rev. Philip Becker. In 1878 the church had a membership of ninety members. At present it has the largest membership of any of this denomination in Wayne county. Rev. Flohr is pastor.

#### ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF WOOSTER.

Zion's Evangelical English Lutheran church, of Wooster, Ohio, was organized September 13, 1840, by Rev. Solomon Ritz, although English Lutheran services were held occasionally for some years prior to this time by Rev. E. Greenwald, of New Philadelphia, Rev. George Leiter, of Mansfield, Rev. Francis Ruth, of Galion. This church was organized with the follow-

ing sixteen members: George Reiner, John A. Lawrence, Henry D. Miller, Israel Windel, Abraham Fox, Conrad Giler, Benjamin Lehman, Mary Ann Fox, Sarah Lawrence, Catharine Miller, Frederick Hoke, Fanny Lehman, Mary Johnson and Isaac Notestine.

The succession of ministers was as follows: Rev. Solomon Ritz from 1840 to 1843; Rev. George Leiter from 1843 to 1844; Rev. J. Sloan from 1845 to 1851; Rev. W. A. G. Emerson from 1851 to 1852; Rev. Dr. J. B. Baltzly from 1853 to 1868; Rev. Ira C. Billman from 1868 to 1871; Rev. Dr. Wiles from 1871 to 1884; Rev. Dr. G. M. Heindel from 1884 to 1891; Rev. Dr. W. W. Criley from 1891 to 1898; Rev. G. C. Smith from 1899 to 1905; Rev. Frank Heilman from 1905 to date.

The present membership of this church is six hundred. The edifice in which this congregation worships was erected about 1884, and the property is now valued at forty-five thousand dollars. The former building stood on Market street near North street. This church enters heartily into all union Christian services, fellowshiping all orthodox denominations.

#### EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHRIST CHURCH.

The first of this church's history began when Rev. D. Henkel, a missionary, preached the doctrines of the denomination in Wooster as early as 1815. Rev. John Stauck succeeded in 1816 and for the first time administered the Lord's Supper, when Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Anspach and Mrs. Ihrig were received into the church by rite of confirmation. In 1820 the Reformed denomination united with this body and erected a joint house of worship, a small frame structure, which stood north of school building No. 4. Union churches in early times were very common, not because they agreed in religious faith, but because of nationality, there being many Germans here who desired to speak in their mother tongue, and then in union services the expenses were much lighter than to support two or more building enterprises. This state of worship continued for seven years, when, in 1827, Rev. G. H. Weygandt came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and became pastor, and a second joint church was built. Weygandt remained pastor until 1840, preaching only in German. Subsequently the purely German element felt slighted at the introduction of English speaking, and withdrew and started a church on Buckeye street. This, however, only lasted two years, when they returned and brought with them a pipe organ with four stops. In May, 1853, a distinctive Lutheran constitution was adopted. It was in 1867 when the

Reformed and Lutherans finally separated. The society adopted a second constitution in 1885, when the word Lutheran was dropped and simply the word Evangelical was made use of in the name of the denomination. The same church as was jointly used by the Reformed and Lutherans up to 1867 is still in use, with a few modifications and the adding of a one thousand five hundred dollar organ in June, 1907. The upper story of the building is used as a Sunday school room. This old pioneer church building stands on the corner of Henry and Grant streets, and is still in excellent repair; it is a substantial brick building, two stories high. The present church membership is about one hundred and fifty.

The pastors that have served since 1887 are Revs. J. F. Fetzer, J. D. Dieterle, 1888; A. Mallick, 1890; C. Schaeffer, 1893; G. L. Heck, 1897; F. H. Krafft, 1899; F. H. Graeper, 1903; H. J. Brodt, coming in 1907, is the present pastor.

#### LUTHERANS IN PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

The Lutherans in Plain township first held services in 1836, at the residences of Jacob Smyser, Sr., and M. Starn; also at an old log school house east of the village. Mr. Smyser was the first Lutheran to settle in Plain township.

#### SALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

As early as 1827 Rev. G. H. Weygandt preached in this vicinity, and with him as pastor the Lutherans, with a few German Reformed settlers, laid the cornerstone of a church in 1828, on joint ground procured for church and graveyard purposes, from land owned by John Lehman. This union building was dedicated in 1830. The Lutherans erected a new building in 1871.

#### CANAAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The Canaan or Kopp's meeting house was built in 1830 by the German Reformed and Lutheran denomination, the Lutheran minister being Rev. A. Kuhn. Among the earliest members were the Weygandts, H. H. Hoffman and the Schuhs. In 1870 these congregations dissolved.

#### THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Evangelical Lutheran church of Canaan township was built in 1870 and eight years later had a membership of seventy-one.

At the present time there are no Evangelical churches in Wayne county outside of the one at Wooster.

#### LUTHERAN CHURCH, PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

In 1834 the Reformed and Lutheran churches united in building this church, in Plain township. A permanent organization was effected November 5, 1843, and ten years later a new building was erected by the Lutherans. In 1878 the membership had reached sixty-two.

#### ST. PAUL'S REFORMED LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation originally attended the Evangelical Lutheran church. In the summer of 1842 a new church was erected, or rather commenced, but not finished until 1846. In March, 1845, Rev. Robert Kochler became their minister and served one year. The congregation separated into two—the German and French elements, the congregations retaining their common property, creed and name. This church is located in Paint Creek township, Mt. Eaton being its seat.

#### ENGLISH LUTHERAN MISSION CHURCH.

This church was organized at Orrville, January 6, 1877, with ten members, and was incorporated January 31, 1876, with the following trustees: Jesse Good, A. W. Bomberger, Otho Miller, G. G. Wear and A. McGriffin. March 28th A. C. Miller, M. D., of Cleveland, and J. H. Stoll, M. D., and wife, in April, deeded grounds to the trustees, thus securing to the church the entire block lying on the southeast corner of Vine street, for a consideration of one thousand nine hundred dollars. In July, 1876, they began the erection of a church, the cornerstone of which was laid in September. By October the same year the building was ready for occupancy. At present the congregation worships in the same church edifice, a good brick structure, and the membership of the church is not large, but in a prosperous spiritual condition.

#### WEST LEBANON EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The first church here was erected in 1831, prior to which there was no organization there of this denomination. This building was built by the Reformed and Lutheran societies.



## JACOB'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The church of this denomination in Franklin township was built in 1844, on lands donated by Jacob Herman, and was named Jacob's church, by Jacob Snyder. Rev. Kline was the first pastor. Prior to this the Lutheran families of the vicinity had to go to Wooster to worship.

## TRINITY ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The church of this congregation in Franklin township was erected in 1861, on lands donated by David Lawrence. Individual members furnished the material, cut the timber and hauled the logs. This church organization was the outgrowth of a dispute that arose between the members of the old Jacob's church, as to whether there should be German or English preaching. The church was organized with eighteen members.

## EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

The original members of the Evangelical church of Plain township were: F. Felger, John Radebaugh, M. Rittenhouse, Philip Kettering and John Weltmer. They erected a house of worship in 1856 and another was provided in 1876. It is now known as the Grand View church.

## EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first church of this denomination was built in 1848, and was dedicated by Bishop Seibert. It had a membership of forty. The new church was erected in 1874.

## CHURCH OF CHRIST.

What was styled the Church of Christ was organized in Wooster July 26, 1835. The organizers were William F. Pool, Peter Willis, Frederick Kauke and wife, John Miller and wife, Jacob Watchel and wife, Samuel Zimmerman and Mary his wife, George K. Zimmerman, Griffith L. Jones, Elizabeth Scott, Eleanor Jones, Mary McCurdy and a few others. This organization left no record, but it is known that they kept alive their meetings and "broke the loaf." In twelve years it had grown to a society of one hundred members. For several years the church had no meeting house. Part of the time it occupied the old court house, in which place it had been

originally organized. Sometimes it assembled in the school building in the south part of town. At other dates it met at some of the members' houses. For a time it met in a cooper shop, but finally in 1847 a church building was completed by them on the corner of Walnut and South streets. The first regular pastor was J. H. Jones, who began his labors in 1845 and continued until 1857; after him came the following: Errett, Jones, White, Walker, Bauserman, Moffett, Lowe and Carlton. Among the noted evangelists who frequented the place and worked zealously was Alexander Campbell. Up to 1878 there had been connected at one time or another seven hundred different persons, but many removed, died, changed to other churches and were excluded, thus lowering its membership greatly. The present church was erected in 1889. The present pastor, Rev. James K. Shellenberger, came September 7, 1905.

Other Christian churches of this county are at Blachleyville, Orrville and Fredericksburg.

#### SHREVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Disciple or Christian church at Shreve has always been a strong, healthy society and has from an early date been the means of doing much active church work. This church was first established a mile and a half to the north of the present village, on the farm owned by James Moore. Rev. John Chester, Rev. Lewis Comar, Rev. Jewell and Rev. Mitchell were among the pioneer preachers. In 1856 the society moved to Shreve and erected a small frame building in which to worship. This served until 1902, when the present magnificent brick edifice was constructed at a cost of ten thousand dollars. It overlooks the village from the hill north of the business portion.

Since moving to Shreve, the pastors have been in the following order:

Revs. Harrison Jones, Isaiah Jones (his brother), J. W. Lowe, Fred Hoffman, Uriah Hoffman, M. L. Moody, D. C. Henselman, O. Q. Oviatt, W. H. Woodard, S. F. Simpson, L. W. Spade, D. W. McConnell, M. L. Decker.

The present membership of this church is four hundred, while that of the Sabbath School is four hundred and sixty-two, the same having been presided over for over forty years by one man, R. D. Wells.

#### THE DISCIPLE CHURCH OF PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

This church was formed at Blachleyville and a church building erected in 1866. Hugh Funk and family, Peter Baker and his father's family, Casper Swart and others were among the earliest of this denomination in this part of Wayne county. Rev. Harrison Jones was the first preacher.

## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WOOSTER.

It is to be regretted that the very earliest date of Presbyterian organization in Wooster, and of course in Wayne county, is a very uncertain conjecture, as the earliest records, if indeed there were such, have long since passed beyond the mind of the present day Presbyterians of the county. It may be remarked, however, that in nearly all of the first settlements of Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio there was an element of Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism, and wherever it located it found a place to worship God. While not largely represented in Wayne county, it still had an opportunity to sow the good seed which in later decades grew and flourished. They had in them the ring of the true metal and blue was their color.

The earliest record of this church was found many years ago in a book dingy and yellow with age, quaint in style and wonderfully humorous in its many suggestions. It bears the date of October 30, 1821, and bears this inscription: "Presented to the First Presbyterian Church of Wooster by Reasin Beall." This book indicates that there had been a constitution prior to that date. It also mentions the fact that on that date they had met to devise means to relieve their minister from wordly cares and avocations, and second, to provide a place for holding public worship. There are other circumstances that would tend to place the organization of the church as early as 1815. In a little house on West Liberty street, some ten or a dozen Presbyterians assembled before 1815, and doubtless in that house, about 1815, the birth of the church, now so strong and well known, had its origin.

Ben Douglas, in his history of Wayne county in 1878, declared that Alexander McBride told John McClellan that this church was organized with fifteen members in 1815, by Rev. William Mathews, by the order of the presbytery of Richmond, at which time Mr. McBride and Walter Buchanan were chosen ruling elders. For the first five or six years the record is silent; what prosperous or adverse winds blew over this congregation, none can now tell.

The records of the Mansfield presbytery show that Rev. Thomas Barr accepted, April 4, 1820, the call of this congregation for one-half of his time, and that on May 24, 1820, he was installed pastor over the united charge of Wooster and Applecreek. It was Reverend Barr who was chairman of the meeting held in the Baptist church, October 30, 1821, when the constitution, as now known of record, was adopted. John Christmas, of Wooster, donated the society a lot for building purposes about that date.

This lot was situated on West Liberty street, the same being duly accepted at a meeting at the house of Reasin Beall, November 2, 1821, and the same was ordered recorded in the records of Wayne county. It now appears in book B, page 407-8-9. The committee on building went forth armed with a subscription paper which allowed the same to be made "in money, grain or such produce as is usually taken in stores, in two equal installment, viz: The first to be paid March 1st and the balance in December following." The process was a slow one indeed, but finally the first contract was let for fifty thousand bricks, for which thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents were to be paid in cash, and seventy-five dollars in equal proportions of wheat, at sixty-two cents a bushel, delivered at Mr. Stibbs' and Mr. Plank's mills. This was one-half the contract price for the brick and the remainder was to be paid in June on terms equal to that of the first installment.

To give the reader of today a glimpse of the manner of building and also of doing business in those days, it will here be pertinent to give some of the incidents and items: "Four outside doors to be made of good, sound and well-seasoned pine or white walnut boards similar to the front door in Reasin Beall's dwelling house." The thirteen windows, washboards, posts and gallery floors, lathing and plastering stairs to the gallery, and its front, the pulpit, the seats and the railings, were each and all as quaintly and as minutely specified. No record is left of the date of the first meeting in this new house of worship, but it is believed that it was in November, 1825, possibly the 24th of that month. The seats were sold to the highest bidder on the 20th of that month, to raise funds with which to complete the church. Three months' time was given to bidders for a part of the price, the remainder in nine months, one-half in money and the other part in wheat, rye and corn at the market price. The following curious receipt shows that they worshiped in this building in 1826:

"I have received from Reasin Beall and others, twelve dollars in full, for making fires, lighting candles and sweeping the meeting house for the year 1827, commencing November 30, 1826, and ending December 31, 1827.

"(Signed) JACOB MASON."

In such an age as this one can scarcely realize the way in which churches were built and how scarce money was. This accounts for the bartering in all kinds of truck and merchandise, even to whisky, which then went as current for debts as did corn, wheat and stock. The subscription list, said still to be retained by the congregation as a rare and curious relic of "ancient days in Wooster," will here follow:



"\$508.75, \$34 in work, \$20 in bricks (2000), \$16.00 in wheat, 200 bushels of wheat, \$105 in sawed stuff, \$42 in flooring, \$47 in hauling, 258 bushels of corn, \$10 in digging stumps and foundation, 175 lights of sash, \$10 in poplar boards, 114 bushels of rye, ten joist at ten cents per foot, \$12 in leather, \$75 in cloth, five yards in linen, five yards in tow linen, twenty pounds of flax, \$9.37 cents in coarse shoes, \$20 in silver-work, \$10 in tea-spoons, five dollars in tailoring, \$6.00 in blacksmithing, \$2.00 in cabinet work, \$13 50 in hats, \$8.00 in saddlery, \$30 in nails, one spinning wheel, and forty-two gallons of whisky."

The clerk neglected to give names of the church members who gave these contributions, even to those who donated whisky. The whole subscription amounted to \$1,568.58. The amount obtained from sale of seats was \$1,136.15. Delinquent subscriptions, \$184.40.

In September, 1829, Reverend Barr, having had a long, hard pull at church building, resigned as pastor.

After several unsuccessful attempts, the union existing between Wooster and Applecreek charges was abrogated September 13, 1831, after which time Wooster had her own pastor all the time. In January, 1840, steps were taken toward the providing of a more commodious church. But deep water had yet to be crossed by the congregation, and delays were thwarting the plans for building—they had foes within and foes without. Rev. Joseph Chambers was called to the pastorate in 1850, but only remained until August, dying in the following month. Again the matter of building was broached and subscriptions taken freely, the same to apply on a church to be erected on West Liberty street, the old site. But through the work mostly of the ladies of the church the project was changed and the new plan was to build on the site of the present church. A building committee composed of five men—J. P. Coulter, James Jacobs, Ephraim Quinby, Isaac Johnson and Rev. J. N. Shepherd—was set to work again with renewed vigor. The cost of this structure was between five and six thousand dollars. The first meeting was held in the new church January 2, 1854, when E. Quinby, Jr., was elected trustee, and he later served as treasurer a number of years. Steps were taken to provide the church with a suitable parsonage at a meeting held January 11, 1859. The lot on which the building was erected was purchased of Mr. Quinby for seven hundred and fifty dollars.

In 1870 the Westminster church was organized, in connection with the Wooster University, which was a child of the original Presbyterian church of Wooster.

In 1874 the church was remodeled, wings added thereto and in all there was an outlay of about fourteen thousand dollars.

The record of membership is as follows: Organized in 1815 with fifteen members; when Reverend Barr was made pastor the membership had reached thirty-three; when he left it had one hundred and seven; from 1846 to 1853 the aggregate membership was three hundred and seventy. In 1878 the membership had reached, after counting out all removals, deaths and other changes, a net of four hundred and sixteen. According to the records of the church in 1909 the church was made up of five hundred and twenty members. The present house of worship is the same as in 1854, aside from the improvements made from time to time. The present pastor is Rev. David Ayrton Heron.

The pastors have included the following, though not possibly all, in the order here named: Rev. Matthews, 1815 on for a number of years; Thomas Barr, many years; William Cox, one year; William Wiley, one year; George W. Warner, from 1832 to 1836; William McCandish, 1839 to 1849; Joseph H. Chambers, 1850 to August of same year, when he died; J. N. Shepherd, 1850 to 1851; James H. Baird, to 1854; J. B. Stewart, to 1857; R. Colmery, to 1860; S. W. Miller, called 1868 to 1874; T. A. McCurdy, D. D.; Oscar A. Hills, D. D.; Hamilton W. Lowery, D. D.; Scott F. Hershey, LL.D., Ph. D.; David Ayrton Heron, came from Indianapolis in July, 1908.

#### WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is in Wooster and is the outgrowth of the Wooster University and the child of the First Presbyterian church of the city. Its present membership is three hundred and fifty-five. The Westminster congregation worshiped in the chapel of the university from its organization in 1874 until December, 1901, when the University building was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1902 the present Memorial chapel of the university was dedicated, built at a cost of forty thousand dollars, the money having been secured through the liberality of a number of friends. In style of architecture it follows strictly the English gothic of the thirteenth century. The building is a light buff Ohio sandstone and will accommodate about eleven hundred people. The five-thousand-dollar organ was constructed by the Austin Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

The list of pastors who have served this congregation is as follows: Revs. T. K. Davis, D. D.; A. A. E. Taylor, D. D.; S. F. Scovel, D. D.; Ed-

ward W. Work; S. Hale Young; J. J. Lucas, D. D.; O. A. Hills, D. D.; Chalmers Martin, D. D.; John Leonard Tait.

#### MARSHALLVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized January 19, 1843, by Rev. A. Hanna, with a membership of fifty-seven. Rev. John Andrews was the first pastor, in 1843.

#### SUGARCREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1816, but had held services as early as 1814. The charter membership was twenty-three. Rev. James Adams, who formed the society, remained from 1814 to 1823. The first meeting house was of logs, and it was situated two miles west of Dalton; the second was on the site where the third church was erected in 1853-54.

#### ORVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Prior to the formation of the church at this point occasional services were held. Rev. Archibald Hanna preached the first sermon in the interests of this sect in 1852, in an old school house. No further record of any services is had until those of July 9, 1854, by Rev. John E. Carson, held in the Union church. Here they henceforth worshiped until the basement of their own church was fit for occupancy. During the ministry of Reverend Semple, the church was organized July 25, 1865. The original membership consisted of the following: Mr. and Mrs. Gailey, Mr. and Mrs. Reaser, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Johnston, James A. Taggart, Margaret F. Crites, Rebecca Wilson, Lydia Wilson, Mary L. Wilson, Mary J. Ewing, Delilah McFarland, Sarah A. Orr, Rebecca M. Storrs, Catherine Schriber and Sarah J. Taggart.

Rev. Semple's labors ceased September 16, 1866, and he was followed by Rev. M. L. Anderson. Up to 1878 there had been connected with this church two hundred and fifty-seven persons. The number in 1909 was shown to be two hundred and sixty-three. The same brick church erected in 1871 is still doing good service. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph V. Findley.

#### PRESBYTERIANS IN CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

The first church organized in Canaan township was by the Presbyterian people at Jackson, May 25, 1827, with sixteen members. Nathan Hall and Thomas Hays were chosen ruling elders. In 1838 the congregation called

its first regular pastor, Rev. Thomas Barr, who served them nearly forty years. Their second house of worship was erected in 1837, the third in 1854, and at present the congregation is flourishing with a church membership of sixty-two.

#### WAYNE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Presbyterian church was organized August 22, 1833, with thirteen members, by Rev. William Cox. The original members were as follows: James and Sarah McCoy, Robert and Elizabeth Eakin, Moses and Sarah Foltz, Margaret Beer, Abigail Johnston, Nancy Orr, John Rose, Mary Rose, Mary Lawrence and Maria McClarran. Its membership is now about fifty.

#### PRESBYTERIANISM IN GREENE TOWNSHIP.

The Presbyterian was the fourth church to be formed in Greene township, the date being in 1830.

#### APPLECREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This is one of the pioneer churches in Wayne county. It dates its organization from 1815 or 1816 and it was brought about by Reverends Hughes and James Adams. The membership was at first thirty persons, four of whom were James Bingham, Daniel Kirkpatrick, Jonathan Peppered and Moses Dunham. These were ruling elders. The first church was built in 1817, the congregation being occasionally supplied until 1819, when Rev. Joseph Harper became the stated supply. In 1820 Rev. Thomas Barr settled as pastor at Wooster and Applecreek. In 1825 a larger house was built and in 1830 Rev. William Cox became pastor. In 1837 he was followed by Rev. Richard Graham and he in turn by Rev. Joseph Wylie. During his pastorate a third church building was erected and there was a great revival in the church. In 1850 came Rev. J. E. Carson. In 1860 Rev. Andrew Virtue came and remained almost nine years. In 1868 came Rev. W. Engleson, who in 1875 was followed by Rev. S. C. Ferris. Then came Rev. J. C. Truesdale in 1878 and remained seven years. The next pastor was Rev. L. T. Lavery in 1885, during whose pastorate the present church was erected. In 1891 came Rev. A. W. Verner, who served until August 2, 1896, then came Rev. G. S. Hachett, who served until 1902. Rev. J. W. Boyer then became pastor and preached until October, 1906, when Rev. D. H. Johnson



came in May, 1907, remaining until May, 1909. The church was repaired during this period. The present pastor is Reverend McGrath. The membership is two hundred and thirty-one.

#### PAINTVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church of Paintville—now Mt. Eaton—was organized June 20, 1818, with thirteen members. The Rev. James Adams officiated at the organization. Up to 1878 this church had on its rolls four hundred and nine persons. The names of the first members were James and Margaret Kilgore, Jane McKinney, William Kilgore, Isabelle Kilgore, William Hunter, Mary Hunter, Rowland Armstrong, Jane Armstrong, John Anderson, Agnes Anderson, James Galbraith and Sarah Galbraith.

The present membership of this church is eighteen. The present pastor is supplied.

#### OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

Creston is supplied with a pastor at present from other places; it has a membership of one hundred and fifty-two.

Fredericksburg has one hundred and seventy-eight members.

Shreve has a church of one hundred and eighty-six members; Rev. Leonard Twinem is the present pastor.

Dalton Presbyterian church has a membership of one hundred and ninety-nine, with Rev. Joseph V. Findley, as present pastor.

Millersburg has an organization of two hundred and twenty-four members, with Rev. Charles J. McCracken as pastor.

West Salem and Congress churches have a membership of one hundred and twenty-eight, with Rev. Claude R. Culbertson as present pastor.

Doylestown is supplied by other churches; it has a membership of forty-eight.

Hopewell is supplied by other places; it has a membership of two hundred and five.

Rittman Presbyterian church has a membership of seventy-five; the present pastor is Rev. H. E. Nicklen.

#### UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In Wayne county there are now three separate congregations of this denomination—at Wooster, Fredericksburg and Dalton.

Of the Wooster church it may be stated that the Associate congregation of Wooster was organized in August, 1817, and Rev. John Walker, D. D., and Rev. William Wilson presided at the meeting, which was held in a large tent erected at the south end of Buckeye street in Wooster.

The Associate Reformed congregation of Wooster was organized in 1843, its pastor being the Rev. J. H. Peacock. Its worship was commonly held in the court house.

These two organizations were united into one congregation in 1858, under the present name of "The United Presbyterian Congregation of Wooster," having then a total membership of one hundred and twenty. The pastors of the Associate congregation and the United congregations were: Rev. Samuel Irwin, from 1819 to 1835; Rev. Joseph McKee from 1837 to 1849; Rev. Hugh Sturgeon from 1852 to 1856; Rev. J. W. McFarland from 1857 to 1864; Rev. R. H. Pollock, D. D., from 1865 to 1875; Rev. Daniel A. Wallace, D. D., LL.D., from January 1, 1878, to October 20, 1883; Rev. R. A. Gilfillan, from May 1, 1885, to April 18, 1886; Rev. John A. Wilson, D. D., from November 1, 1886, to October 29, 1893; Rev. J. D. Irons, D. D., from October 1, 1894, to November 1, 1895; Rev. J. O. Campbell, D. D., from May 17, 1896, to October 15, 1901; Rev. W. A. Littell, from March 2, 1902, to December 1, 1908. The congregation is now without a pastor.

Dr. David A. Wallace was called to a professorship in the Xenia Theological Seminary of the church, but died at the close of his pastorate in Wooster. Dr. John A. Wilson was elected to a professorship in the United Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Dr. J. D. Irons was elected to a professorship in Xenia Theological Seminary and Dr. J. O. Campbell was elected to a professorship in Westminster College, at New Arlington, Pennsylvania.

The first house of worship in Wooster for this denomination was erected by the Associate congregation in 1819 and stood on South Buckeye street in the south part of the city. It was a frame building. The second building was on the same site, erected in 1837. The present church building, located on North Bever street, is a brick structure erected in 1868, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars.

During the pastorate of Dr. David A. Wallace a large and commodious Sabbath school room was added to the present church building, and during the pastorate of Dr. John A. Wilson a handsome parsonage was purchased by the congregation, on East Bowman street.

The elders of this congregation are at present, James T. Stitt, Dr. H. A.

Hart, W. T. Peckinpaugh and Mahlon Rouch. The trustees are as follows: J. S. Wallace, William King, Harry Hurst, W. J. Giffen, Dr. L. A. Yocum, Robert H. Smith and T. E. Ewing. The present membership of this congregation is one hundred and ninety-three.

#### FREDERICKSBURG UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Fredericksburg United Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. William Wilson, in 1818. Prior to 1858 this congregation was called the Seceders, or Associate Presbyterians. Some of the first of the church were: John Sorrel and George Miller, who had settled in the neighborhood in 1812 and 1813; William Truesdale in 1817, and Samuel Miller, David Cox and George Boon. The first place they called meeting house was built of logs and stood near the old Associate burying ground on the hill. In 1821 Rev. Samuel Irvine, D. D., was ordained pastor of this and three other congregations. In 1838 a brick building was built in the southwest part of town. At present they worship in one built later. The membership is now fifty-seven, and the pastor is Rev. W. J. Grimes.

#### DALTON UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian congregation of Dalton was organized by the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers in 1820 at the home of John McDowell. Rev. Samuel Irvine was the first stated supply and Rev. Joseph McKee was the first pastor, his pastorate lasting from 1836 to 1842. Services were first conducted in private houses and in a tent erected on the farm of James Douglas. In 1828 a log church was built, which was used until 1839, when a frame building was erected in Dalton. The present brick church was erected in 1871. The following is the succession of pastors: Rev. J. R. Doig, 1842-1848; Rev. D. W. Collins, D. D., 1850-1852; Rev. J. Y. Ashenhurst, 1854-1856; Rev. A. McCartney, 1858-1860; Rev. W. M. Gibson, 1863-1867; Rev. J. G. Madge, 1870-1896; Rev. Will H. Hubbell, the present pastor, was installed as pastor in June, 1897. The congregation has greatly prospered under his leadership. There were one hundred members when he took charge and about one hundred and fifty new members have been added since. The Sabbath school has grown from an enrollment of fifty-nine to one hundred and sixty. Not only has the congregation made many improvements on the church building during the present pastorate, but a fine modern parsonage

has been built for the pastor. The session at the present time is composed of Thomas E. McDowell, Allan Arnold, D. C. Rudy and C. R. Snively. The board of trustees consists of Albert E. Dague, Lewis S. Berg and Oliver W. Hanenstien.

#### CHURCH OF GOD.

The founder of this denomination was Rev. John Winebrenner, a German Reformed minister, who about 1830 preached in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was too excitable to longer be retained and tolerated in the Reformed church, and separated from it in 1825 and formed the Church of God. This church was organized in Pennsylvania and soon planted itself westward and is now well known in many sections of the country. At Wooster, Ohio, it was organized in May, 1848, by Elder A. Medgrew, with a membership of but sixteen persons. The officers were: Charles Hoff, elder; J. P. Winebrenner, deacon. June 27, 1850, the lot and bethel were purchased from J. P. Winebrenner. Rev. G. U. Harn commenced his labors as pastor in April, 1851. January 24, 1866, they rented their house to the United Presbyterian society until they could erect one of their own. Their first church property was purchased for the sum of sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents by Mr. Winebrenner from Lindol Sprague and John Hanna, administrators of the James Clendennen estate. It was the old building to the east of the present bethel. It was repaired and fitted up for a church and sold at five hundred and thirty dollars. The new church building was commenced in 1854, and completed in 1855, by David Atkins, at an expense of four thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars. It is forty-five by sixty-five feet, with vestibule and basement above ground. It was dedicated August 5, 1855, by Elders J. Winebrenner and A. Swartz. On the morning of August 7, 1854, a serious accident befell the workmen at this building. The girders and rafters for a half of the structure fell to the ground, carrying with the frame work and timbers the many working men. Citizens soon went to the scene of disaster, accompanied by physicians. The list of killed and injured is: Mr. Henderson, of Milbrook, killed; John Cope, of Massillon, wounded; Henry Miller, hurt; Joseph Kimber, hurt; David Atkins, collar bone broken; Henry Harris, badly bruised; Charles Pond, fractured bones; John Hamicar, Charles Hickman, John Vannmeter, D. Baker, A. Hummer and a Mr. Smith, injured.

At this date the church is still in use. The membership of the congregation is one hundred and sixty and the present pastor is Rev. W. E. Turner.



This denomination now has churches at Aukerman, Moreland, Smithville and Overton, in Wayne county.

#### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP CHURCH OF GOD.

This church was built in 1843, at Moreland, Adam Weiker, Isaac Tate and Samuel Metzler being the chief movers in the enterprise. The first preacher of this charge was Archibald Megrew and following him was Jonathan West. In 1878 the membership had grown to thirty.

#### ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Wooster parish of the Episcopal church was organized in December, 1840, by Hon. Levi Cox, J. W. Schuckers, Henry Lehman, James Johnson, J. C. James, David Sloane, George James, John A. Holland, R. H. Catherwood and a few other associates, of Wooster and vicinity. They adopted the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America. This parish was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Ohio in February, 1841. In April, 1841, Rev. Ervin Miller was called to the rectorship. Services were held in the court house until December, 1841, when the first services were held in the new church edifice, on West South street, erected by the parish, on a lot donated by James L. Bowman. Services were held there until May, 1860, when the building was regarded as unsafe and was abandoned and sold, after which services were held in the basement of the English Lutheran church and later in Arcadome Hall until November, 1860, when a new edifice was ready for occupancy. This was built on the corner of Market and North streets. The first church edifice was consecrated in May, 1842, by Bishop McIlvaine, and the new Gothic church in 1867 by assistant Bishop Bedell. In 1869-70 the parish erected a frame building as a rectory.

At present this parish has a good membership and is worshipping in the church erected in 1867.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist church of Wooster was the outgrowth of the labors and prayers of this devout people, some of whom sought to plant the seed of Methodism here as early as 1817-18. It is unfortunate for the present day historian that the records are lost and the exact date of its organization cannot be definitely fixed. Up to 1832 the history of this church

is lacking. At a quarterly conference, held in Wooster, December 15, 1832, for Wooster circuit and district, William P. Christie appeared as presiding elder. Class leaders for that day are known to have been A. Stewart, A. Warner, J. Sampson, D. Chacey, C. Yordy, George Snider, H. Kizer, D. Black, M. Warner and William Spear.

The Sunday school was organized about 1832, and in 1835 the Wooster class numbered one hundred and twelve scholars. In April, 1836, William Spear, Christian Eyster and David Fairfield were appointed a committee to estimate the cost of building a church. In 1837 a proposition was made to divide the circuit, embracing all the appointments north of Wooster and the state road, leading to Mansfield, which was agreed to. In 1837 Adam Poe was presiding elder, and in 1838 J. H. Power.

June 27, 1840, the trustees of the Methodist church made the following report:

"First, the meeting house has been pulled down and lies even with the ground. Second, they have determined to build a new house of the following dimensions: seventy-five by fifty feet, a portico eight by thirty, with columns in front, etc. They have contracted for building the same for two thousand seven hundred dollars and two thousand five hundred and three dollars have been subscribed; the building is now in a state of forwardness and they expect to have the basement fully ready for use by the first of September next and the house finished sometime during the summer.

"Signed, J. J. Armstrong, Jacob Immel, William Spear, D. P. Hartman, M. E. Hamp, D. Black, C. Yordy, Thomas Williams, Trustees."

October 17, 1840, E. Yocum appears as presiding elder. October 14, 1843, at a quarterly meeting the question arose whether it was best to divide the circuit and make Wooster a station, which, upon a vote, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon it was moved and seconded that Bodine and Smithville appointments be attached to Wooster, which was carried. The circuit was now divided as before decided by the conference, and Wooster was constituted a station.

September 21, 1844, E. Raymond appears as presiding elder, D. Black, William Stitt, D. M. Crall as stewards.

May 6, 1849, the trustees reported the church entirely out of debt, but suggested some repairs and improvements to the building. William Henry donated the parsonage grounds.

March 28, 1858, J. Hinton offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, The putting on of gold is a plain violation of Scripture precept, as well as the rules of our church, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Methodist Episcopal conference prohibit the use of it in their own families, and discountenance the use of it by the members of the church."

After discussion, Rev. J. Durbin presented the following as a substitute, which was accepted by Mr. Hinton, and passed by the conference:

"Resolved, That we hereby request our pastor to preach discourses at his own pleasure and convenience, on the subject of dress; and that we will sustain him in the execution of the general rules of our discipline, without exception."

The subjoined is a complete list of the various pastors who have served on the charge on which Wooster is situated:

Edward Taylor	.....1820-21	H. R. Parish	.....1837-38
James Gilbreth	.....1821-22	E. C. Gavitt	.....1838-39
Peter Stevens	.....1822-23	W. L. Harris	.....1838-39
John Graham	.....1823-24	David Gray	.....1839-41
Isaac Ellsbury	.....1823-24	Cyrus Sawyer	.....1839-40
James Murray	.....1824-25	C. B. Brandenburg	.....1840-41
S. Meriman	.....1824-25	Thomas Barkdull	.....1841-42
Abner Goff	.....1825-26	J. N. Kellum	.....1841-43
J. C. Taylor	.....1826-28	William D. Drisho	.....1842-43
C. Carpenter	.....1826-27	G. W. Howe	.....1843-44
Adam Poe	.....1828-29	R. H. Chubb	.....1843-44
H. Colezozer	.....1828-29	E. R. Jewett	.....1844-45
J. M. McMahan	.....1829-30	Cyrus Sawyer	.....1845-47
James Wilson	.....1829-30	H. E. Pitcher	.....1847-48
James Dixson	.....1830-31	L. B. Gurley	.....1850-52
H. Sheldon	.....1831-32	L. S. Yourtee	.....1852-53
J. Hazzard	.....1831-32	Jesse Durbin	.....1853-54
E. M. Dalbey	.....1831-32	H. S. Brodley	.....1854-55
L. Bevans	.....1832-33	T. S. Kalb	.....1855-56
S. Ruark	.....1833-34	W. H. Seeley	.....1856-58
P. P. Ayers	.....1833-34	H. G. DuBois	.....1858-60
W. Runnels	.....1834-36	L. Warner	.....1860-61
C. R. Lovel	.....1835-36	M. C. K. Hard	.....1861-62
E. Thompson	.....1835-36	C. L. Foot	.....1862-64
E. Yocum	.....1836-37	A. R. Palmer	.....1864-66
Thomas Dunn	.....1836-38	J. Mallock	.....1866-68
George Smith	.....1837-38	George Mather	.....1868-70

G. W. Pepper	1870-72	R. T. Stevenson	1886-89
A. Nelson	1872-74	W. C. Dawson	1890-95
O. Badgley	1874-76	J. Frank Smith	1895-00
G. A. Hughes	1876-79	John H. Deeds	1900-04
I. H. McConnell	1879-81	Edgar V. DuBois	1904-06
N. S. Albright	1881-84	Charles L. Johnson	1906-09
George Mather	1884-86	J. W. Dowds	1909—

The more recent year presiding elders (district superintendents) are: Rev. G. A. Hughes, 1879-83; Rev. E. Persons, 1887-93; Rev. P. B. Stroup, 1887-99; Rev. George Mather, 1893-99; Rev. A. D. Knapp, 1899; Rev. Keys, present incumbent.

On a Sunday morning in February, about 1885, the old Methodist church building burned. Insurance was carried to the extent of four thousand dollars, which was promptly paid and this enabled the society to go ahead with new building plans. Right at that juncture, the Trinity church of the same denomination, which owned and used a small brick church where now stands the First Episcopal building, concluded to unite, or rather reunite, for they had left the parent church some years before, and so the property of the two congregations was united and the Trinity building was taken down and the present First Methodist church building was erected at a cost of about thirty-five thousand dollars. In the year 1906 a very fine pipe organ was added to the church. Its cost was about four thousand five hundred dollars, and Andrew Carnegie donated one-third of the amount, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The present membership of this church is seven hundred. Considering the fact that Wooster is largely a Presbyterian place (owing to the university influence and interests), the Methodist church is indeed a strong, influential denomination and is doing most effective work.

#### TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WOOSTER.

This is one of the more modern churches of this denomination. It dates its organization from November 23, 1872, and then started out with a membership of thirty-five. The St. James Episcopal church was rented for the use of the newly formed society. The first pastor was Rev. John Toner, of Canton, Ohio. The first official board was as follows: stewards, Daniel Black, Henry C. Harris, C. M. Amsden, J. C. Knoble, F. L. Parsons, John Van Meter, W. S. Leyburn; trustees, D. Q. Liggett, B.



Barrett, John H. Silvers, J. H. Carr, W. M. Pinkerton, J. B. Power, T. Y. McCray, M. K. Hard, C. V. Hard.

In 1874 it was determined to erect a house of worship and about the middle of June the work was begun on a lot on the corner of North Market and Larwill streets, where a new, handsome structure rapidly rose. In size it was fifty-eight by ninety-two feet and seated four hundred, while the Sunday school room accommodated fully two hundred more. This building was dedicated January 24, 1875. The first sermon was preached by Rev. D. S. Gregory, D. D., of Wooster University, and the regular dedicatory sermon was by Bishop W. X. Ninde, D. D., then of the Northwestern University, Chicago. In 1878 the membership of this church was even two hundred. Early in the eighties this church, after the burning of the old First Methodist Episcopal building, united with that church and since then only one Methodist church has existed in Wooster. The brick church above named was torn down and the present fine edifice was erected as common property of the united congregation—the First church putting in the insurance money it had received and other monies and the Trinity people putting in the lot and material of their church.

#### FREDERICKSBURG METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Fredericksburg was built in 1830 and stood south of town. The first minister in charge was Rev. H. O. Sheldon. The second edifice erected was built in 1860. Some of the earlier members of this charge were: John Miller and family, David Griffith and family, Samuel Brown and family, Robert Armstrong, Sr., J. R. Armstrong, Jacob Kiser (the singing shoemaker), Stinson McWilliams, Nancy Sefton and family, C. P. Tennant and family, R. S. McEwen and family.

The church, at present, has a membership of two hundred and fifty-eight. Besides this there was an early-day organized Presbyterian church in Sugarcreek township.

#### CANAAN TOWNSHIP METHODISM.

A Methodist Episcopal church was erected in Windsor in 1850-51, which they continued to occupy until 1874, when they again built a neat edifice. Among the early members here may be remembered the Strattons, Notestines, Wiles, Van Doorens, Haskins, Stephenson, Haws and others.

"BEND CHURCH."

This was the name of a church built in Canaan township in 1831-32, through Dr. Barnes, a minister of that denomination who had preached at that point as early as 1815. The earliest to attend and support this society were the Weeds, Bowmans, Strattons, Kearns, Thrapps, Zuvers and Hills. The church became extinct just prior to the Civil war, yet the "Bend Methodists" left their impression on the community.

METHODISM IN FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The First Methodist Episcopal church was built in Moreland about 1830, and was a one-story frame building thirty by thirty feet, located on Robert Buckley's land and was donated by him for church uses. For the first fifteen years before the church was built services were held at private houses, generally at that of William P. Force. The second church was built in the summer of 1863. At present, 1909, the church has a membership of one hundred and sixty.

CRESTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism in this immediate section began its work at Jackson at a very early date—about 1850. In 1863 the old frame church at Jackson was moved to Creston and stood on the site of the present church. The old building served until 1884, when the present brick church was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It is sixty-one by sixty feet, to which has been added during the last year parlor and Sunday school room thirty by thirty feet that cost two thousand dollars.

The present membership, in good standing, is two hundred and eighty. W. A. Wells has served this church as its recording steward and generally had charge of the collections and finances of the church for the past thirty years. Through his management, the treasury always has a credit when conference meets.

The following have served as pastors in the order here named since 1850: Revs. M. T. Ward, A. R. Palmer, Munsinger, Reeder, Jones, Moffett, Owen, Peters, Col. S. R. Clark, Wells, T. S. Warner, Hushouse, Huntsberger, Warner, Saholzer, Snyder, Wager, Whitnorth, Peterson, S. E. Sears, and present pastor (1909), C. D. Castle.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT ORRVILLE.

A Methodist Episcopal church was formed in the district in which Orrville was situated as early as 1853 by Joseph Hayes, and services were held in a school house in the western part of the little village. Among its first members were David Huston, leader; Mrs. Joanna Hayes, Daniel Hoover and wife, Mrs. Mary Van Buskirk, Father Wilford, a local preacher, and Mr. and Mrs. Skelton. They completed their church edifice in 1868-69 and it was dedicated by Rev. Alfred Wheeler. Pastors who served this church in the order here given are (since 1869): Revs. Clinton Craven, N. J. Close, A. E. Thomas, Philip Kelser, J. L. Sanford, J. T. McCartney, W. Reese, J. F. Brant, Freshwater, Ashbaugh, F. S. Wolfe, Boothe, Dunbar, Slutz, Barnett, Hyde, Meyer and Fleming.

The present membership is two hundred and fifty. The cornerstone of the church has this dating, "1866-1905," meaning the date of old and new edifices. The new building is perhaps the finest in Wayne county. Its stone walls and elegant finishings make it all round modern. Its cost was eighteen thousand dollars. It stands on Church street, and was dedicated by Dr. Mitchell of Cleveland, now of Chicago.

## OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

Other Methodist Episcopal churches within Wayne county in 1909 have a membership, as shown by the 1908 conference minutes, as follows: Applecreek, 210; Burbank, 144; Congress, 170; Dalton, 275; Doylestown, 170; Marshallville, 95; Moreland, 160; Shreve, 209; Smithfield and Canaan, 134; West Salem, 183.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

It appears that Catholicism first had its start in Wayne county in the early forties and St. Mary's church was erected in 1847 at Wooster. The cornerstone was laid during that year in the month of September by Archbishop Purcell. The first resident priest was Father Champion, succeeded by Fathers Brennan, Haley, O'Neal, Arnold, Gallaher and Ankly. When the church was erected there were but fifteen resident members, but by 1878 it had increased to over a hundred members.

The old burying ground, to the east of the church, was used until January, 1871, when the first lot was sold in the new cemetery to Joseph Holland. In 1869 Father Ankly purchased these grounds from David Robison, Jr..

paying therefor two hundred dollars per acre for ten acres. The beautiful brick parsonage was built in 1906 at a cost of seven thousand, two hundred dollars. The same church is in use that was erected in 1847 and seems as good as the day it was built, due to honest workmanship.

This congregation now numbers eighty families. Father Fridolin Ankly has been in charge of this congregation since the autumn of 1865—forty-four years. He is a native of Switzerland, came to America when eighteen years of age, was partly educated in Europe and finished here. He served in Sandusky, Ohio, before coming here; also in Cleveland. Protestants and Catholics alike vie with one another to do this man of God honor. He is one of Ohio's most venerable priests and makes friends wherever he goes. This church is now styled the Immaculate Preferred Conception.

The original organ for this church came from Westfield, Massachusetts, and cost one thousand dollars. In 1866 the bell was bought in St. Louis at one thousand and four hundred dollars and weighed (gross) three thousand five hundred pounds.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This Catholic church was erected in Baughman township in 1849 by Ambrose Halter, and the first priest was P. Morat. The church here is now known as St. Joseph's, and numbers seventeen families.

#### MILTON TOWNSHIP CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Catholic church was erected in Milton township in 1858, the cornerstone having been laid July 26, 1858. This embraced the so-called "French Settlement," and lately the church has laid a cornerstone for a new building to be located at the town of Rittman, where there are twenty families of this faith.

At Orrville the church has purchased two lots on the corner of High and Elm street where they contemplate building a church soon.

#### STS. PETER AND PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church is located at Doylestown and was organized a mile to the south of the present town in 1827. Their first building was a log structure twenty-eight by forty feet, which served until 1849, when a church was erected



on the site of the present magnificent church in the village. This was thirty-six by sixty feet in size and cost four thousand dollars. This served until 1877 when the present brick church was erected at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, now worth twenty-five thousand dollars. It is fifty-six by one hundred and ten feet in size and its ceilings are forty feet high. Recently the church has built a fine two-story brick school building near the church. The present membership of this congregation is about eighty families.

#### FRENCH SETTLEMENT CHURCH.

The work among the Catholics began here in 1855 and in July, 1858, a church was dedicated—a frame building which is still standing. A frame church was built in 1909 costing four thousand dollars. The Catholic work in this section is being rapidly transferred to Rittman, the railroad point, and is all served by the priest at Doylestown at this date.

#### AT STERLING.

The work here was established in 1883 and that year there was bought a frame house twenty-eight by thirty-five feet that had been a school house. This work will also be removed to Rittman eventually.

#### DIED AMONG STRANGERS.

On September 20, 1832, Father Ed D. Fenwick, a bishop, died at Wooster, among strangers, there being no Catholic hand to administer the last sacrament to him. No Catholics lived in the place at that time.

#### SONNEBERG SWISS MENNONITE CONGREGATION.

In Sugarcreek township is located one branch of the Mennonite church—the one above named. The total membership of this congregation is now four hundred and seventeen. Its ministers are Jacob Nussbaum (bishop), C. N. Amstutz, J. S. Moser (ministers), J. J. Moser (deacon). A Sunday school is in connection with the church work.

Sonneberg is neither a town nor postoffice—simply a German Mennonite settlement which received its name from the first settlers who emigrated direct from Switzerland where they had lived on a mountain called in Ger-

man, "Sonneberg." Hundreds of years ago the rulers of Switzerland had a prejudice against the faith of the Mennonites and hence bitterly opposed and persecuted them, and they were compelled to flee to the mountains, where they were not allowed to live in towns or to own land, and were forced to farm wild mountain lands and pay high rent for the same. In 1817 Benedict Schraag started for America and located in Green township, near Orrville, Ohio. He wrote to his friends telling them what opportunities there were in America for the Mennonite people. They persuaded Isaac Sommer, David Kirchhofer, Peter and Ulrich Lehman to come to America. They started from Berne in April, 1819, boarded the ship "La Havre," from France, and after a forty-seven-days voyage landed in New York, from which place they went on foot to Ohio, via Lancaster, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and on through Canton, Ohio, to within four miles of Wooster, Wayne county, near the southwest corner of land now owned by the Ohio Experimental Station, where they lived in a school house for over a month. After traveling around for some time they bought a piece of timber land from the government, James Monroe then being President of the United States. The purchase was made in the center of what is now known as the Sonneberg settlement. They at once began to fell the giant forest trees and clear up land on which to raise grain and vegetables upon which to subsist. There was no money and all the settlers about them spoke a strange language; they had to exchange produce for other articles; as there was no market for what they raised. One of their number rode to Canton, twenty miles away, with a sack of wheat, the grist for four families. They were ever glad, however, that they came to free America. In 1821 seven families more came across the ocean to join them. Among this number were John Lehman, Abraham Zuerich, Jacob Bixler and others. In 1824 came Christian Beer, Peter and John Welty, John and Abraham Tschantz, David Baumdarder, Ulrich Sommer and Peter Schneck. Others came in 1825 and located in Greene township, near the Old People's Home.

The first minister in the Sonneberg congregation was John Lehman, who arrived from Switzerland in 1821. The first to be ordained of this congregation was Ulrich Sommers and Peter Schneck. This was in 1827 and two years later Peter Schneck was ordained a bishop.

The first baptismal service was held in 1828. The first marriage performed was on December 31, 1822, that of Ulrich Lehman and Barbara Gerber. The first death to occur in the settlement was that of Elizabeth, wife of Ulrich Gerber, in September, 1823.

Church services were held in private dwellings until 1834, when the first church was built; it was rebuilt in 1861, and again in 1907, when the building was dedicated on September 29th. Its cost was six thousand dollars. Since 1828 more than seven hundred persons have been received into the church by baptism; over three hundred couples united in marriage and more than four hundred deaths have occurred. In this congregation there are now one hundred and fifteen families, or over four hundred single memberships.

#### AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH.

This branch of the Amish Mennonite church was organized in 1816 in Green township, Wayne county, with six or eight families, or about twenty members. They conducted their services in private houses until 1862, when they erected their first house of worship, one mile east of Smithville, a frame structure, at the cost of three thousand dollars. This house served well its purpose until 1905, when a new building was erected at the same place at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. In 1880 the congregation erected a church edifice in Milton township at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and since conducts regular services at both places. Its present membership is about six hundred.

The first ministers were Daniel Zook (Zug for German) and Christian Brandt, who organized the church. The bishops, since its organization, have been Christian Shantz, Jacob Yoder, John K. Yoder; the last named served forty-five years, and since 1896 its bishop has been Benjamin Gerig. The assistant ministers are Jacob S. Gerig, C. Z. Yoder and D. Z. Yoder. The church is active in home and foreign missionary work; several of its members have been to far-away India where the church helps to support a number of mission stations. Some are at work in the home missions that are scattered from east to west in some of the larger cities.. The church also helps to support other church institutions, such as the publishing house, old people's home, orphans' home, schools, etc., and is interested in the evangelistic work throughout the world.

Much might be added concerning the good work being accomplished by this devout people who are among the most thrifty and law-abiding citizens within Wayne county, but in a work of the character of this the above will suffice.

#### MENNONITE CHURCH OF SUGARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

This branch of the Mennonite church is a strain of the original Mennonite church of America and is under the Mennonitish conference of Ohio that meets annually in different parts of this state. They endeavor to teach

the whole gospel of Jesus Christ and make it practical in their daily lives. As a people, they are industrious and are, for the most part, farmers. They are hospitable, kind and generous, and opposed to war, secret societies, swearing of oaths and conforming to the world. This branch of the Mennonite church has a membership of about two hundred and fifty.

It had its beginning in 1834 when it was organized in this county. John Bohrer and Jacob Buchwalter came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled southeast of Orrville and organized what is known as the Martin church. This band was soon followed by others of like faith, including the Martins, Lengers, Brennemens and others, after which the church grew rapidly. A few years later a second church was built across the line in Stark county to accommodate the people. A few years after that a third church was built, called Salem church; this was south of Smithville, and in 1909 a fourth church was organized at Orrville. These several buildings were erected at an average cost of about three thousand dollars.

These four churches are under one charge, with Bishop Michael Horst, of Orrville, as their old retired bishop. I. J. Buchwalter, of Dalton, grandson of the above named Jacob Buchwalter, as their active bishop, has general oversight of the church's work and he is assisted in his duties by the following ministers: A. H. Brenneman, Marshallville; David Hostetler, Weilersville; David Martin, Dalton, and Aaron Eberley, of Dalton. The deacons are John Hackman, Orrville; S. K. Plank, Orrville; William Shoup, Orrville; Abe Burkholder, Orrville.

This church helps in the noble support of the Mennonites' Old People's Home, near Rittman, as well as assists in the organization of other church societies in adjoining counties. Sunday schools and young people's meetings are kept up with much interest at its different places of holding meetings; they also do a good foreign missionary work.

#### SALEM MENNONITE CHURCH.

The Salem Mennonite church was organized in 1887 with sixteen members, and is located in Sugarcreek township, southwest of Dalton. A neat and comfortable church was built in 1887 at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, and improvements to the amount of one thousand dollars were put on the building in 1895. In connection with the church there is a well-organized Sunday school of two hundred and twelve members, of which J. H. Tschantz has been superintendent for the last fifteen consecutive years. There is also



a Christian Endeavor Society of sixty members and a Ladies' Aid Society of thirty-five members. The present pastor is A. A. Sommer, with the following officers: John Badertscher and A. J. Welty, deacons or elders; Sam Geiger, J. H. Tschantz and Philemon Sprunger, trustees. The church now has a membership of one hundred and sixty-three. The church, as a whole, is organized into a missionary society and the first Sunday of each month is set aside as a missionary Sunday, when a special program is carried out and an offering taken for missionary purposes.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The only organization of the Congregational people within this county is the church at Fredericksburg, whose pastor is Rev. W. T. Williams.

#### OTHER EARLY CHURCHES.

Among the churches and religious societies in Wayne county, not classified and written of in their regular denominational order the following should not be forgotten:

Oak Chapel, Methodist—The old log edifice was erected in 1827, and was dedicated by Rev. Russell Bigelow. A new church was provided in 1861, dedicated by Rev. Adam Poe. In 1877 it was repaired, a cupola added and a bell introduced. The society was flourishing in the eighties, and it may be added that this building stood near the site of the old-time camp meeting grounds of 1818 held in Plain township.

Geyer's chapel was completed in 1876, the project of building having been agitated since 1862. Bishop Markwood dedicated it January 27, 1863. The first class was organized there in 1863, with a membership of seven. From that small beginning grew up a prosperous church.

The first church built in Clinton township was that erected by the Disciples about a mile and a half northeast of Shreve, on the James Moore farm.

The Methodist Episcopal church near Newkirk's Spring was the first of that denomination in this township and it was built in 1843. David H., son of Henry and Jane Newkirk, was the first person buried in the graveyard by this church.

The churches in Greene township were spoken of by Douglas in his 1878 history of Wayne county as follows:

"There are nine different churches represented in this township; Methodists, organized in 1814; the Amish, in 1816; the German Baptists, in 1826; the Presbyterians, in 1830; the Winebrenarians, in 1839; the Brethren of Christ, in 1843; Evangelical Lutherans, in 1844; the United Brethren, in 1845, and the River Brethren."

If there are other churches whose history is omitted in this work, it is because the officers have failed to respond to the call of our historian for necessary data from which to form such historical sketch.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

In a symbol there is concealment and yet revelation;  
Thought will not work except in silence;  
Virtue will not grow unless its roots are hidden.

### FREEMASONRY.

Almost with the planting of the first colony of pioneers in Wayne county Masonry took root, and has, with the passing of the decades, flourished well.

Ebenezer Lodge No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized, as seen by the date of the charter, January 4, 1816, that instrument, however, being dated December 13, 1819. The charter members were as follows: Thomas G. Jones, Thomas McMillen, William K. Stewart, Abner Eddy, William Larwill, Thomas Thorp, Constant Lake, Plumb Sutliff, Joseph H. Larwill.

The number of members in this lodge in 1909 was one hundred and seventy-two, and the officers for that year were as follows: Lester E. Wolfe, worshipful master; John W. Ames, senior warden; H. Wayne Hart, junior warden; John Stevens, Jr., treasurer; James B. Minier, secretary; James C. Poole, senior deacon; Harry C. Sweeny, junior deacon; William F. Pate, senior steward; Oscar D. Kaufman, junior steward; James B. Minier, chaplain; George S. Limb, tyler.

Wooster Chapter No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, dates its charter from October 23, 1843. The charter members were: William Larwill, Horace Howard, William Warren, Jacob Van Houten, Kimbal Porter, Philo Welton, Nathaniel High, John P. Coulter, John A. Holland.

In 1878 the chapter had a membership of seventy-eight. Its present membership is one hundred and eighty, including non-residents. Present officers: Fred J. Leopold, high priest; Carl M. Limb, king; James C. Poole, scribe; George J. Schwartz, captain of the host; John M. Russell, principal

sojourner; John W. Ames, royal arch captain; Samuel H. Boyd, treasurer; James B. Minier, secretary; William F. Pate, grand master of third veil; Harry C. Sweeny, grand master of second veil; J. Frick Tyler, grand master of first veil; George S. Limb, guard.

The home of Masonry in Wooster is now in leased rooms within the Frick Memorial building on West Liberty street.

Wooster Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered October 1, 1846. The charter members were: Kimbal Porter, S. Buckius, George D. Hine, Horace Howard, George H. Stewart, N. Haskell, A. Bartol, J. W. Crawford, L. L. Klein, Peter Van West.

The council, in 1878, had a membership of thirty-five. Its present membership is two hundred and fourteen. Present (1909) officers: John M. Russell, thrice illustrious master; W. F. Pate, deputy master; Samuel H. Boyd, principal conductor of the work; John Stevens, Jr., treasurer; L. R. Kramer, recorder; C. M. Limb, captain of guard; Lester E. Wolfe, conductor of candidate; J. C. Poole, steward; George S. Limb, sentinel.

Wooster Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar, was chartered August 14, 1889. Its present officers are: E. Sir Knight Carl M. Limb, eminent commander; Sir Kt. Lester S. Lewis, generalissimo; P. E. Sir Kt. John M. Russell, captain general; Sir Kt. David D. Miller, senior warden; Sir Kt. Marcus R. Limb, junior warden; P. E. Sir Kt. James B. Minier, prelate; P. E. Sir Kt. Samuel H. Boyd, treasurer; P. E. Sir Kt. Fred J. Leopold, recorder; Sir Kt. Thomas Drew, standard bearer; Sir Knight James C. Poole, sword bearer; Sir Kt. Harry C. Sweeny, warder.

The membership, July 1, 1908, was one hundred and eighty-six. Past eminent commanders of this commandery have been as follows: P. E. Sir Kt. Thomas E. Peckinpaugh, 1889; P. E. Sir Kt. William W. Firestone, 1891; P. E. Sir Kt. Samuel H. Boyd, 1893; P. E. Sir Kt. James B. Minier, 1895; P. E. Sir Kt. Harry K. Brady, 1896; P. E. Sir Kt. George J. Schwartz, 1897; P. E. Sir Kt. Ross W. Funck, 1898; P. E. Sir Kt. John Stevens, Jr., 1899; P. E. Sir Kt. Walter D. Foss, 1900; P. E. Sir Kt. Forbes Alcock, 1901; P. E. Sir Knight Ell P. Willaman, 1901; P. E. Sir Kt. Charles M. Gray, 1902; P. E. Sir Kt. Harry E. Kurtz, 1903; P. E. Sir Kt. David Nice, 1904; P. E. Sir Kt. Ezra Neikirk, 1905; P. E. Sir Kt. John M. Russell, 1906; P. E. Sir Kt. Frederick J. Leopold, 1907.

Chapter No. 270, Order of the Eastern Star, on January 1, 1909, enjoyed a membership of fifty-two.



Other Masonic lodges in Wayne county are: Cedar Lodge No. 430, at Orrville; Garfield Lodge No. 528, at Shreve; West Salem Lodge No. 398; Oriental Chapter No. 128, West Salem.

#### WEST SALEM LODGE.

West Salem Masonic Lodge No. 398 was organized under a dispensation granted petitioners November 21, 1866. Its charter members were: H. P. Sage, Edwin Fritzinger, C. C. Clay, M. H. Dodd, David Ambrose, J. B. Houk, D. F. Young, Enoch Moore, S. W. Signs, Jacob McGlenn, John Buffett, J. H. Morrison, Isaac Harbaugh, Israel Moyer, James Lowe.

#### ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Wooster Lodge No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized, as seen by its charter, June 21, 1845. The charter members were: R. J. Eberman, William S. Johnson, George Brauneck, J. S. Ward, R. A. Kinney. Its membership, in 1878, had reached one hundred and fifty-two, and January 1, 1909, was three hundred and seventy-three. Its officers at present are: George Lautzenheiser, noble grand; Julius Gerlach, vice grand; H. H. Miller, financial secretary; W. E. Barnard, recording secretary; J. R. Warner, treasurer. The trustees are A. Plank, J. T. Keister and J. A. Shamp.

Kilbuck Encampment No. 17, Patriarchs Militant, was chartered September 5, 1846, with members as follows: William S. Johnson, R. J. Eberman, John Bristle, P. P. Eckfield, William W. Hanna, Jacob C. Chapman, John M. Naylor, Solomon R. Bonewitz, Samuel Mentzer, Samuel Christine, J. W. Schuckers, Isaac N. Jones. In June, 1878, this body had a membership of eighty, and the present membership is one hundred and forty-nine. The officers are, at this date, Harry Smith, chief patriarch; Julius Gerloch, senior warden; R. T. Bechtel, financial scribe; E. O. Powers, recording scribe; J. A. Schamp, high priest; Harry Baumgardner, treasurer. This is the only encampment in Wayne county.

There are Odd Fellows lodges at the following points in this county: Orrville, with a membership of one hundred fifty-five; Doylestown, with a membership of one hundred and six; West Salem, with a membership of seventy-seven; Creston, with a membership of thirty-seven; Fredericksburg, with a membership of thirty-nine; Dalton, with a membership of forty-six; Applecreek, with thirty-four members.

West Salem Lodge No. 442 was instituted June 10, 1870, with charter members as follows: John S. Addleman, M. H. Huffman, W. H. Fishack, J. S. Carmack, W. C. Baker, John Keeler, Neal Patterson.

Orrville Lodge No. 490 was instituted July 26, 1871, with the following charter members: H. P. Hugus, A. W. Bombarger, A. E. Clark, Isaac H. Kriebel, Harrison Bowman, John Dunn, J. C. St. John.

At Doylestown the lodge was instituted August 17, 1854, and now has a live membership of one hundred and twelve. They own a fine block in which their lodge room is situated and a part is leased to the Knights of Pythias. The charter members were as follows: William H. Redinger, Samuel Rouston, Washington M. Heffelman, Uriah Franks, William Spangler.

The order at Wooster purchased its own building on South Market street October 1, 1901, at a cost of nine thousand dollars.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Rising Star Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, at Wooster, was instituted April 1, 1870. The date of its charter is February 1, 1871, and the charter members were as follows: John H. Carr, Albert Braunnick, Henry J. Kauffman, Samuel Rouston, John M. Ebey, Michael S. Goodman, Arnold Richenbach, Augustus E. Gasche, Charles S. Frost, John S. Caskey, John K. McBride, Leander Firestone. In January, 1878, this lodge had a membership of forty-two knights. Its present membership is two hundred and four.

Morning Star Lodge No. 41, Knights of Pythias (German), was instituted December 29, 1871, its charter bearing date of February 15, 1872. The charter membership was as follows: William Nold, John J. Bringger, Jacob Stark, Frederick Schuch, Gotlieb Gasche, Jacob Diehl, Hermann Wutke, Jacob Gross, Eberhardt Bideker, Emil Podlich, Leonard Saal, George Faber, William Gasche, Jacob Schopf, Emil Faber, William Kanzler, Peter Kanzler, Franz Gerlach, Heinrich Kinkler, Martin F. Limb.

In 1878 the lodge had a working membership of seventy-two knights. On June 18, 1907, this lodge was united with the Rising Star Lodge. The present (1909) officers of the combined lodge are as follows: G. E. Brown, chancellor commander, Lloyd Sanborn, vice-chancellor; Benton G. Hay, prelate; William A. Stevens, master of work; V. P. Moses, keeper of records and seal; R. B. Snyder, master of finance; John Stevens, Jr., master of exchequer; Harvey Joliff, master-at-arms; Frank Ault, inner guard; Karl

Ernest, outer guard. This order meets over Keister Bros.' grocery store on East Market street in a leased hall.

Other Knights of Pythias lodges in Wayne county are: Sterling Lodge, at Sterling, with a membership of one hundred and thirty-one; George Glessner, keeper of records and seal; Grace Lodge No. 184 has a membership at Doylestown of eighty members, with O. B. Heffleman as keeper of records and seal; Central Lodge No. 212, at Orrville, with a membership of one hundred, with W. T. Frazer as keeper of records and seal; Applecreek Lodge No. 324, at Applecreek, with a membership of forty-eight, with H. H. Wilhelm as keeper of records and seal; Smithville Lodge No. 483, with twenty-three members, at Smithville, with W. G. Stevens as keeper of records and seal; Challenge Lodge No. 630, at Shreve, with a membership of forty-four, with W. K. Miller as keeper of records and seal.

The Uniform Rank of Wooster, known as Funk Company No. 53, was instituted October 18, 1900. It has a present membership of thirty-six. Its 1909 officials are: J. J. Keister, captain; Samuel Manson, first lieutenant; G. Brown, second lieutenant; Ed McCormick, recorder; H. A. Haller, treasurer; E. J. Kaufman, guard; Charles Schopf, sentinel.

#### IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Unas Tribe No. 57 at Wooster of this fraternal organization was instituted May 20, 1871, with the following charter members: Albert Brauneck, Thomas S. Johnson, Jesse E. Goodyear, John S. Caskey, George Brauneck, G. W. Doty, James E. Wescott, J. T. Maxwell, T. Tickner, W. H. Baumgardner, Samuel Rouston, D. E. Warner, Speers McClarran, Henry J. Kauffman, Lewis P. Ohliger, Charles S. Frost, Perry Miller, David W. Matz, Henry McClarran, John K. McBride, Abraham Saybolt, Jr., David McDonald, Allen Clark, D. W. Immel, Edward P. Bates, Henry J. Huber, Jacob R. Bowman, T. E. Peckinpough, C. C. Parsons, Jr.

#### ROYAL ARCANUM.

Wayne Council No. 13 of this secret beneficiary and life insurance order (similar to the Knights of Honor) at Wooster was instituted September 5, 1877. Its charter members were: Daniel Funck, Joseph C. Plumer, Lewis P. Ohliger, John Van Nostran, Jehiel Clark, J. S. Bissell, George Plumer, Edward S. Dowell, David W. Matz, T. J. McElhenie, T. E. Peckenpough, A.

Saybolt, Jr., William H. Harry, Dr. James D. Robison, H. H. Bissell, Martin Funck, J. D. McAfee, M. A. Miller, Silas W. Ogden, William F. Woods.

#### KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Orr Lodge, Knights of Honor, was instituted July 9, 1875. The officers were: Rev. J. C. Kauffman, director; William M. Orr, past director; S. N. Coe, vice-director; S. D. D. Tanner, assistant director; J. S. Evans, guide; A. J. Heller, reporter; J. G. Hartman, financial reporter; John Coffee, treasurer; Rev. J. M. Jenkins, chaplain; George Ream, guardian; Solon Boydston, sentinel.

This lodge has for its object mutual life insurance and social functions. Its establishment at the town of Orrville gathered together a goodly number of the people—men and women—who, besides having an excellent mutual life assurance benefit, by the payment of small dues, also had a good time socially.

At Shreve the Knights of Honor instituted a lodge June 19, 1875, with the following as its charter members: E. Fritzinger, John Zehner, C. C. Stouffer, M. D., J. S. Cole, M. D., Uriah Clouse, Z. B. Allee, W. R. McClellan, R. L. Lashels, L. H. Plank, George Musser, A. J. Gearhart, A. Plank, Jr., H. E. Lind, F. M. Atterholt, Robert McKibbens, N. H. Neal, J. R. Saltman, Ben Meyers, J. A. Case, J. N. McHose, and has forty-one members in all.

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

In Wayne county there have been, since 1881, formed several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, including those at Wooster, Shreve, Dalton, Doylestown, Fredericksburg, West Salem, Orrville, Creston, Smithville, New Pittsburg and Burbank. Those that have a sufficient number of the old comrades of '61 and '65 at this date (1909) to hold meetings and transact business are as follows: Wooster, Shreve, Dalton, West Salem, Orrville, Creston, New Pittsburg.

Given Post, No. 133, was formed as a part of the Ohio Department, Grand Army of the Republic, on September 12, 1881. The post now numbers about seventy-six, but from one date to another it has contained on its rolls as many as three hundred and fifty soldiers. The present elective officers of this post are as follows: Commander, William Hummer; senior vice-commander, R. J. Smith; junior vice-commander, W. H. Myers; chaplain, S. J.



Blake; quartermaster, Enos Pierson; officer of the day, A. R. Boffmyer; surgeon, Harvey Porter; officer of the guard, Otto Bardon.

The list of commanders since the post's organization is as follows: 1881, J. P. VanNest; 1882, J. N. Clark; 1883, D. C. Curry; 1884, Jehiel Clark; 1884, Peter Sparr; 1885, C. W. McClure; 1886, H. McClarran; 1887, Robert J. Smith; 1888, Aquila Wiley; 1889, Geo. W. Reid; 1890, A. Bransteter; 1891, J. E. Applebaugh; 1892, P. B. Stroup; 1893, A. M. Trunk; 1894, Samuel Metzler; 1895, S. J. Blake; 1896, Enos Pierson; 1897, J. R. McKinney; 1898, I. N. Keiffer; 1898, R. Elson; 1899, C. V. Hard; 1900, J. T. Yarman; 1901, J. B. Taylor; 1902, Jesse McClellen; 1903, C. H. Hesler; 1904, W. O. Beebe; 1905, Thomas Everly; 1906, T. A. Elder; 1907, S. Rickenbaugh; 1908, G. D. Dunham; 1909, Wm. Hammer.

The Woman's Relief Corps was organized soon after the post, probably in 1884, and has always been a helpful auxiliary to the post. A few years later was formed the Ladies of the Grand Army, another society which is made up of women who are either wives, sisters or daughters of Grand Army men. This society is styled the Ladies' Circle of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There are the Daughters of Veterans, also the Spanish-American War Camp, all of which semi-military societies are well organized at this date.

## CHAPTER XV.

### BENCH AND BAR.

[This chapter has been largely taken, by permission, from Ben Douglas' "Wayne County Lawyers," published in 1900.]

The bench and bar of Wayne county have a proud record of achievement and their history is of more than ordinary interest. The roll contains the names of distinguished statesmen, generals, jurists, authors and lawyers, who have won both state and national fame.

The Wayne county bar for ability and integrity has always stood high in the estimation of the bar of the state. This bar has the reputation of sticking closely to forms of practice, and making hard fights on close points of law, which is often a surprise to lawyers from other counties, who have been accustomed to loose practice.

The stress of the profession of law is very great. On the bench or in the ranks the law is an absorbing pursuit, and is characterized by situations that engage the whole man. The relations of lawyers to each other is professionally that of opponents. They stand against each other; they contend; and yet it is creditable to the influence of the study and pursuit of the law that these contentions do not reach the heart or become a part of the life. There is, perhaps, no one of the learned professions more characterized by liberality and kindliness of thought among its members than that of the law.

The attorneys and judges of this community have always taken a conspicuous part in moulding public opinion. Their business brings them constantly in the "limelight." Their forum is the whole community, while other professions are confined to a small proportion of the entire people. Therefore the members of the legal profession wield, perhaps, a greater influence over the life and destiny of the community as a whole than any other class of men.

The memories of the lawyers of the earlier decades of the history of Wayne county are perhaps less striking, familiar and interesting than those of the later years. The daily glow of natural sunlight is regarded as a matter of course, and less memorable than the shadow which settles down in the

days of eclipse. For a similar reason the years of generations gone are less vivid in our recollection than the more recent and later ones.

#### JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS.

Judges of the courts of common pleas who have presided in judicial districts of which Wayne county constituted a part, from 1812, were as follows:

Benjamin Ruggles, William Wilson, George Tod, Alexander Harper, Ezra Dean, Jacob Parker, Levi Cox, Martin Welker, William Sample, Joseph H. Downing, William Given, William Reed, Charles C. Parsons, Carolus F. Voorhis, Wellington Stilwell, John D. Nicholas, Edward S. Dowell, John T. Maxwell, Frank Taggart, Celsus Pomerene, Samuel B. Eason.

Common pleas judges holding court in Wooster until the period of Hon. Ezra Dean: Ruggles, Wilson, Tod and Harper.

Benjamin Ruggles was born in Connecticut. After his admission to the bar he removed to Ohio, and later became prominent in the United States Senate, serving from this state from 1815 to 1833. He held court in Wooster as early as 1812.

William Wilson was a native of New Hampshire, emigrating to Ohio about the time of the admission of the state into the Union. He appears among the president judges of the court of common pleas in 1803, 1810, 1820, holding court in Wooster in 1816. He served two terms in Congress.

George Tod was the father of David Tod. Judge Tod was from Trumbull county, Ohio, represented the district of which that county formed a part in the Ohio Senate in the early history of the state, was a member of the supreme court of Ohio during the first decade of his history, and as president of the court of common pleas held court in Wooster in 1816.

Alexander Harper was a native of Ireland, immigrated to the United States, settled in Ohio, served in the earlier sessions of the General Assembly, was a member of Congress, was elected to the judgeship, and held court in Wooster as early as 1822.

#### CIRCUIT JUDGES, FIFTH DISTRICT.

Circuit judges from the fifth district, Ohio, elected in November, 1884, under an act of the General Assembly of April 14, 1884, establishing said court, three judges being elected, the respective periods each was to serve to be determined by lot, resulting as follows:

John W. Albaugh, for two years, re-elected, for six years; Charles Follett, for four years, re-elected, for six years; John A. Jenner, for six years, re-elected for six years. Albaugh dropping out in 1892, J. C. Pomerene was elected for six years, in 1892, but dying in December, 1897, M. L. Smyser was appointed by Governor Bushnell to succeed him, serving from January 15, 1898, until November, of that year. John M. Swartz, in November, 1898, was elected to fill the residue of the term, serving from November 17, 1898, to February 9, 1899. In 1898, R. M. Voorhis was elected for the full term. In 1894, John J. Adams was elected for six years. In September, 1895, John A. Jenner resigned, and George E. Baldwin was appointed by the Governor, and served until in November of that year. In 1895 Charles H. Kibler was elected to fill the unexpired time, occasioned by the resignation of Jenner. In 1896 Silas M. Douglass was elected for six years.

#### EARLY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The following lawyers were prosecuting attorneys of Wayne county from 1812 to 1819, or to the period of Judge Edward Avery: Roswell M. Mason, 1812; Nathaniel Mather, 1814; J. W. Halleck, 1815; Alexander Harper, 1816; William B. Raymond, 1817; H. Curtis, 1818.

#### LAWYERS OF 1812.

But little is known, or of record, relative to a majority of the lawyers who were in attendance at the first session of the court of common pleas held in Wooster, August 6, 1812, Hon. Benjamin Ruggles presiding, with Christian Smith, David Kimpton and John Cisna as associate judges. We give the names of the lawyers who were present: Roswell M. Mason, C. R. Sherman, J. W. Lathrop, Nathaniel Mather, John M. Goodenow, John C. Wright, William B. Raymond, Elderling Potter.

Jacob Parker was a great lawyer and a great judge. He served on the common pleas bench under the old constitution, when his circuit included the counties of Knox, Richland, Holmes, Medina and Wayne. He was born in New England and was the brother-in-law of Judge Charles R. Sherman, who was a justice of the supreme court of Ohio, and three of whose sons are famous in the annals of Ohio, the Judge, the General and the Senator. He was president judge of the eleventh circuit, and sat in Wooster in 1841 and 1842.



Among the prominent men who were principally lawyers, whose births occurred, and whose earlier, and even later years, were spent in Wayne county, or within a radius of twenty-five miles of Wooster, this territory then being in Wayne county, we may mention the name of Hon. William B. Allison, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was born in Wayne county, in 1829, before the formation of Ashland county in 1846. He studied law in Wooster, and removed to Iowa in 1857, has served four terms in Congress, was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat March 4th, 1873, and retained his place in that honorable body over a quarter of a century.

William L. Strong, ex-mayor of New York city, went to Wooster in May, 1845, and was employed by the firm of Lake & Jones, the largest re-tailing dry goods house in Wooster, and remained in their employ until the first of January, 1847. He removed to the city of New York in 1857, and at the end of forty years had risen to the rank of one of the merchant princes of that city.

Thomas W. Bartley also figured in the courts of Wooster. He became Governor of Ohio.

Charles R. Sherman is on record as among the first lawyers, with J. W. Lathrop, William C. Raymond, John C. Wright, John M. Goodenow, Roswell M. Mason, Nathaniel Maher and Elderling Potter, in attendance at the court, in Wooster, at the October term, 1813. He was the father of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, Judge Charles T. Sherman, and Hon. John Sherman of Washington, D. C., who in the earlier time appeared in trial of causes at the Wooster bar.

Rufus P. Ranney was recognized by the lawyers of Wayne county, where professional duties occasionally called him, as a man of superior legal talent.

Rufus P. Spalding and David K. Carter quite frequently were interested in legal contentions in the Wayne county court, both having been in Congress and both lawyers and jurists of wider than state reputations.

Col. Enoch Totten was a son of our late respected pioneer fellow-citizen, Michael Totten, and was born in Wayne county. He won a national reputation as a lawyer.

Samuel H. Kauffmann, formerly of near Millbrook, Wayne county, reared in that neighborhood, and yet remembered by some of our citizens, possesses the distinction of being one of the owners and editors of the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, a great metropolitan daily.

John Sloane in his day was a distinguished citizen of Ohio, and an honor to Wayne county, to which he removed soon after the admission of the state

into the Union. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature as early as 1804. In 1807 President Jefferson appointed him receiver of public moneys of the new land office at Canton, Ohio. He served ten years in Congress, from 1819 to 1829. In 1841 the Legislature of Ohio appointed him secretary of state for three years. He held the office of treasurer of the United States, by appointment of President Fillmore, dying in 1856.

Major-General David Sloane Stanley is a growth of Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, of over seventy years ago. He was reared and educated by the late Doctor Leander Firestone, of Wooster. He graduated from West Point in 1852. In 1861 he was appointed captain in the Fourth United States Cavalry. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, in 1861, and soon rose to the rank of major-general.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins, a native of county Cork, Ireland, ex-mayor of Boston, and twice elected to Congress, lived for a time in Wayne county, acting in the capacity of coal miner.

Thomas Corwin lent his fascinations to the old court house in Wooster, and in the early days was a noted orator.

Wooster and Wayne county have had the following representatives in Congress: Reasin Beall, John Sloane, Benjamin Jones, Ezra Dean, George Bliss, Martin Welker, A. S. McClure, M. L. Smyser, and Lewis P. Ohliger. The last-named four gentlemen all resided in Wooster, and with the exception of Hon. Martin Welker, all vigorously and successfully engaged in their respective pursuits, two of them swordsmen of the law.

John K. Cowen, of Baltimore, Maryland, formerly lived in Wayne county. He has been congressman and president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company.

Rush Taggart, of New York, is a brother of Judge Frank Taggart of Wooster, and was born in Smithville, Wayne county, Ohio. He completed his collegiate course at the University of Wooster, a member of a class of six, who were the first graduates of the institution. After this he taught for a year in the Wooster high school, when he entered the law department at Ann Arbor, from which he also graduated. He commenced the practice of law in Wooster.

Gen. Samuel R. Curtis was a Wooster lawyer, with a record of statesman, patriot and soldier, and shed lustre on the American army in two of his country's wars.

John Bruce points to Plain township, Wayne county, as his old home. He is of the Scotch clan of Bruces, of Bannockburn. His parents immigrated

to the United States and settled in Wayne county in 1840. He was a soldier in the Civil war from Iowa, rose to the rank of general, and became a prominent lawyer in Keokuk, Iowa.

Hon. Martin Welker was lieutenant-governor of Ohio, with Chase as governor, a patriotic and prudent legislator in Congress, judge of common pleas and United States courts, a doctor of laws and for years lecturer on international and constitutional law in Wooster University.

#### PRESENT-DAY WAYNE COUNTY LAWYERS.

Lyman R. Critchfield was born in Knox county, Ohio, May 22, 1831, and is a son of the late Reuben T. Critchfield, of Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in June, 1852. Soon thereafter he commenced the study of law, in Columbus, Ohio, with Hon. George E. Pugh, then attorney-general of the state, and after this, a United States senator from Ohio. He was admitted to practice in March, 1853, and the following year he spent in the Queen City, in the office of the clerk of the superior court. He opened an office in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, where he rapidly grew into practice and became a conspicuous member of the bar. He has served as prosecuting attorney of Holmes county, and was a member of the senate in the General Assembly of Ohio. He was attorney-general of Ohio, in 1863-4, and discharged his duties in a manner satisfactory to his constituents and the state. As one of the leaders and foremost thinkers and orators of the Democratic party, he has fought congressional battles. On two occasions nominated for the supreme judgeship of Ohio on the Democratic ticket, in each instance he made a vigorous and animated canvass, and with a splendid running record shared in the disasters of his party in the state.

Hon. Addison S. McClure was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, October 10, 1839. He received a common school education in Wooster. In the fall of 1853 he entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years, taking the honor for oration in the annual literary contest. In 1859 he left college and went to the South as a teacher, and found employment near Natchez, Mississippi, where, for a time, he remained, when he returned to Wooster, in April, 1860. He immediately entered the law office of Messrs. Cox & Welker, where he completed his elementary studies, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio, in March, 1861. April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer In-

fantry, to serve for three months, re-enlisting in the same company and regiment for three years at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 4, 1861. In October, of the same year, he was transferred to the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then being organized at Camp Tiffin, Wooster, Ohio, recruiting Company H of this regiment, having been commissioned captain of the same. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Wooster. He was elected recorder of the then village of Wooster, in April, 1867, and was appointed postmaster of this city in May, 1867, serving for twelve years. He became one of the proprietors of the *Wooster Republican* in August, 1870, assuming the editorial management and direction of that paper, which continued until 1881. He was a member of the Republican national convention, held in Chicago in 1868, which nominated General Grant for the presidency, and of a similar convention, held in Cincinnati, in 1876, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. He was elected to Congress in 1880, was unanimously renominated in 1882, and was defeated. In 1894 he was again elected to the federal House of Representatives. He ran eighteen hundred ahead of the state ticket, carrying Wayne county by the unprecedented majority of nine hundred and ten. He was renominated in 1896, and was defeated. He was married September 26, 1866, to Mary L. Brigham, of Vienna, Michigan. Their only child, Walter C. McClure, was born in August, 1880.

Judge Martin Welker was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 25, 1819; his early life was of obscure and modest origin. At the age of fourteen he held a clerkship in a store in the neighborhood. Four years later, at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, he commenced his researches of the law, and at twenty-one was admitted to practice. He was appointed clerk of the common pleas court in Holmes county, serving five years. The Whigs nominated him for Congress in 1848, but he was defeated. He was elected common pleas judge of the sixth district of Ohio, and served five years, under the new constitution of 1851. He was nominated for lieutenant-governor in 1859, upon the ticket with Salmon P. Chase, and was elected, but refused a second nomination. During the Civil war he was a gallant defender of the Union cause; he was appointed major on the staff of Gen. J. D. Cox, and served with the three months' enlisted recruits, subsequently acting as aide-de-camp to the Governor, and as judge-advocate-general of the state, until the expiration of the term of Governor William Denison. He superintended the Ohio drafts in 1862 in the capacity of assistant adjutant-general of Ohio. While in the military service he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress, but was defeated. He was nominated again in 1864,



this time being successful, re-elected in 1866 and 1868. President Grant in 1873 appointed him district judge of the United States for the northern district of Ohio.

Judge Martin L. Smyser was born in Chester township, Wayne county, April 3, 1851, on a farm, where he was reared. He remained on the paternal homestead with his father, Emanuel Smyser, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, who removed to Wayne county in 1832, when he registered as a student at Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1870. He soon thereafter commenced the study of law in Wooster in the office of Hon. L. R. Critchfield. He passed his legal examination at Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1872, opening an office at once in Wooster. He was nominated during the fall of that year for prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, by the Republicans, having then but passed his twenty-first year. In 1873 he entered into professional relations with Hon. A. S. McClure, which partnership continued for much more than a quarter of a century. To the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1884 he was chosen as an alternate delegate, and in 1888 he was sent as a regular delegate, and during this year he was elected to Congress. He was appointed to the bench of the circuit court, January 15, 1898, by Governor Asa S. Bushnell, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Julius C. Pomerene.

Eugene W. Newkirk was born in Clinton township, Wayne county, Ohio, is a son of Isaac Newkirk, who died in December, 1870, and a grandson of Henry Newkirk, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, he being a son of Isaac Newkirk, who was a soldier under General Crawford, in the disastrous military campaign against the Indians of Sandusky, Ohio, in 1782. Isaac Newkirk, the father of Wade N., was a successful farmer. The son graduated from the University of Wooster in 1882, and from the Law College in Cincinnati in 1885, and then opened an office in Wooster.

Samuel B. Eason was born at the old Eason homestead in Springville, Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, April 2, 1844, and is a son of the Hon. Benjamin Eason, of Wooster, the oldest member in active practice at the Wooster bar. The son enlisted in the Federal army May 27, 1862, and served three months. Then he studied at Mt. Union, Ohio, Vermilion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, and the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1869. He has practiced about thirty-five years in Wooster, was appointed to a judgeship, and he is something of an astronomer.

Thomas B. Keeler was born in the village of Congress, Congress town-

ship, Wayne county, October 14, 1849, at which place he lived until April, 1876, when he removed to West Salem. He first engaged in the tanning business and then at the carpenter's trade with his father, John Keeler, who was married to Hannah Matthews, of Wooster, a sister of Mrs. Sarah Kuffel, a daughter of the famous Adam Poe, the Indian fighter. He received a good education and taught school until he removed to West Salem. During the time he was teaching, he commenced the study of law at Wooster. He was admitted to the bar in Wooster in 1874, but did not enter upon practice until 1876. He was married in 1874 to Ida Wiltmer, and has two children, John V., his son, and a daughter, Ida. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at West Salem.

Lyman R. Critchfield, Jr., was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, and is a son of Hon. Lyman R. Critchfield. His primary education was received in the schools of his native town, which was supplemented by a college course at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. After the termination of his studies at this institution he returned to Millersburg, entered the office of his father, and there completed the elementary work of preparation for the professional practice. He passed the state examination at Columbus, Ohio, for admission to the bar June 4, 1891. In politics he is a Democrat, and on that ticket in April, 1899, he was elected to the office of city solicitor of the city of Wooster. He was married September 28, 1898, to Rose, daughter of Allen Brown, of Salt Creek township. When the war between the United States and Spain was declared he enlisted as a private in Company D, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Asbury Durbin Metz was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, July 24, 1852. He was a son of Jacob Metz, in the earliest history of Wooster and when it was a village, and for years afterwards a boot and shoe merchant. The son was graduated from the University of Wooster in 1874. He studied law and has practiced in Wooster.

Price Russell was born on a farm in Medina county, Ohio. In 1865, when he was ten years old, with his parents he came to Creston, Wayne county, where he continued to live. He passed through the common schools, and the Ohio University, then studied law for one year with Hon. Lyman R. Critchfield, at Millersburg, Ohio; then graduated from the Cincinnati Law College in 1890. He engaged in newspaper work for some time, owning the *Medina Standard*; then began practicing law in Creston, Wayne county.

Lorenzo D. Cornell of Shreve, Clinton township, Wayne county, was

born in Chester township, November 26, 1854. He was educated at the business college of Valparaiso, Indiana. He was editor and manager of a weekly journal published at Shreve. He read law in the office of McClure & Smyser of Wooster and was admitted to the bar about 1899. He has an office in Shreve and is engaged in the law and insurance.

Charles M. Yocum was born in Plain township, Wayne county, February 17, 1842, the son of Joseph G. Yocum, a farmer in that vicinity for over a half century. The son graduated from the Vermilion Institute in 1866. He had a short military service in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1864. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. On December 25, 1872, he married Isabella A. Ross, of Wooster. For many years he has practiced law in Wooster.

D. Wenger was born March 22, 1864, in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio. His parents were Pennsylvania Dutch. They removed to Ohio about fifty-five years ago, and settled on the farm where Mr. Wenger was born. His early days were occupied on the farm, where he remained until he was eighteen years old, when he entered mercantile life, in which he is at present engaged. He began the study of law in the spring of 1893 and was admitted to the bar in March, 1896. He studied under the Sprague correspondence system.

Harry R. Smith, son of Richard H. Smith, received a common school education and studied law, opening an office in Wooster. He is attorney for the Camp system of railroads, having assumed general management of the Ashland & Wooster Railway April 15, 1899.

James B. Meech was born in Chippewa township, Wayne county, and he has been engaged in the practice of law for over thirty years in this county. He is a Republican.

William C. Yost was born July 5, 1854, in Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, and spent his earlier years on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he entered the Smithville high school, which he attended for two years, when he commenced the study of law, and graduated at Ann Arbor University, Michigan, in the class of 1884. Soon thereafter he came to Wooster, opened an office and began the practice of his profession, in which he is at present engaged. He was elected mayor of the city of Wooster, in 1889, and re-elected to the same position in 1891; he was elected city solicitor of the city of Wooster in 1893 and re-elected in 1895. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Wooster Shale Brick works, also in locating the preserving works in Wooster, of which he is one of the board of managers.

John S. Adair was born May 26, 1859, the son of Anderson and Henrietta (McClure) Adair. He was reared on a farm in Wooster township. He studied six years at the University of Wooster, began studying law in 1881, moved to Kansas in 1886 and began practicing law, returning to Wayne county in 1888; elected city solicitor of Wooster the following year.

George W. Miller was born in Wayne township, Wayne county, November 22, 1857. His parents came from Pennsylvania. In 1870 he began learning the carriage-making trade, and served a three-years apprenticeship and worked in many different cities at this trade for ten years. In 1880 he entered school, graduated from a normal and began teaching; in 1890 he entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1891, then lived in Chipewa township until 1895, farming, serving two terms as justice of the peace. He still farms and practices law.

M. L. Spooner is a native of the Queen City, Ohio, where he was born October 22, 1852, and is a son of Hon. Thomas Spooner, who, as a member from Ohio of the Republican national convention in 1860 assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and who, in the fifties, was president of the national organization of the American party. At the age of sixteen he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York. In 1869 he was engaged upon the survey and construction of the Kansas Pacific railway, and in the winter of 1869-70 he became a member of Troop E, Seventh United States Cavalry, then stationed at Ft. Wallace, Kansas, in which he served for a year, guarding the line of the road against the attacks of hostile Indian. He then located at Humboldt, Kansas, where he learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Humboldt Union*. In 1872-73 he was engaged in the government survey of what is now Oklahoma. In 1875 he returned to Cincinnati, where he resumed the craft of printer, having been foreman in a number of the large printing establishments of Wooster, whither he came in 1881, taking charge of the *Wayne County Herald*. From 1884 he engaged principally in examining and abstracting titles. He became a member of the Ohio bar in 1897.

Edgar E. Stone is a resident of Milton township, spent his earlier years on his father's farm, was a student at the University of Wooster for a term, also at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar about 1888. He is not, we believe, actively engaged in practice, and lives on his farm near Sterling, Wayne county.

Warren Ramsey, a son of Warren Ramsey, is a native of Wayne county, and remained with his father on the farm until he was sixteen years of age.



when he attended the Smithville Academy, Wayne county. He graduated from the University of Wooster in 1887, was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Orrville, where he continued in the practice.

Edward Maag was born in Mt. Eaton, Paint township, Wayne county, about forty years ago. He is a man of good education, and was a teacher for a number of years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar.

Thomas W. Peckinpaugh was born in Pennsylvania, November 17, 1817. On his father's side he is of German extraction, on the mother's English. In 1821 his parents emigrated to Green township, when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age. His father was a farmer, and with him his son remained until he was twenty-one. He studied law in Wooster and was admitted to the bar in 1848. On October 18th of that year he married Jane E. Cotton, then began practice in Chippewa township. He filled several local offices and two terms in the Legislature.

Eugene Carlin, son of George Carlin, a prominent physician of West Salem, Wayne county, is a graduate of the high school of that village and the law school at Ada, Ohio, and has been practicing many years.

D. T. Downing was born in Wooster township, July 17, 1849. After attendance upon the public schools in Wooster, he took a classical course at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. He opened a law office in Wooster, but after a few years retired from practice.

George A. Starn was born in Wayne county, February 20, 1874, and was reared on a farm, upon which he remained and worked until he was eighteen years of age. He was a student at the University of Wooster and is a graduate of the law department of Ada Institute, Ada, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He is located in practice in Orrville.

John C. Morr was born in Holmes county, Ohio, July 18, 1850. His father was a farmer, and the son worked on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, then began plastering and stone cutting, continuing until the spring of 1880. May 5, 1880, Mr. Morr was admitted to the bar by the supreme court and has since been practicing his profession in Wooster.

Benton G. Hay was born in Ashland county, Ohio, February 18, 1874. He was reared and worked upon the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he began a course of study, taking the law course at the Ada Normal Institute. He was admitted to the bar, at Columbus, Ohio, in March, 1898, and during the fall of that year opened an office in Wooster.

Joseph Gallagher, of Smithville, was born January 12, 1860, in Wayne township, Wayne county. He is a son of Victor Gallagher of that commu-

nity, his mother, Elizabeth Lehman, being a daughter of David Lehman, deceased. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, at Columbus, Ohio. He hoisted his legal gonfalon in Smithville.

John R. McKinney was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1843, his parents removing to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1847. His father was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania; his mother of Scotch birth, her parents immigrating to the United States when she was young. The family settled near Dalton, in Sugar Creek township, where they remained until 1867, when he transferred his domicil to Wooster. His son worked on the farm until his seventeenth year, when he went to the Ontario Academy, Richland county, Ohio, where he studied for two years. August 22, 1862, he joined the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After his return from the army he attended Vermilion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, for one year; then taught school, then he came to Wooster. In June, 1875, he was admitted to the bar here. He was three times elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket. He is now located in Wooster.

Ed S. Weitz is one of the latest recruits to the Wayne county bar, and since establishing himself in Wooster he has won a very creditable standing in his profession.

Alfred J. Thomas was born in Paris, Stark county, Ohio, and is the son of a mechanic. At an early age he went to Salem, Ohio, and entered a machine shop. From there he removed to Wooster, in 1859, and became an employe with the old firm of McDonald, Laughlin & Co., with which he remained for a number of years. He read law with the late Hon. William M. Orr, of Orrville, was admitted to the bar, opened an office in Wooster, and continued in the practice here.

Reno H. Critchfield was born in Ripley township, Holmes county, Ohio, September 22, 1865. He was reared on a farm and his earlier years were spent in labor upon it. In 1886 he made a tour of the Pacific coast, for sixteen months remained there, when he returned to Ohio. He then registered as a student at the Ohio Normal University, a learner in summer, a teacher in winter, and this he continued for twelve years. The last three years of his school life were exclusively spent in studying law, and on the completion of this course of research in the law college he entered an office in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, where he remained until March, 1899, when he was admitted to the bar. He then located at Shreve, Wayne county.

Hervey H. Hubbell was born in Scotch Ridge, Wood county, Ohio,

November 4, 1873, is a son of Rev. S. C. Hubbell, long a resident of Wooster while a retired minister of the United Presbyterian church. Hervey H. is a graduate of the Wooster high school, class of 1891, and a graduate of the University of Wooster, class of 1895; was admitted to the bar in June, 1897.

Silas N. Coe was born in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, in June, 1837. His father was a farmer and mill owner, and he remained in his service until the death of the father in 1854. He served for some time as a private in the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1861, and was ranked as sergeant-major. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and opened an office in Orrville. He served as United States commissioner. He was married February 14, 1877, to Ellen Steele.

Aquila Wiley was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His father, William Wiley, was a farmer. In 1852 he came to Wayne county, Ohio, with his father, who purchased land and settled a short distance northeast of Reedsburg. Although quite a young man, his education was sufficient to qualify him for the duties of teaching, and for several years he successfully engaged in this vocation. He read law in Wooster, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in June, 1857. He was married May 19, 1876, to Emma, daughter of Hon. Neal Power, a former dry goods merchant of Wooster. Mr. Wiley entered the Union army in 1861, and by a series of promotions became brigadier-general in 1865. He was prominent in politics, was elected probate judge of Wayne county in 1876, elected to Ohio Legislature in 1897.

James E. Snyder was born near Burbank, Congress township, Wayne county, January 14, 1869, and is a farmer's son. He studied law, graduated from the University of Wooster in 1893, winning a reputation as an orator; graduated from the Ohio State University in 1895, admitted to the bar that year.

Charles C. Jones is the only son of ex-State Senator Lake F. Jones and Jennie Jones, of Wooster, and was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, October 22, 1873. He is a great-grandson of Hon. Benjamin Jones, who settled in Wayne county as early as 1811, who served in both houses of the General Assembly of Ohio, and two years in Congress. He received his education in the public schools of Wooster, taking a commercial course at Bixler's Business College of this city, later attended the Ohio State University, and was admitted to the bar in 1900.

Walter J. Mullins is the youngest son of James Mullins of Wooster, who permanently established himself in this city a number of years ago. He

graduated from the University of Wooster in the class of 1881, subsequently becoming a student of law, was admitted to the Ohio bar, and for a period engaged in the practice of his profession in Wooster, later engaging in the coal business.

Cyrus A. Rider was born in Wayne county, January 16, 1844. He enlisted in the Union army in 1862, was wounded at Mission Ridge and mustered out June 13, 1865. He studied at various academies after the war, was admitted to the bar in 1876 and filled several local offices.

Benjamin Eason was born in a log cabin in Worcester, May 5, 1822, the son of a millwright and farmer. He had a hard time securing an education; went to California in 1850, returned to Wayne county, filled local offices, elected state senator in 1859 and in 1882; entered the Federal army in 1862, becoming captain, later colonel. He purchased the *Wayne County Democrat* in 1864, opened a law office in 1870.

Other living members of the Wayne county bar whose sketches appear in the biographical section of this work are, Ross W. Funck, J. O. Fritz, W. F. Kean, John McSweeney, J. C. McClarran, T. W. Orr, Mahlon Rouch, H. B. Swartz, Frank Taggart, James B. Taylor, W. E. Weygandt and C. A. Weiser.

#### FORMER MEMBERS OF WAYNE COUNTY BAR PRACTICING ELSEWHERE.

Frederick J. Mullins, son of James Mullins, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and came with his parents to Wooster, Ohio; graduated from the university here, was admitted to the bar and opened an office here; located later at Salem, Ohio, as attorney for the Pennsylvania lines.

Enos Foreman was born in Baughman township, Wayne county, August 9, 1820, and was educated at Wadsworth Academy. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1847, when he commenced the practice of law in Wooster in which he continued for a number of years. In August, 1852, he, with H. C. Johnson, purchased the *Wooster Democrat*, which, in 1853, they changed to *Wooster Republican*, selling the same in 1870. He removed to Kansas City, Missouri, a number of years ago.

J. C. Christy came to Wooster from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the early eighties, where he remained about a year. He had served three years as a soldier in the Union army. He was a lawyer of average ability. He removed to Kansas City, Missouri.

Lucius Adams came to Wooster from Pennsylvania in 1868. He was



a graduate of Jefferson College, and also of the Albany Law School. His sojourn in Wooster was of short duration, during which time he practiced law and was local editor of the *Wooster Republican*. In 1869 he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, began practice and has twice been elected county judge.

John F. Maxwell was born in Holmes county, Ohio, May 27, 1835, and was reared on a farm. He attended the public schools and the Fredericksburg Academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1860; two years later he entered the Union army; he was elected common pleas judge in 1896.

W. H. Spence practiced law for a short time about 1888. Abandoning his office in Wooster, he returned to Columbiana county, whence he came.

Martin George Pauley was born in Wooster in 1862, though reared in Massillon, Ohio. He was a student of law in Wooster but attended the Cincinnati Law College, from which he graduated in 1890. He began legal practice in Wooster, but removed to Massillon where he remained.

William G. Myers was a resident and land owner and lawyer for many years in Chippewa township, Wayne county. In 1873 he removed to Canal Fulton, Ohio, where he continued in the practice of his profession. He was captain of Company G, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1862.

Wellington Stillwell studied law in Millersburg, Holmes county, where he was born in 1859; in 1882 he was elected judge of the common pleas court of the sixth judicial district.

Ezra W. Miller was born in Wayne county and was reared on a farm. He read law, and after his admission to the bar opened an office in Wooster. He removed to Dakota when it was a territory, and under both of President Cleveland's administrations he was appointed receiver of public moneys in one of the territorial districts.

D. H. Twomey located in Wooster in 1868, where he remained for one year, during which time he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in the city of New York. He was admitted to the bar in Lafayette, Indiana. From Wooster he went to Davenport, Iowa, from there to Duluth, Minnesota, and thence to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Josiah Given was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and in his early life was a farm laborer and blacksmith, and with his parents came to Holmes county, Ohio, where they settled when he was ten years old. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, was admitted to the bar in 1851 and served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Holmes county. He

entered the Union army in 1861 with the rank of captain, became colonel of the Seventy-Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently a brigade commander. He served as postmaster of the thirty-ninth congress. For a short period he practiced law in Wooster and in 1868 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he has held many important offices.

James R. Woodworth is a native of Paris, Lamar county, Texas, but when he was six years old his parents removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was reared and obtained his education. At the outbreak of the Civil war the family removed to Kansas. He served in and obtained promotion in the Union army. He read law in Kansas City, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, beginning practice in that city. In 1874 he located in Wooster and was elected mayor of the city in 1887, serving one term. He subsequently removed to Kansas City.

William Reed descends from a patriotic ancestry. His father, William Reed, was a product of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, William Reed, who was of Scotch genealogy, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1823. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1847 and immediately began the practice of law in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, where he became common pleas judge and prosecuting attorney.

A. H. Walkey located in Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, probably twenty years ago and began the practice of his profession. He was a politician as well as lawyer and was the Republican nominee for Congress from this district upon one occasion. He went to Denver, Colorado.

Thomas Y. McCray was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1837; came to Ohio with his parents in 1845. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 in Ashland county. In March, 1866, he moved to West Salem, Wayne county; held many public offices; later moved to Mansfield, Ohio.

Ezra V. Dean was born in Wooster about eighty years ago. His father had been judge of the court of common pleas and had served in Congress two terms and gave the son a college education, who, when he was admitted to the bar in 1853, formed a partnership with his father. He served in the Ohio Legislature from Wayne county from 1854 to 1856. When the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized he was appointed quartermaster, resigning in the the fall of 1863. In 1865, with his family, he removed to Ironton, Ohio.

Thomas Johnson was a native of Virginia, born November 13, 1817.

He settled in Wooster in the fifties and began practicing law. He was twice elected probate judge of Wayne county, serving from 1858 to 1864. After this he was, for a number of years, engaged in the banking business in Wooster. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875, and thence to Kansas in 1882 and later to Chicago, Illinois.

George W. Ross was born in Milton township, Wayne county, Ohio, June 8, 1854. He was admitted to the bar March 9, 1879, opening an office at Sterling, practicing at the Wayne county bar until 1889, when he removed to Findlay, Ohio.

Linneus Q. Jeffries is a son of the late Hon. John P. Jeffries and was born in Wooster in 1844, educated at the Wooster schools, read law with his father and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1866, opening an office that year at West Salem, Wayne county, practiced law here, later went to South Dakota, then Chicago.

Celsus Pomerene, representative of a distinguished family, born in Berlin, Ohio, June 18, 1866, received a generous education, practiced law in Cleveland and elsewhere.

Henry McCray was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, his parents removing to Ohio in 1845. He read law in Wooster with his brother, T. Y. McCray, and was admitted to the bar in this city by the district court of Ohio July 6, 1868. Here he practiced his profession until March, 1872, when he removed to Ashland, Ohio, where he served as judge of the common pleas court.

Wilbert I. Slemmons was born near Creston, Wayne county, September 20, 1861. He is a son of Samuel M. Slemmons, who was born in Milton township. The son graduated from the University of Wooster in 1884, practiced law here, then removed to Peoria, Illinois.

Florien Giaugue is the son of Augustus and Sophia (Guillaume) Giaugue, who were born of good families in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, and came to Holmes county, Ohio, where Florien was born, May 11, 1843, the family moving to Wayne county in 1849. The son was highly educated and became a prominent lawyer and author.

#### LAWYERS WHO DIED WHILE MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Edward Avery, an eminent and distinguished lawyer of his day, was a native of the state of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale College. He was one of the legal pioneers of Wayne county, removed to Wooster in 1817,

where he permanently located and where he lived and practiced his profession for forty-nine years. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Wayne county in 1819, and with conceded ability executed the functions of that office until 1825. He was a member of the Senate of the state of Ohio, serving from December, 1824, to December, 1826. He served in the capacity of judge of the supreme court of the state of Ohio.

Levi Cox was emphatically the pioneer of the legal profession and the printing press in Wooster, Wayne county, to which he removed in 1815, in which he permanently and continuously lived for forty-seven years. The introduction of the newspaper press in Wooster is due to his intelligence and enterprise. In 1817 he established the *Ohio Spectator*, the first newspaper ever published in the county. From 1819 to 1833 he was state senator, later, for five years, was judge of the common pleas court.

William M. Orr was born in Baughman township, Wayne county, January 7, 1826. He was reared on the farm with his father, Judge Smith Orr, remaining with him until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced teaching school. He attended the Dalton and Wadsworth academies, and in 1846 entered Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1847. At the annual contest of 1846, between the literary societies of the college, he took the highest honors in debate and was valedictorian of the class of 1847. He was admitted to practice and opened an office in Wooster in 1859, where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Orrville, where he lived until his death, August 19, 1893.

James C. Miller, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, moved to Wayne county, Ohio, in an early day, became prominent as a lawyer, dying suddenly in 1844, when a young man of about thirty years.

Samuel Hemphill was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and in 1827 he came with his father to Wayne county. He attended college at Athens, Ohio, and became an excellent scholar. He read law with Judge Levi Cox of Wooster, with whom he was associated in practice after his admission to the bar. He died in his thirty-sixth year, February 22, 1853.

Lucas Flattery was born in 1821, on a farm in Fairfield county, Ohio. His father was an early settler and farmer in that county, from Pennsylvania, and a man of good education. He served as county surveyor for several years before he died in 1837. Mr. Flattery moved to Wooster in 1846, where he resided until his death in 1889, having held many public offices.

John W. Baughman resided in Wooster from 1868 until his death in 1894, his grandfather settling in Wayne county in 1816, Baughman township



being named in his honor. John W. served in the Legislature in 1856 and 1888, held a number of local offices.

Arnold A. Ingram was born in Pennsylvania in 1843 and came to Wooster in 1866 and studied law here. In 1861 he entered the military service of the United States. In 1885 he was elected city solicitor of Wooster on the Republican ticket.

George Bliss was born in Jericho, Vermont, January 1, 1813. He came to Ohio in 1832 and held some important offices here, including that of congressman. He came to Wooster in 1858 and lived here until his death in 1868. He was a very prominent lawyer.

Daniel C. Martin was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1816 and died at his home in Reedsburg, Plain township, Wayne county, in May, 1889. He was admitted to the Ohio bar by the district court at Wooster, Ohio, in April, 1857. His practice was of a local character. He was a good business man, a most successful collector, aiming to conciliate misunderstandings between neighbors rather than foment litigation. He was for a number of years justice of the peace of Plain township.

Nelson Ferrell was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in December, 1834. He read law in Carrollton, Ohio, and was elected mayor of that city. He removed to Orrville in 1884 and acquired considerable popularity in his profession and was regarded as a good business lawyer. There were many pleasant traits to his character, and he aimed to be just and fair in his dealings with men. His life was suddenly terminated at Orrville several years ago.

Hamilton Richeson died in Wooster June 19, 1870, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He was prosecuting attorney of Wayne county two terms and he was a Union soldier.

Edward S. Dowell was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1847, educated in Wayne county, admitted to the bar in 1869 and opened an office in Wooster. became prosecuting attorney in 1874 and was re-elected. In 1887 he was elected judge of the common pleas court. He died in 1896.

William Given was born in 1819 in Pennsylvania. In 1838 he removed with his family to Holmes county, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and the same year was elected prosecuting attorney of Holmes county, to which he was re-elected. In 1849 he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio. In 1850 he located in Wooster, and in 1858 was elected judge of the common pleas court. He remained on the bench until 1862, when he resigned, and in August of that year was commissioned colonel of the One

Hundred and Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry, serving in the army for nearly three years. In March, 1865, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He died in Wooster in October, 1866.

Benjamin F. Eason was born in Plain township, August 3, 1847. He died August 21, 1895, and was a son of Col. Benjamin Eason of Wooster. He was admitted to the Wayne county bar in 1873 and also held local offices. He was about fifty years old when he died.

Joseph H. Carr was born in Wayne county, in 1842, and was educated at the public schools of Wooster. He commenced studying law in 1859 and afterwards was admitted to the bar. He entered the Union army in 1861 and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He practiced law in Wooster and held public offices. He died in 1898.

Ohio F. Jones was born in Wooster in 1822 and was a son of Benjamin Jones, at one time a member of Congress. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1846. Until the time of his death, 1882, he continued in the prosecution of his professional duties.

William S. Peppard was born in Salt Creek township, Wayne county, in 1829. He read law in Steubenville, Ohio, with Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's war secretary, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He began the practice of law at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, but subsequently located in Fredericksburg, Wayne county, where he continued in practice until his death, July 1, 1889.

Wilson S. Orr was born December 28, 1846, in Canaan township, Wayne county, and died at Wooster, Ohio, September 1, 1888. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court at Columbus in 1874, and immediately thereafter entered upon the work of the law in Wooster, where he continued in practice until the time of his death.

John K. McBride's father came from Pennsylvania in 1813 when John K. was three years old and located in Wayne county. He became probate judge and a noted lawyer.

George Brauneck was born in Prussia in 1813 and came to the United States in 1835, settling in Wooster in 1843. He studied law under the direction of George Rex, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice in Wooster.

Hiram E. Totten was born in Wayne county in 1838. He was a son of Michael Totten. He was reared upon a farm, but came to Wooster with his parents in 1858 and was admitted to the bar in 1861, when he opened an office in Wooster. He joined the Federal ranks, was wounded and died in Wooster in 1863.

George Rex was born in Canton, Ohio, July 25, 1817. He removed to Wooster in 1843 and began the practice of law. He was elected and served for several terms as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county and as a conspicuous member of the Ohio Senate. Was appointed judge of the supreme court in 1874. He died March 27, 1879.

Joseph H. Downing was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and with his family removed to Wayne county in 1826. He was one of the most successful school teachers in Wayne county. In 1853 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and opened an office in Wooster. He became a captain in the Union army, became judge of the common pleas court and judge of the probate court. He died in 1879.

Eugene Pardee was born in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, in 1814, and died at Wooster, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1888. He was elected prosecuting attorney in the fall of 1841, re-elected in 1843, held other offices.

James C. Glasgow was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1811, and came to Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, with his father about 1824. He removed to Wooster in the early thirties where he studied medicine and law, although he never practiced medicine. He practiced law in Wooster until his death in 1860.

Solomon R. Bonewitz was a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and was born November 28, 1820, and died in his seventy-eighth year. He was raised on a farm in Wayne township, working upon it during the summer months and going to school in winter. In 1844 he removed to Wooster, studied law and opened an office here in 1845.

Isaac Johnson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wayne township, in this county, January 10, 1836. He engaged in the mercantile business in Wooster, later practiced law until 1881 when he was elected probate judge and was re-elected in 1884.

James Taylor was a Virginian by birth, born May 10, 1802. Was admitted to the bar, at Wooster, October 23, 1840, at the age of thirty-eight years. He died at Fredericksburg, Ohio, July 8, 1873.

John P. Jeffries was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1815. In 1836 he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, and settled in Wooster. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1842. He served four years as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county. In 1858 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket from the fourteenth congressional district for a seat in the House of Representatives, but the district being largely Republican he was

defeated. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, under instructions to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. He served one term as probate judge of Wayne county. Mr. Jeffries, in 1844, commenced collecting facts concerning the primitive peoples of this continent, and continued his research until 1868, when he produced his volume entitled the "Natural History of the Human Races," which was published in New York in 1869. He died in Wooster, August 13, 1888.

Because of his honesty, impartiality and good judgment, none among the men who have served the state of Ohio in a judicial capacity deserves a higher place than Charles C. Parsons. He was born near Ithaca, New York, on September 25, 1819, and while he was still very young his parents removed to Rochester, in that state, where they lived until 1830. In that year the family came to Ohio and settled at Medina. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, practiced at Dalton until 1849 when he removed to Wooster. Held local offices, including common pleas judge, retiring in 1887 and dying in 1890.

John McSweeney was born, as best we know, in the town of Black Rock, Erie county, New York, August 30, 1824. He came to Wooster in 1845 and began practicing law at once. Was prosecuting attorney in 1852, won great notoriety as an orator and became one of the leading lawyers of Ohio, his reputation being national.

LAWYERS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE WAYNE COUNTY BAR AND DIED  
ELSEWHERE.

George L. Willyard was a native of Knox county, Ohio, born in 1818, admitted to the bar in 1839 and opened an office in Wooster and died in 1840.

Wyllys Silliman was a state senator as early as 1803. He came to Wooster in the thirties, and subsequently removed to Cleveland where he died.

Charles Wolcott practiced law in Dalton and Wooster about 1838, became a representative and a state senator. He died in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was practicing law.

John A. Holland was in the forties a partner of Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, had studied law at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, later came to Wooster, then moved to Rockport, Illinois, where he died.



Hayes Holliday was a member of the Wayne county bar and for a number of years was a justice of the peace in Wooster township, moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died.

Dennis Winfield Kimber was born in Wooster, January 30, 1855. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1878. He commenced the practice of his profession in Wooster, moved to Missouri and died there in 1895.

Samuel R. Curtis practiced law in Wooster for a short time in the forties, had experience in the Mexican war, became a major-general in the Civil war, had been in Congress, and was connected with many public national improvements. He died in 1868.

John H. Harris removed from Canton to Wooster in the thirties and began practicing law here, removed to Mendota, Illinois, and died there.

Alexander C. McMillan was born in Wayne county in 1837, admitted to bar in 1860; in 1862 he removed to Pana, Illinois, where he died.

William Sample was twice elected judge of the common pleas court, serving from 1857 to 1866. Upon his retirement from the bench he formed a partnership with the late Hon. John P. Jeffries, of Wooster, and remained in the practice of his profession in this city for two years when he went to Newark, Ohio, and thence to Coshocton, Ohio, where he died in 1877.

Lucian H. Upham was born in Vermont in 1808 and came to Wayne county in 1839, was admitted to the bar in 1843, served one term as auditor of Wayne county. He removed to Delta, Fulton county, about 1850, where he died in 1897, he was elected probate judge of Fulton county, in 1854. In 1856-7 he represented Fulton and Lucas counties in the state Legislature.

James Jeffery was born in Congress township, and was of Irish ancestry, his parents immigrating to the United States in 1819, locating the same year near West Salem, Wayne county. Mr. Jeffery was admitted in 1873. In 1876 he was elected mayor of West Salem. He removed to western Ohio where he died several years ago.

Henry Lehman was born in Pennsylvania, June 9, 1809. He came to Wooster about 1833, practiced law and held several local offices, including probate judge. He died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, March 17, 1897.

William McMillen practiced law principally in the justice courts in the ante-bellum days. He moved to Iowa and died there.

John McNeil Connell was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, November 7, 1829, and located in Wooster about 1859, served in the Civil war, died in Lancaster, Ohio, in April, 1882, after serving in the Ohio state Senate in 1864.

William McMahon located in Wooster in the late thirties and began the practice of his profession, serving as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county in 1840.

Bryant Grant came to Wooster from New York city about 1860, and practiced law for one year, then returned to New York.

Hugh Wilson was born at Smithville, Wayne county. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in Orrville, where he remained for a number of years, afterwards changing his location to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he died about 1899.

Noah L. Jeffries was admitted to the bar in 1851. He opened an office in Wooster. After an experience in practice of five years in Wooster, he went to Millersburg, then to Ravenna, and then to Mansfield, where he entered the military service of the United States. He died in Washington, D. C., about twelve years ago.

Ezra Dean was a native of Columbia county, New York, and had a Revolutionary ancestry, and served himself as a soldier in the war of 1812. He located in Wooster in 1824. He became a member of the Ohio Legislature, judge of the court of common pleas and served in Congress. Later on removed to Ironton, Ohio, where he died.

George W. Wasson was a son of Joseph Wasson, who was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and who removed to Wayne county, Ohio, about 1819, practiced law in Wooster, held local offices, moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he died.

John W. Rankin was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in the forties removed to Wayne county, when, for a short period, he taught school in Wooster, but, probably in 1850, removed to Keokuk, Iowa, which he made his permanent home, and where he died. He practiced law in Wooster for several years.

John Elliott Irvine was born in Wooster, Ohio, January 18, 1830. About 1855 he began practicing law in Wooster. He died in Richmond, Ohio, in 1869. He was a noted lawyer.

Henry C. Johnson came to Wooster from Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, and practiced law here. For a number of years he was associated with Enos Foreman in the publication of the *Wooster Republican*. After his withdrawal from this paper he removed to Sandusky City, Ohio, where he published a daily sheet for a time, when he returned to Medina county, where he died about 1870.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### NEWSPAPERS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

By Albert Dix.

Wayne county owes its first newspaper and newspaper press to Judge Levi Cox, one of the pioneer attorneys of Wooster, who passed away on the last day of 1862. Judge Cox came to the county from Pennsylvania and from the east he imported the materials of a journal office; at about the same time he issued proposals for the publication of a weekly paper in the village of Wooster to be known as the *Ohio Spectator*. When he had secured what he considered sufficient support to carry out his plans, he took into partnership a young man by name, Samuel Baldwin, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The young partner in the concern was a printer by trade and thereby greatly aided Mr. Cox, who was unacquainted with the general work of a printing establishment. The two men began their work with much enthusiasm and in the summer of 1817 the first edition of the *Ohio Spectator* appeared.

The paper was of a medium size, but because of the newness of the materials and the excellent workmanship the paper made a good appearance. Politically it was neutral, promoting only what was the best for the welfare of both the town and the county. A few over three hundred residents were subscribers, while the advertising maintained an average of two dollars the week.

The firm only existed one year, when Judge Cox withdrew and was succeeded by Asa W. W. Hickox, of the Western Reserve. The alliance survived but one year, when Mr. Hickox disposed of his interests to Mr. Baldwin, who continued issuing the paper for a time himself. But always weak physically, the young man within a short time succumbed to the dread disease, consumption.

Mr. Baldwin's year was finished out by a relative, Dr. Thomas Townsend, as manager of the business office, while Joseph Clingan had charge of the printing. This management continued but a short time, and at the

end of a year the paper became defunct, and the county was without a publication, with the exception of a small sheet called *The Electioneer*, established entirely to support personal claims to office in the nearing election of 1820.

During the period just covered, Mr. Cox, the founder, had held a lien upon the office, and he resumed the possession of it and soon after issued proposals for a renewal of the *Spectator*.

The offer was not well patronized and consequently Mr. Cox sold out his interests to Benjamin Bentley, a Wooster man, who was desirous of instituting a paper there. Mr. Bentley not being a practical printer, he secured as a partner Mr. Clingan.

After the issuing and returning of the subscription papers, the Wooster *Spectator* appeared as a weekly from the day of January 13, 1820. This partnership lasted for two years, when Mr. Clingan purchased Mr. Bentley's interest. Mr. Clingan conducted the paper for five years himself.

The office again changed hands in the spring of 1826, when Col. John Barr, of Hagerstown, Maryland, bought it and issued therefrom a paper entitled the *Ohio Oracle*, devoted to the support of General Jackson. This publication lasted for a period of four years and, as one historian of the county says of it, "It is probable that this pretentious journal, in name at least, had no prototype and will have no successor." Colonel Barr sold his office after four years to David Sloane, of Wooster, who issued a paper called *The Wooster Journal and Democratic Times*. This publication, as its predecessor, ran for four years, when Mr. Sloane disposed of it to a brother-in-law, J. W. Schuckers, who published it for the same period. Both papers were very capably edited, and it was known that the man at the back of the editorial department, during both papers, was Col. John Sloane, one of the "most bitter, vituperative, incisive and powerful writers of the day." A Mr. Wharton was the printer.

Mr. Schuckers, in June, 1836, disposed of his interests to Daniel Sprague, who for a time published the paper under the name of the *Wooster Journal and Democratic Times*. After a period of about four years, however, he changed the name to that of the *Wooster Democrat*. Mr. Sprague proved himself a very capable manager for sixteen years, when he sold out to H. C. Johnson and Enos Foreman. The new managers changed the name of their publication to the *Wooster Republican*. After five years Mr. Johnson retired from the business and moved to Sandusky City. Mr. Foreman continued the paper, acting as proprietor and manager. On July 25, 1861, Mr.



Foreman issued a daily from the *Republican* office, which was continued until November 30th of the same year. This was the first daily in the county and was devoted entirely to war news. Mr. Foreman disposed of the office in August, 1870, his successors being Capt. A. S. McClure and Joseph G. Sanborn. Horace N. Clemens, who had been the city editor of the paper under McClure and Sanborn, assumed the controlling interest in the paper, and, under the firm name of H. N. Clemens & Company, took charge of the editorial management of the paper and business control. It was while under the control of Mr. Clemens that the *Daily Republican* made its first appearance, in June, 1887. George Kettler assumed the city editorship of the *Daily Republican* at its start, and has held the position through all the years, there having been numerous changes in ownership and editorial control, and at the time this article was written was still acting in the capacity he has always filled. Mr. Kettler began work as a very young boy, in his early teens, in the job department, first holding that lowly position, "the printer's devil," but he had his mind set upon higher things and was not content until he reached the more lofty occupation of writer.

In 1890 Mr. Clemens, with a number of prominent Republicans, incorporated the company known as the Wooster Republican Printing Company.

In 1891 Mr. Clemens retired from the management of the paper, having disposed of his interests to David W. Solliday, a lawyer, born in the county, but who had resided for some years in Texas, and who assumed the duties of editor. The paper had a precarious existence for some time and then in 1893 Thomas C. Reynolds, of Akron, an editorial writer and publisher of much experience, assumed a controlling interest with Francis C. Whittier, of Akron, as secretary and business manager. In 1898 Albert Dix, who had been engaged in the newspaper business at Hamilton, Ohio, with his son, Emmett C. Dix, became interested in the business.

Under the management of the Messrs. Dix, the publication took new life, with Albert Dix as business manager and Emmett C. Dix in editorial control and assisting in the local work, with George Kettler in the news department. The circulation increased rapidly, especially in 1898, because of the fine news service during the war with Spain. The Messrs. Dix proved progressive, with their every thought centered on the best available for the people whom they serve and consequently have kept pace with the times until their plant, at the present time, is probably the best piece of newspaper property owned in any city in Ohio the size of Wooster. The office is equipped with a Duplex printing press, printing the paper from the roll,

thus being able to print the constantly growing circulation very rapidly. Two linotype machines are used in the composing room.

Having now completed the tracing, from origin to the present time, of one of Wooster's lines of the press, we will now direct our attention to another.

In the summer of 1862, Joseph Clingan, of whom we have already spoken, prepared for the publication of another paper in Wooster. It was in the same year that a German, by name John Sala, established in Wooster a German paper, known as the *Wooster Correspondent*; it, however, had a very small circulation and existed but a short time.

Mr. Clingan, having completed all his arrangements, in September, 1826, sent out the first edition of a most excellent publication, *The Republican Advocate*. The paper, which had as one of its objects the advancement of General Jackson to the Presidency, was a complete success, and was well patronized, continuing for twelve years under the management of the original owner, when he sold out to Samuel Littell. Mr. Littell, who was already owner of the *Western Telegraph*, established by Martin Barr, combined the two papers, their politics being the same, and entitled the new sheet *The Democratic Republican*. This journal lasted three years, when it was transferred to James G. Miller and a Mr. Carpenter, a printer; these gentlemen published it for a year. Isaac N. Hill then leased the office, as had Mr. Miller from Mr. Littell, and issued for a few years *The Democrat*. After the expiration of this lease Mr. Littell sold out to Messrs. Carny and Means, who published until the death of Mr. Means.

Hon. John Larwill obtained the proprietorship after the death of Mr. Means and sold the office to Jacob A. Marchand, who continued as owner of the *Democrat* up until the time of his death, on August 28, 1862. On the first of April, 1862, Mr. Marchand had rented the office to Franklin Harry and John H. Oberly, for the term of one year. His death made it necessary to sell the *Democrat*, and Mr. Oberly purchased it, conducting it for a year with marked ability. In 1864 Mr. Oberly sold out to Col. Benjamin Eason, who took possession as head of the paper on November 1, 1864. Mr. Eason sold the office in 1866 to the Hon. John P. Jeffries, who, for a year, acted as manager, with his son, Linneaus Q. Jeffries, as publisher. Mr. Jeffries then sold the office to Benjamin Eason and Asa Dimmock, the former doing a portion of the writing, although especially occupied with the managerial interests, as Mr. Dimmock was then prosecuting attorney of Coshocton county.

In May, 1876, another change was made in which Mr. Eason sold his interests to Mr. Dimmock, who took into partnership Lemuel Jeffries, under the firm name of Dimmock & Jeffries. These gentlemen in turn sold it to James A. Estill, of the Millersburg *Farmer*, who took possession April 30, 1868. Mr. Estill retired February 25, 1869, and was succeeded by the Hon. E. B. Eshelman, of the Columbus *Statesman*, the paper being conducted by Messrs. Eshelman, Franklin Harry and John J. Lemon. On October 23, 1872, Mr. Lemon sold his interest to John H. Boyd, who, on August 2, 1876, turned his share over to Thomas E. Peckinpaugh, the firm name then being known as Eshelman & Company.

Ephraim B. Eshelman, now head of the publication, widely known as "Old Figgers" because of his propensity for figures in dealing with public matters when serving in the Ohio Legislature, was perhaps the most widely known and copied editorial writer the city and county ever knew.

After several years' existence as Eshelman & Company, Mr. Peckinpaugh sold out his interest to H. P. Gravatt. In July, 1881, Mr. Gravatt became the owner of Mr. Eshelman's one-half interest in the firm. Mr. Eshelman was then for a time editor of the Akron *Times*, but in 1886 returned to Wooster and again became a part owner, securing the one-fourth interest of the late Dr. Leander Firestone, and again assumed the editorial management. The firm was now known as H. P. Gravatt & Company.

During all these years, starting in the office when a boy of sixteen years, Capt. Lemuel Jeffries had been acting as city editor of the paper, serving in that capacity all the years but those spent as a soldier in the Rebellion. Captain Jeffries was a writer of more than average ability, being exceptionally careful in the preparation of his copy, and was on the pay roll of the paper at the time of his death, on June 17, 1909. Mr. Eshelman, because of age, retired from the business May 12, 1902, and died in his apartment at the Archer House June 6, 1906.

The paper passed into the control of the Wayne County Democrat Company, a corporation, June 12, 1905, buying the property of H. P. Gravatt, then sole owner. The officers are John C. Hoffman, manager and president; Fred H. Zimmerman, secretary and treasurer. The daily issue of the company, the Wooster *Daily News*, made its first appearance July 15, 1905. The city editor, at the present time, February, 1910, is Edward Hauensein, a young man who is rapidly developing as a news writer.

The equipment for the *Wayne County Democrat* and the *Daily News* is modern and up-to-date.

While we have been discussing the growth of Wooster's two most important publications, we must not neglect to mention those lesser papers that had their existence contemporary with the *Wooster Republican* and the *Wayne County Democrat*, for without these this history would be incomplete. While some of these lived but short lives and meant little to the community, yet others were considered good publications during the years they lived. One of the first of these was founded by R. V. Kennedy and was called the *Wayne County Standard*, a Democratic sheet that did not survive beyond its first year.

Another was christened the *American Eagle*. It was established by a young man of the county, by name Howard Coe. It was to advocate the interests of the town men then seeking office (1885), but this noble bird had a woeful flight extending over the short period of but six months.

Among the more successful publications than those just mentioned was the *Wayne County Herald*, established in 1878, as a result of a split in the Republican party. The paper had a rather hard battle for a number of years and passed through many changes of ownership and control. The paper finally became the official organ of the Prohibition party and for a number of years was a paying newspaper property. This was under the editorial management as well as the capable business management of John J. Ashenhurst. Other changes came in the years after Mr. Ashenhurst's retirement, and publication was finally suspended during the summer of 1909.

Elsewhere in this review we have made mention of a German publication in the city that had but a very meager growth and died almost before its beginning was completed, but we have now another to discuss, the *Wooster Journal*, the only German paper that ever existed in the county and city. This publication was established in 1880 by Adolph Weixelbaum and was printed in the old Quinby building on the southwest side of the square, which later was torn down and replaced by the building now occupied by the Annat store.

The paper prospered from the start, the German element giving it hearty support. During the gas excitement in Findlay in 1886, Mr. Weixelbaum sold the paper to his brother, Max Weixelbaum, and went to that city, where he embarked in the same business. His brother conducted the paper for several years, having the office on South street. For some reason or other, in later years it did not enjoy its past prosperity and Mr. Weixelbaum went to Tiffin, where he purchased the old established German paper of Seneca county. Adolph Weixelbaum, the founder, is now in Lima, where he is very successful in his ventures in that city.



The *Jacksonian*, another of the more successful contemporaries, was a Democratic newspaper, established and published by J. F. and J. A. Marchand. The first issue appeared in August, 1881. Its mission before the public was the advocacy of the election of E. S. Dowell to the common pleas judgeship, as against C. C. Parsons, who was successful.

The *Evening News*, the first regular daily paper ever published in the city, was started by the above gentlemen in February, 1884, and was continued by them until 1887, when it was taken over by H. N. Clemens, then publisher of the *Republican*, who changed its name to the *Daily Republican*.

The *Evening Journal* was founded by Calvin D. Myers in 1898, and after about one year became the property of J. F. Marchand, who continued the publication until 1906, when it was discontinued. The *Jacksonian* in 1906 passed into the control of the Wayne County Democrat Company and the *Evening Journal* into the hands of the Wooster Republican Printing Company.

Having thus as concisely as possible endeavored to describe the origin and growth of the papers of Wooster, the county seat, another subject, that of the papers of the county at large, remains to be reviewed, and to this end we now turn. The county is exceptionally well represented with newspapers, considering the size of the towns therein, and all of these publications show a marked degree of prosperity.

In the village of Orrville we have two papers, *The Crescent* and *The Courier*, both independent of any political party.

The Orrville *Crescent* was established in the spring of 1867 by John A. Wolbach, who while working at his trade in Wadsworth procured a press and a lot of second-hand material and moved the outfit to Orrville, the trip being made on a sled. Mr. Wolbach conducted the plant for some years, when he leased it to Ruth, of Loudonville, and in the spring of 1879 sold it to Cherry and Colburn, of Wadsworth. This firm published the paper but eight months, when they sold out to James A. Hamilton, of Cleveland, on October 14, 1879. In the intervening years Mr. Hamilton sold the property twice, in 1891 to Emerson Brothers, of Indiana, who published the paper less than a year, after which it was again bought by Mr. Hamilton, who sold it again in 1900 to Naftzger and Krieble, of Orrville. On repurchasing the property Mr. Hamilton gave his son, Harry, a third interest, but later purchased the son's interest. In the fall of 1909 the property was placed in the charge of A. R. Williams and James G. Hamilton, Jr., a son-in-law and son, who are now conducting the paper.

In about 1904 the paper was changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly, and in 1908 was changed to a tri-weekly. The *Crescent* has kept pace with the modern newspaper and is equipped with as fine presses and assortment of job and newspaper type as any office in the county. In the eighties Mr. Hamilton purchased a Thorne typesetting machine, it being the first typesetting machine to be brought to Wayne county. In 1901 he ordered a two-letter Mergenthaler linotype machine, it also being the first one of its character to be introduced into Wayne county.

When Mr. Hamilton first assumed control of the paper, a five-column quarto, patent inside, was in use and the circulation was about five hundred. It was later changed to an eight-column folio and then to a nine-column folio. When changed to a semi-weekly it was made a seven-column paper and since being issued as a tri-weekly it has been divided up between a five-column and six-column folio in size. Since its establishment the *Crescent* has had a steady growth until at the present time it is a welcome visitor in many of the country homes of eastern Wayne county.

The Orrville *Courier*, although founded in very recent years, has had a remarkable growth and, aside from upholding only the best for the town, it is one of the best of the many county papers. The management has always made an effort to secure every item of interest in the county, by no means limiting it to the town, and thereby making it a publication to be highly appreciated by the farming community.

The *Courier* was established in June, 1903, by the Courier Publishing Company, an established company headed by P. E. Krieble. At its beginning it was edited as an independent paper until, as we have mentioned, it now stands as one of the foremost of the county's publications.

J. F. Adams, then principal of the high school, was the first editor. The *Courier* was first published as a weekly until 1907, when it was made a semi-weekly, under the editorship of Glenn D. Willaman, and has remained such up to the present time. In September of 1908 P. E. Krieble assumed the editorial management and is still acting in that capacity.

The village of Dalton also has in its midst a bright little newspaper, *The Gazette*. Walton C. Scott was the founder of this publication. On August 3, 1875, he issued one edition called the *Dalton Banner*, a four-column folio, in which, in an editorial, was stated that the town and community would be canvassed and if support enough was subscribed the paper would be enlarged and publication continued. Consequently, on October 5, 1875, the maiden number of the *Dalton Gazette*, a six-column folio, appeared and was pub-

lished as a biweekly for one year, and since that time the *Gazette* has appeared regularly once a week. The *Gazette* was edited and published by the founder, Mr. Scott, for thirty-one years, up until the time of his death, on December 10, 1906. Since that time the *Gazette* has been published by his son, E. F. Scott, who assumed charge on the first of December, 1906. At the present time the *Gazette* is being published as a six-column quarto.

In Creston, one of the villages of northern Wayne county, there is another independent paper under the management of F. M. Sulliger. Later than thirty years ago, we regret to say, we can secure no data of this interesting publication, as prior to that time all of the files were destroyed.

At the beginning of the period mentioned C. A. Mellen was the editor and manager, and at that time the *Journal*, as the publication is known, was a very small sheet. The paper remained in the capable management of Mr. Mellen for about five years, after which he disposed of it to C. A. Stebbins, now a banker of Creston. After a number of years Mr. Stebbins disposed of the plant, selling it to Mr. Sulliger, who, as stated, is now at its head. Mr. Sulliger has owned and managed the paper for the longest time of any of its owners and has done more to secure its prosperity. The printing department is equipped with a power press, the only machine of its kind in the village. Mr. Mellen, the founder, was a most versatile and fluent writer and, though well advanced in years, continued contributing to the publication up until the time of his death in 1909.

The Doylestown *Journal* is another of Wayne county's weekly publications. It is known that the paper was founded in the month of September, 1874, by George W. Everetts, but between that time and 1889 the files were destroyed and definite facts as to its growth in that period can not be ascertained. When Mr. Everetts purchased the plant the outfit was brought to Doylestown from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and placed in the basement of the Presbyterian church, and for several years was located and operated in this building. J. V. McElhenie, now a resident of Canton, Ohio, was the second owner of the paper. For a time after his purchase Mr. McElhenie discontinued the paper, but later resumed it. During its existence the paper has been owned by William Smith, George A. Corbus, A. R. DeFluent, Dr. B. F. Putt and W. S. Hochstettler. W. R. Gillespie, the present editor and proprietor, purchased the plant from Mr. Hochstettler in May, 1906.

The West Salem *Reporter*, founded in August, 1868, by John Weeks, is conceded one of the best papers in the county. Mr. Weeks was succeeded

by J. W. Hutton, who, in turn, was succeeded by the Rev. F. C. McCauley, who changed the name of the publication to *The Buckeye Farmer*. The paper had a very precarious existence, and in 1876 the office was purchased by E. T. Atkinson and George W. Brenizer, who changed the name of the publication to the *West Salem Monitor*. These gentlemen were at the helm for a number of years and on retiring disposed of the plant to Robert Watson, of Canal Dover. After Watson's death the widow continued as editress, but was not well supported and finally, in 1888, suspended the publication. After nearly two years without a paper, Mrs. Watson and daughter, Miss Mary Watson, resuscitated the paper, and in August, 1891, disposed of the business to J. W. Kiplinger. Mr. Kiplinger remained in charge of the paper until February, 1893. Mrs. Watson had in the meantime changed the name to the *West Salem Reporter*. A. F. Dunlap, the present owner, bought the plant in February, 1893, and as its head has brought the paper to the point where, as we mentioned, it is conceded to be one of the best papers published in the county. Mr. Dunlap, who does his own writing, both editorially and locally, is a man of wide experience in the business, and well deserves the success that his efforts have attained.

In another portion of the county there is another newspaper that has established for itself a name as well as a large circulation,—we speak of the *Shreve News*. This paper was established by W. J. Ashenhurst in the eighties; in 1896 the plant was purchased by L. S. Miley and Gen. A. B. Critchfield. Mr. Miley purchased the General's interest in 1903, since which time he has been the editor and sole owner. In the period of ownership and management from 1896 to 1910 the circulation and management of the *News* have quadrupled. The paper is independent in politics, and is strictly a home newspaper, devoted especially to local and county news. One of the distinct principles of the *News*, and one for which it deserves hearty praise, is freedom from sensational "slush"—to publish only the clean, wholesome happenings of the vicinity.

Mr. Miley, the enterprising manager and editor, was born in Holmes county, a Democrat by birth and adoption; he taught school for a time, after which he entered at Ada Normal University and later Mt. Union College, at which places he received his education.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

With the settlement of every new country, the family doctor was among the first of the professions to follow on the trail of the pioneers. His services were in demand, even as now. The sick had to be cared for, though with less skill than at present. The very elements of a new country, the swamps and unditched lands, the decaying forests and a thousand and one causes, led to much sickness. The home treatment of mother and grandmother was, it is true, more relied upon than now, but there were numerous cases in which the good family doctor had to be called. The rides, usually on horseback, made by the pioneer doctors, were long and oftentimes perilous. The streams were all unbridged and the roads were but blazed trails through the dense woodland. But by day and by night the faithful physician, with saddlebags, would go where he might be called to attend the sick. He was indeed a hero and in his breast usually beat the largest of hearts. He never refused to make a sick call because the family might be poor. His bills were carried over from one year to another, without interest, and many were never fully paid. While it is true the science of medicine had not then attained the perfection that now marks its course, yet there were highly educated and successful doctors in the long ago twenties and thirties of the last century.

As much as may, from time to time, be said against the practice of medicine by thoughtless well men and women, there comes a time to each and all when a sight of the good doctor is indeed welcome. When the fevered brow and quickened pulse torture the victim of some grave and painful malady, then it is that the suffering one appreciates the warm hand and sympathetic heart of the physician and takes his treatment without a murmur. The remedies in olden times, however, were not sugar-coated or put up in a form pleasing to a sick person, as today, but were of the crudest sort, and often extremely unpalatable. Verily this profession has made wonderful progress in the last fifty years.

Without risking any unsupported claim, or indulging in any fulsome encomium, it can be truthfully said that the history of the medical profession and its personnel will compare favorably with any other profession in Wayne county. Law has produced many distinguished jurists and practitioners on the bench and at the bar, but medicine has had as brilliant and eminent men

in its ranks as can be claimed for the legal profession, although, perhaps, they have not had occasion to display their talents as have the followers of Blackstone. Wayne county furnished a number of surgeons during the Civil war who rendered services both on the battlefield and in the tented hospitals.

The present-day physicians have no real conception of what hardships, exposure and trials were the lot of the early physicians of Wayne county. They were not blessed with macadamized roads, automobiles, coupes, depot wagons, taxicabs and closed carriages; but rode through thick and thin, hot and cold, at all hours of the day and night, on horseback, with the old-time saddlebags strapped to their saddles. Some of the pioneer doctors would ride many miles over the country, in mid-winter, leaving at daylight and not returning till night, worn out from exposure, fatigue and nervous tension. It was characteristic of them to minister to the sick without reference to fee or reward, as the majority of the people were poor and, while honestly inclined, were unable to pay for medical attendance. One physician, now gone to his reward, who practiced his profession here for over a quarter of a century, estimated that he had done over thirty thousand dollars' worth of medical service, for possibly half of which he received no cash, and many times no thanks. While there is a spirit of grasping for lucre in all professions nowadays, yet the earlier practitioners seemed to take to the practice largely from motives of philanthropy, believing, as was right, that it was one of the grandest human offices to relieve suffering, to cheer the depressed, to succor from the assaults of disease, and, failing in this, to smooth the way to the inevitable tomb. There is no loftier mission; none which more closely assimilates the human with the divine. While the earlier physicians had to depend on the science as a means of livelihood, still they rose above the purely mercenary motives in their practice. Many of the pioneer doctors not only ministered to the body, but to the soul as well. Several practiced medicine and "preached the gospel to the poor."

It is both amusing and interesting to look back fifty or seventy-five years and see the character of the service rendered and fees charged in those days. The doctors worked hard and were poorly paid for their ministrations. It was the period when "cupping," "leeching" and bleeding were regarded as indispensable. The practice was carried to extremes in many cases, as the practice of venesection was performed on persons who had no blood to spare, and as a consequence it ceased.

While the practice of medicine was regarded as most honorable, and is yet, it was then far from lucrative. In looking back, we find some of the fees charged for medicine and professional services, and it must be remembered

that doctors then dispensed their own medicines. The charge for visits in the town was one dollar, and for visits in the country, one dollar for the first mile, and fifty cents for each succeeding mile; bleeding, fifty cents; two doses jallap, fifty cents; box of pills, fifty cents; extracting teeth, twenty-five cents; one dose of calomel and one ounce of paregoric, sixty cents. In surgery, the fees were very moderate, and even those mentioned were not "in vogue" until later days, the earliest practitioners making their individual charges, which were often much less than those enumerated here. Diseases such as dysentery and fevers were attributed entirely to miasm and visitations of sporadic and Asiatic cholera were common. Calomel was generally taken to get rid of the malaria. Bilious fever sometimes developed, but generally yielded to the calomel and quinine treatment, which, if somewhat heroic, was generally successful, after the disease had run its course. Some years the ague was worse than others, and at times there were not enough well persons to take care of the sick. Often the entire family would be down at one time and no one to give them even a drop of water. In winter the most common disease was winter fever; now known under its proper name—pneumonia. But sickness was really rare, except chills and fever in the fall, or, as it was generally called, the ague, in which, in the first stage, a coldness, that no fire could warm, took hold of the victim, and he shook and shivered so severely that the bed would shake and even the dishes in the cupboard rattle. "A chill which no coat, however stout, of homespun stuff, could quite shut out." After an hour or two of this paroxysm the patient began to get warm and was soon in the agony of a raging fever. In an hour or two more this would pass and the patient, apparently none the worse for his shake, went about his business until the second day, when the attack invariably returned. Quinine was the remedy always used in the treatment of this disease, which was considered the only helpful remedy, and is so regarded by many today. The old-fashioned ague, where the victim almost shook himself to pieces, was very common in the spring and fall, and, besides the remedies mentioned, good big draughts of Peruvian bark and whiskey were also the sheet anchors. Whiskey was found in every house and every one drank more or less, although it was usually confined to the morning dram, except in sickness. It was made from corn and was much purer and more wholesome than the vile stuff now purchased in saloons and drug stores. Drunkenness was almost unknown in those days and it was the custom to show the hospitality of the home by producing the bottle. No thought of discourtesy entered the mind of either when the minister was offered the contents of "Black Bettie," after his journey

through the wilderness or the exertion of a two-hour discourse. Whiskey was worth only about twenty cents a gallon, and as it was made from corn, that was still cheaper, it was within the reach of all; but that fact did not lead to drunkenness. But with the springing up of villages, with their "doggeries," a change of sentiment took place, and ere long the habit of whiskey drinking began to be looked upon with disfavor and, so far as home drinking is concerned, has about passed away in all states except some remote mountain regions. Although the pioneer physician did not find it necessary to carry a supply of whiskey along with his medicines, he usually recommended it to his patients, especially advising a free use of it when "winter-fever" was prevalent, for this was the most fatal of all frontier diseases, probably because of a lack of proper treatment, owing to its true nature not being well understood.

Births in the early days were in the hands of the older women of the settlements and were rarely attended with unpleasant or dangerous consequences.

The following is a list, as complete as is possible to give after so many years have rolled into oblivion, of the physicians who have practiced the healing art within Wayne county. Many are dead, many of them removed to other sections of the country and some are still living here:

Dr. Thomas Townsend, the pioneer physician of Wooster, was of Quaker parentage, and a native of Pennsylvania. He removed to Wooster in 1810-11, remained there about thirty years, when he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he died. He was a man of marked ability in his profession, and performed a considerable part in the organization of the town and county. He held different positions of official relations and responsibility, prominent among which was an associate judgeship in 1819.

Dr. Daniel McPhail was another early-day physician of Wooster, settling at least as early as 1818. He was born and educated in Scotland; was a man of unusual acquirements and a splendid chemist. He practiced medicine in Wooster about twelve years, but prejudice rose against him and he was sued for malpractice. Judge Charles Sherman, father of General Sherman, defended him, and Judge Edward Avery conducted the prosecution. In the trial Doctor McPhail vanquished his persecutors and was triumphantly vindicated. Desiring to avoid hostile combinations, he removed to Tennessee and thence to New Orleans. Later he went back to Tennessee, where he acquired a vast practice, and where he died, having achieved a great reputation for skill in his profession.



Dr. Stephen F. Day was a formidable man in the profession of medicine and wore the baton of a field marshal in the empire of physics. The annals of medical practice may supply a more illustrious name, but it is doubted if as a practitioner in his chosen sphere and field he had many equals or superiors. He entered the list not for the purpose of eliciting applause, starving competitors or of being a subaltern. His was a higher aim—that of acquiring a transcendent skill; of mastering the abstrusities of the books; of penetrating the mysterious origins of disease; of exploring the ingeniously contrived, most complicated and most wonderfully constructed temple of life; of ennobling the ministry of pain, and exalting and glorifying his profession. His pronounced motto was:

“To guard is better than to heal,  
The shield is nobler than the spear.”

He despised the vandal horde of mountebanks and quack professors that swoop down upon a community, devastate human habitations, augment the total of human misery, and who, in the solemn flight of death, allow not a single straggler to get home. He ever insisted that infinite mischief was occasioned by this piebald army of dog killers, insect hunters, weed pickers, spider catchers, cockle shell mongers, and brass-faced, unlettered charlatans that too often infest communities and, like the army in Caesar's time, slay in chariots and slay on foot.

Doctor Day—a truly remarkable man—was a native of Morris county, New Jersey, born September 4, 1798. When seven years old, he accompanied his father to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his time on a farm and where he remained until past sixteen years of age. He then, with an iron will, decided to press forth into life's activities for himself. Bidding farewell to home and kindred, he set out on horseback, attired in homespun garments and with twenty-five cents in his pocket. He labored hard at whatever his hands found honorable to perform. As a basis upon which to build his professional life, he commenced the elementary study of medicine with Doctor Leatherman, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, his course concluding with a diploma from the Medical College of Philadelphia. He immediately entered into the practice of medicine at Florence, Pennsylvania. He was equipped with pill-bag, nauseating jalap, the savage knife and the blades that shine, prepared to make a heal or a lasting scar. In the early spring of 1827 he came to Wooster, Ohio, the arena of a life of patient and exhaustive toil and the theatre of his subsequent professional career. Here he continued in practice until 1861, when approaching bodily infirmities ad-

monished him to surrender the field and fortress he had so long and valiantly maintained.

Doctor Day was united happily in marriage, in 1833, to Eliza E. Straughan, of Salem, Ohio. In March, 1863, he was attacked by paralysis, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, but was confined to his bed until November 25, 1869, when a second attack suddenly caused his death. It is safe to assert that no physician and surgeon of this county enjoyed the monopoly of his profession as did this truly skillful man. His circuit of visitation was not confined to Wayne county, but extended far out into the adjoining counties. By some, in his surgery he was called heartless, but he was not—he knew what had to be done and went straight at the work. Then he lived in an age before the science had made such strides as has been attained in the handling of the knife. He was a man of clear judgment and positive mind, and was extremely cautious of his conclusions at the bed of illness, but when his mind was made up no one could change his opinion. Personally, he was a man of imposing appearance, stood over six feet in stature and erect as a column. He was a great worker at whatever he turned his attention to and this rewarded him with honors and wealth. Many young men of talent took their instructions under Doctor Day, two of the most prominent of these being Dr. Edward Thompson, the renowned Methodist bishop, who died in Wheeling, West Virginia, March 22, 1870, and Dr. Leander Firestone, the eminent surgeon of Wooster. The former was in the office of Doctor Day from 1833 to 1836 and the latter gentleman from 1839 to 1842. So long as the practice of medicine is known and talked of in Wooster and Wayne county, the name of Doctor Day will ever shine as among the bright stars in the science of medicine.

Dr. Samuel Norton Bissell, born January 22, 1809, in the village of Vernon, Oneida county, New York, came of good old English ancestry. His father was a celebrated physician from near Hartford, Connecticut. Samuel N., of this notice, was named for his grandfather, with whom his earlier years were spent in Connecticut. Under the careful guidance of both his father and paternal grandfather, he succeeded in procuring more than an ordinary education. He was a student and thorough investigator from the very first decade of his existence. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he embarked at once on the sea of life with this in mind. He pushed west, came to Wooster finally, and here entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Hezekiah Bissell, then a successful physician of the little village. He remained with him, studying until he had completed his elementary course and college

course, when he entered upon the real duties of a well educated doctor. In September, 1832, he married Eliza, daughter of Hon. John Sloane. He followed his chosen profession in Wooster until his death, on June 13, 1848. The circumstances surrounding his death were indeed painful and affecting. His youngest sister, Eunice C., wife of Harvey Howard, then residing in Tiffin, Ohio, was seriously ill. A courier was sent to Doctor Bissell, summoning him immediately to her bedside. With promptness, he obeyed the request. There being no railroad direct to that city, he had to cross the county, from which exposure he was prostrated with pneumonia, from the effects of which, absent from his own home and in the house of his suffering sister, he suddenly died. Verily, indeed he was a martyr for his friends and the behest of duty. His remains were conveyed to Wooster and deposited in the old Presbyterian burying ground, and later removed to the city cemetery. He left two sons, J. S. and H. H. Bissell. His wife survived him until 1871. His own death fell upon the people of Wayne county, and Wooster especially, like a thunder clap from out a clear summer sky. He was short in stature, but a perfect specimen of manhood.

It should be recorded of Doctor Bissell that the mystery and origin of life were not comprised in his motives; simply the perfection and healthy, symmetrical preservation of that life. It mattered not to Blind Tom who made the musical instrument on which he played; his mission was to elicit its harmonies, correct its discords and make it perform a perfect work. With this interpretation of his duties, Doctor Bissell practiced medicine, and in the varied walks of his profession distinguished himself as one of the most popular and scientific physicians and surgeons in northern Ohio. He was a man of strong attachments and of an amiable and benevolent disposition; of kind heart and strong brain. Politically, he was Whig, and had he taken to it he would have made an excellent political manager. He served in the capacity of associate judge of the common pleas court in 1845. While he was practical and businesslike, those who knew him best testify to his warmth of feeling and noble disposition. Such in brief is the history of the subject of this memoir; such his skill and learning.

Dr. W. C. Moore was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 1, 1822. His parents removed to Wayne county and settled in Chester township in 1832. He remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when, in 1842, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Leander Firestone, then practicing in Congress village, Congress township. There he continued a student of medicine for three years, engaging in school teaching in the winter

seasons. After finishing his elementary readings and having graduated, he began practice with his preceptor in 1845, continuing there a year, then moved to Rowsburg, where he remained another year, when he returned to Congress village and remained with Doctor Firestone for ten years. Though not a full-fledged politician, he was popular in his party throughout the county, and in 1859 was elected to the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, by that party, serving from December 2, 1860, to January 6, 1862. In 1862 he removed to Wooster, where he practiced afterwards. It was written of him in 1878 that "His mind is bright, analytical, and he arrives at conclusions, not simply as a result of his logical premises, but by his actual comparative knowledge. His social developments are of a high order, and his heart and soul are not hidden under ice, but lie near a warm tropical surface, where they expand into sunshine and burst into flowers. He was somewhat of a poet and the following is the closing verse of a long poem he wrote many years since, the same being suggested by a visit to his mother's grave in a Wooster cemetery :

"Thy lips are sealed, thy silent tongue is eloquent no more ;  
I plead in vain for tidings from that far, far-gleaming shore ;  
No mortal eye hath ever scanned that radiant realm so fair—  
No mortal ear hath ever heard that hallowed harping there ;  
Faith's eye alone hath scaled the mount on whose bright top appears  
Heaven's citadel, high lifted up above this vale of tears.  
Amid life's wreck a childlike faith, in inspiration given,  
Will light the tomb and open wide the jewelled gates of Heaven."

Dr. Leander Firestone, who long adorned the medical fraternity of Wayne county, was possessed of rare genius. In a world where all men cannot be inventors and discoverers, it is pleasing to note the virtues and strength of the few who do thus appear from time to time. In medicine there are but few men who combine all the traits indispensable to a true physician. Doctor Firestone not only vindicated his claim to an exalted rank in surgery, but in every department of the occult mysteries of medicine he wielded a strong pen, talked with the freedom of the gushing brook, and presided over the studies of others with eminent success, and to the fame thus achieved with scalpel he added the luster of instructor.

The Doctor was born in Saltcreek township, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1819. After he attained his fourteenth year his time was spent at routine farm labor in the summer months, while in winter he attended the common country school. He then went to Columbiana county, near Salem, where he worked and attended country schools again. We next trace him to Portage



county, Ohio, where he chopped cord wood for three shillings per cord and hard beech wood at that. We next find him located two miles north of New Pittsburg, Wayne county, with his uncle, John Firestone, with whom he remained until eighteen years old. He finally became a country school teacher, teaching his first term in Perry township, Ashland county, Ohio, receiving twelve dollars a month for his services and boarded himself.

In August, 1838, Leander Firestone was married to Susan Firestone, and the next year—when he was twenty years old—he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. S. F. Day, with whom he remained three years, during which time he took a course of lectures at the Medical College of Philadelphia. In March, 1841, he located in practice at the village of Congress, this county, where he at once met with success. After thirteen years of practice at that hamlet, he graduated from the Western Reserve College, located at Cleveland. During these eventful years he had won a fame and far-reaching reputation as a skillful physician. The college from which he had recently graduated was in need of someone to occupy a chair, and in its survey for a suitable man to fill it, the abilities of Doctor Firestone were duly recognized, and in 1847 he was made demonstrator of anatomy in that institution. This position he held until 1853, after which honorable distinction was awaiting him. He was appointed superintendent of the North Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg, which position he filled until August 6, 1856, when he removed to Wooster, in which city he ever afterwards practiced. In 1858 he was elected president of the State Medical Society and in 1864 was made professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women in Charity Hospital College, at Cleveland, and held the same for many years. In 1870 this institution was constituted the medical department of the Wooster University, and he still held the same position as at Cleveland. June 24, 1874, he was made Doctor of Laws by the University of Ohio, at Athens. As a public lecturer the Doctor was eloquent and always popular, no matter what his theme. His descriptive powers were fine and interesting. He was an advanced thinker and a highly practical worker in the medical ranks. He held the position of superintendent of the Columbus (Ohio) Insane Asylum a number of years.

Dr. W. W. Firestone, son of the celebrated Dr. Leander Firestone and his intelligent wife, adds another to the list of good medical practitioners of Wayne county. He was born in Congress, Wayne county, February 25, 1842. His parents, both highly educated, had their son also well schooled, he having the advantages of the Wooster city schools and select and graduated teachers, under whose tutelage he completed his desired course of study.

For three years he attended Mount Union College, and in 1861 began reading medicine with his father. A term of four years was spent in study, in professional assistance to his father, and in attendance on lectures, at the expiration of which period he graduated from Charity Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, now the medical department of the University of Wooster. In 1865 he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and soon found himself a partner in the office of Leander Firestone, M. D. He made rapid strides in his calling. Constant and ever watchful and of good judgment, he could scarcely be expected to fail at any point and he never did.

Dr. James D. Robison was born April 23, 1820, at the corner of Buckeye and North streets, Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. His early years were spent with his father, Thomas Robison, Esq., during which time he spent much of his time attending the village schools, procuring such education as the limited opportunities of that day afforded. At the age of seventeen years he hired as a clerk to Robison & McCune, where he remained until he was twenty, at which time, and in accordance with an intention previously resolved upon, he commenced the study of medicine. He entered the office of Dr. Samuel Norton Bissell, in February, 1840, continuing with him until 1841, when, during the fall, he proceeded to Philadelphia, availing himself of a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of that city, soon thereafter taking advantage of the clinical course of instruction at the Brooklyn Hospital. The summer of 1842 he spent in Cincinnati, in pursuit of his professional work in the office of Dr. William Wood, simultaneously attending lectures at the Medical College of Ohio and a clinical course at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati. In the autumn of 1842 he returned to Philadelphia, where he graduated and received his diploma in March, 1843. He then returned to Wooster, remained during the summer months, the following fall removing to Queen City, locating there and actively engaging in the practice of his chosen profession. Here he met with signal success, and continued until July 3, 1846, and until the breaking out of the war with Mexico. He was made surgeon of the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, leaving Cincinnati the same day for Old Mexico. Arriving at New Orleans on the 9th of July, he spent a few days in that city and proceeded to Brazos de Santiago, arriving August 6th at Camp Curtis, opposite the old city of Matamoras. December 9th he was assigned to the Third Illinois Regiment as surgeon and was ordered by Gen. Zac Taylor to Victoria and later joined Gen. Winfield Scott's command at Tampico, and in March they were sent to Vera Cruz, where seventeen days afterwards the Mexican forces surrendered, the United States taking

possession of the city. On April 10, 1847, on account of illness, Doctor Robison resigned his commission and returning to Wooster, Ohio, and in October of that year formed a partnership with J. P. Coulter, M. D., for the practice of medicine, which relation continued to the fall of 1853. The next year he spent in and about the New York hospitals and medical institutions, keeping abreast with the progress and discoveries of the profession. He again returned to Wooster in the autumn of 1854, opened an office and engaging in the practice until 1861, when the Civil war broke out. He immediately tendered his services to his government, which were promptly accepted, he being assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he was identified throughout the three-months service. He was engaged in the battle of Phillippi, one of the first engagements of that long-drawn-out war. He it was who had the honor of amputating the first leg during the war, that of a Confederate soldier. He was promoted to the rank of brigade surgeon in July, 1861, and assigned to the command of General Rosecrans. Later he organized hospitals along the Kenawha and assumed charge of the one situated at Gallipolis. After being with Generals Shields and Banks and with McClellan, and being inspecting surgeon, which position he retained until the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he was ordered to Washington to take charge of the Patent Office Hospital, where he remained until he was compelled to resign on account of his wife's illness. On his return home, he was appointed surgeon of the board of enrollment for this district, which place he held during the remainder of the Rebellion. From the very outset, in 1840, his was a well fought battle. Hence it will be seen by the foregoing that he acted well his part in two great wars. Had he ventured on the political field it is almost certain that he would have been elected to a seat in Congress.

Dr. A. M. McMillen was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born at Steubenville, in 1816, the son of a millwright and farmer, with whom he remained during all of his earlier years. After educating himself, he taught school for eight years. He then read medicine in Canal Fulton with Doctor Howard, and graduated at the old Medical College of Cleveland. He began practice at West Lebanon in 1849, continuing there until his death, which occurred May 4, 1874. He was married in the spring of 1849 to Rebecca Neeper, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and as a result became the father of eight children. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church at Mount Eaton.

Dr. D. H. McMillen, a nephew of Dr. A. M. McMillen, was born in Stark county, Ohio, October 13, 1848. He read medicine with his uncle and



graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medical Surgery in June, 1874. He began practice with his uncle in July, 1874, and was for years a well known physician and surgeon of West Lebanon.

Dr. William B. Blachley was born in New Jersey, from which state he removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he remained twenty years, when he emigrated to Plain township, Wayne county, in 1816. He was twice married, and was the father of nineteen children. He practiced medicine in Blachleyville nineteen years, when he removed to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he died at the age of seventy-four years. He was a graduate of Princeton College (now University) and a member of the Baptist church. The village of Blachleyville is named in honor of him. His son, William, also a doctor, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1799, and came to Plain township, this county, with his father, with whom he read medicine and commenced to practice. His eldest daughter married Doctor Hunt, of Shreve, Ohio, and the youngest became the wife of Capt. Benjamin, son of Constant Lake, of Wooster.

Dr. D. L. Moncrief was a grandson of a Scotchman and the son of the Moncrief who settled at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from where he removed to Canonsburg, Washington county. There the subject of this notice was born September 23, 1823, and resided on a farm until fifteen years of age. He attended Jefferson College, and at the age of twenty-two years commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Israel Moore, of Canonsburg, with whom he remained three years as a student, and then removed to western Ohio. In 1853 he concluded his medical course at Cincinnati. From Mercer county, Ohio, he came to Wayne county, settling at Orrville in March, 1857, at once entering upon a successful practice and residing there many years. He was postmaster at Orrville in 1861, appointed by President Lincoln, and served eight years. In church relations he was a devout member of the United Presbyterian church. He carved out his own earthly destiny, acquired competence and wealth, and by his manly methods won the deserved confidence and respect of all worthy citizens of Wayne county.

Dr. J. H. Stoll was born in Chippewa township, Wayne county, Ohio, May 2, 1849, his father being Christian Stoll, a wealthy and progressive farmer. He remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, when he attended the Smithville Academy, and from thence to Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio, where he remained two years. At the age of twenty he began reading medicine with L. Firestone, M. D., LL. D., of Wooster. After taking thorough courses in the best medical colleges in the land, he graduated in 1871, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Marshall-



ville, this county, where he continued for eighteen months, when he went to London, England, and there received lectures at Kings College, but on account of sickness was compelled to return home, when he located at Orrville. He was made surgeon of the C. Mt. & C. railroad company and also of the Ninth Ohio National Guards, all previous to 1878.

Dr. W. B. Hyatt was born March 29, 1829. He studied medicine and practiced at Marshallville. He was in the Union army two and a half years, was wounded by a rebel shell and received other bodily injuries which produced atrophy of the muscles and ankylosis of the left shoulder joint.

Dr. W. T. Barnes was born November 10, 1843, and worked on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he entered the Union army, enlisting as a private in the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After his return from the army he attended school at Lexington, Ohio, and in 1866 began the study of medicine with John Russell, M. D., of Mt. Vernon, graduating from Charity Hospital College, Cleveland, in the spring of 1869. and the next year began the practice of medicine in Fredericksburg, where he was a successful doctor and surgeon many years.

Dr. James Martin was born October 20, 1824, at the old Martin homestead, on Martin creek, Wayne county, and descended from an old and highly respectable Ohio family. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, attending the public schools about three months each winter after he was of school-going age. Later he attended a select school at Fredericksburg for a number of years, after which he began teaching school. He read medicine with Dr. T. B. Abbott, of Massillon, Ohio, and during the time availed himself of a course of medical lectures then being given by William Bowen, of Akron, Ohio, subsequently graduating at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He commenced his practice in East Rochester, Columbiana county, in August, 1850, remained three years, then removed to Fredericksburg in 1854. He married, in 1851, Elizabeth Craig, by whom seven children were born. The Doctor was a thorough gentleman and had a large country practice for many years.

Dr. William S. Battles; who for a long period was pronounced one of Wayne county's eminent and highly successful physicians, was born at White Hall Station, then a suburb of Philadelphia, May 12, 1827. On his paternal side he was half Scotch, his father being a descendant of an old Pittsfield family, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. On the maternal side old English blood coursed through his veins. His mother's maiden name was Susan Snowden, a native of Philadelphia, all of whose ancestors were Quakers for

more than two hundred years. Thomas S., father of Doctor Battles, removed from Philadelphia to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, remained there less than three years and then went farther west, locating in September, 1833, a mile and a half north of the present village of Shreve, Wayne county, Ohio. His father was a farmer and young Battles was used to and liked the work usually practiced upon a farm. At the age of nineteen a change came over the spirit of his dreams. He then abandoned the farm and entered Haysville (Ashland county) Academy, where he put forth every effort in gaining useful knowledge from books and teachers. He taught his first school when he was twenty years old. In August, 1847, he entered the office of Dr. T. H. Baker, of Millbrook, with whom he remained a period of four years, teaching during the meantime, with the exception of six months, both summer and winter. He attended his first course of lectures at Starling Medical College during the winter of 1850-51 and then began to practice medicine with his preceptor, completing his course at Columbus, graduating February 22, 1852. On his return home he resumed practice with Doctor Baker, continuing with him until the winter of 1853, which he spent in Cleveland, Philadelphia and New York, in attendance upon the hospitals of those cities, at the termination of which time he once more renewed his professional labors with his old preceptor. In the spring of 1855 he went to Edinburg, in East Union township, where he stayed seven months, during which time he became a member of the American Medical Association. He was married, in November, 1855, to Mahala Keister, of Millbrook, daughter of J. A. Keister, Esq. In December of that year he proceeded to the village of Shreve, where he practiced until the spring of 1865, when, owing to lung trouble, with which he had suffered for a number of years, he abandoned medical practice and indulged in travel for one year. In 1866 he was one of the four men who organized the Ashland Citizens Bank, and he resided there a year. But becoming dissatisfied with commercial life, he sold his banking interest and, his health having been restored, he returned to Shreve, recommencing his practice there and ever after continued in the same. The Doctor was solely devoted to his chosen profession and loved it with the fondness seldom seen in physicians of today. While a student, he joined the Wayne County Medical Society, in 1851, and was also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. He represented his home society at Chicago in 1863 and at St. Louis in 1873. He was vice-president of the Northern Ohio Medical Association. He was devoted to the church of his choice, the Methodist Episcopal; loved poetry and good literature, wrote both prose and poetry; contributed to the University of Wooster;

aided the Shreve public schools, and, like Tennyson, always looked forward to the Golden Year. One of his gems of poetry of song has this for its first verse:

“We love thee, Lord, we’ve long professed,  
But do we love our brother?  
We love ourselves we fear too much,  
Oh, help us love each other.”

Dr. Charles J. Warner was born in Wayne township, Wayne county, Ohio, January 1, 1836, a son of Peter Warner, a farmer and a native of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and the son lived at home until eighteen years of age. The farm life, we are quite ready to believe, harmonized with the developing manhood of Doctor Warner, and enabled him to become a splendid type of robust manhood. After availing himself of the common schools, he followed teaching school after nineteen years of age, first teaching in the Rumbaugh district, for which he was paid eighteen dollars a month and boarded himself. He attended school in the summer months and taught school in the winter time. He kept this up for five years in succession. During this time he became a proficient English scholar and acquired a valuable knowledge of the Latin language. From an early age, young Warner had conceived the idea of becoming a physician and, in furtherance of this purpose, in March, 1857, he entered the office of Dr. W. C. Moore, then practicing in the village of Congress, with whom he remained four years, three as a student and one in partnership with him. He then went to Homerville, Medina county, Ohio, where he spent two years, during the time attended a course of study at the Cleveland Medical College, from which he graduated in 1862. In the spring of the last named year he returned to Congress and there set up a medical practice which he held for many years. He married, September 15, 1859, Mary E. Pancoast, of Congress village. In stature it was written of him in the late seventies that he was “solid, stands six feet high, weighs two hundred and seventeen pounds, is built of substantial material, has a bright, intellectual face, is a man of pleasing manner and affable disposition, of fair complexion, firm and erect in carriage. He is a self-made, self-taught man. He was of a wide range and was forceful as an educator and writer on educational topics. He delivered more than a score of excellent lectures and public addresses on schools and education in Wayne county, alone.”

Dr. Justin Georget, a native of France, born June 23, 1830, in Mountsaine, and with his father, in 1840, emigrated to America, removing to Can-

ton, Ohio, where he died. He entered the United States army, remaining one year at Governor's Island, when he was transferred to West Point Military Academy and remained there four years. He read medicine with J. P. Bairick, of Massillon, Ohio, graduated and, after a series of removals, came to Congress village, Wayne county, and thence on to West Salem, in the winter of 1866 and there practiced medicine in a most successful manner.

Dr. J. S. Cole was a native of Allegheny City (now Greater Pittsburg), Pennsylvania, where he was born February 19, 1836, and attended Vermillion Institute at Haysville, Ashland county, Ohio. He afterward read medicine with Doctor Glass, and graduated from Cleveland Medical College. He began practice in Reedsburg, Ashland county, Ohio, and moved to West Salem in 1873. He married Ruth A. Smith, daughter of James B. Smith, of Ashland.

Dr. L. G. Harley was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1811. His father was a farmer who moved to Ohio in 1830. In 1833 the son commenced reading medicine with Doctor Haddock; attended the course in Philadelphia, and graduated there in the spring of 1837. He then located in Dalton, where he soon built up a large and paying medical practice. In the autumn of 1839 he was married to Mary M. Fluke, of Dalton. His daughter, Virginia, became a member of the medical fraternity, graduating in the medical department of the University of Michigan. For a short time she practiced in Wooster with her father; she later married and moved to New York city. Doctor Harley continued at Dalton thirty-one years and was the well-known physician in many a score of homes in that section of Wayne county. He removed to Wooster in 1868 and here continued his practice.

Dr. T. M. Taggart, son of Samuel Taggart, was born in Baughman township, Wayne county, Ohio, September 22, 1822. He began the study of medicine with Doctor Bowen, of Massillon, afterwards graduating at the Cleveland Medical College. In 1848 he began the practice of medicine at Dalton. He was married in 1849 to Henrietta Slusser, of York county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had seven children. One was Dr. Hiram D. Taggart, of Akron, Ohio. The father died May 23, 1867, having been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church for seventeen years before his decease.

Dr. Moses Shaffer was the son of Jacob Shaffer and Matilda, his wife, who lived for many years in Chippewa township, Wayne county, Ohio. The Doctor was born July 15, 1806, and when about the age of eighteen years commenced the study of medicine, and at twenty-one was admitted to prac-



tice as a physician by a board of which Dr. James S. Irvine, of Millersburg, Ohio, was a member. Mt. Eaton, Wayne county, Ohio, was the first location of Doctor Shaffer's practice, and he was a successful physician. He removed to Wooster from there, and established a practice, continuing until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he was married to Margaret McClure, of a family of high standing at Wooster, and had a family of three sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Adelaide, was married to Hon. L. R. Critchfield, Sr., and Lyman R. Critchfield, Jr., now a resident lawyer of Wooster, is one of their sons. The family of the Doctor was one of high standing in Wooster, and he became one of the leading physicians of Wayne county. He was of medium size, compact of muscle and nerve, powerfully active, and was known as a man without fear. He was unusually reticent, sober, and attended to business; courteous, but an unconquerable antagonist in a controversy. He was a hunter, and cultivated fine-bred dogs and horses, and many an anecdote of his nerve in controlling his blooded colts is related.

Doctor Shaffer established his home and his offices on South Market street, in Wooster, and practiced his profession there for over fifty years. He died when eighty-three years of age. He was skillful in diagnosing diseases and prescribing remedies. He never failed to attend a call; and his courageous temper defied storms, high waters, cold or any form of danger. He was modest in his uniform success, and was never known to boast of his skill or remarkable cures. His remedies were simple, and he deprived himself of many occasions for practice by generous advice as to homely methods. His fee was always reasonable, moderate, and he never would connect himself with medical societies or scale of prices. He was very conscientious in resorting to surgery, or what is known as "heroic treatment." He was a genuine man, a nobleman, without fear or reproach, and his long life of benevolence, self-sacrifice and professional honesty endeared him to the people. The mention of his name in most parts of Wayne county, where he was known, is greeted with expressions of esteem and eulogies upon his character.

Dr. Hiram M. Shaffer was a son of Dr. Moses Shaffer, and under the tuition and example of his father and with the breeding of the Shaffers and the McClures, he became, after his services as a soldier in the Civil war, in a very brief time, one of the most noted surgeons and physicians in Wayne county. His death from pneumonia, in August, 1889, at the age of fifty-two years, induced by exposure in treating a patient, was very widely regretted.

He had a wonderful genius for his profession. He followed it with ardor and gave frequent and careful attention to his patients, and deservedly had the reputation of almost infallible diagnosis and the cure of dangerous diseases. To detect disease, accurately and quickly, seemed an intuition; and his knowledge of modern practice was large. In surgery his nerves were like iron and he was fearless in the most delicate operations. He was brave, generous, a fast friend, powerful as a lion, and was esteemed by everyone that knew him.

It is a sad commentary on human life that an early death is the obituary of genius.

#### PRESENT-DAY PHYSICIANS.

The following is the list of physicians now engaged in the practice of the profession in Wayne county, the record giving the name, college from which graduated, year of graduation, and present location.

- Bashford, T. A., Ohio Medical University, 1897, Wooster.
- Braden, D. H., Cleveland Homeopathic College, 1895, Wooster.
- Beer, J. D., Starling Medical College, 1889, Wooster.
- Elder, T. A., Rush Medical College, 1868, Wooster.
- Graven, T. A., Jefferson Medical College, 1900, Wooster.
- Hart, H. A., University of City of New York, 1867, Wooster.
- Johnson, Kate M., University of Michigan, 1900, Wooster.
- Knestrick, A. C., Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, 1887, Wooster.
- Kinney, J. J., University of Wooster Medical Department, 1889, Wooster.
- Lerch, C. A., Cincinnati College of Medicine, 1877, Wooster.
- Lehr, J. W., University of Wooster, Medical Department, 1883, Wooster.
- Mowery, M. E., University of Wooster, Medical Department, 1896, Wooster.
- Mateer, H. N., University of Pennsylvania, 1883, Wooster.
- Ryall, G. W., Medical College of Cincinnati, 1888, Wooster.
- Stoll, J. H., Jefferson Medical College, 1871, Wooster.
- Stoll, Harry J., Rush Medical College, 1900, Wooster.
- Todd, J. H., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1865, Wooster.
- Welch, W. A., Western Reserve, 1884, Wooster.
- Warren, R. N., Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, 1868, Wooster.
- Yates, G. A., Omaha Medical College, 1889, Wooster.
- Yocum, L. A., Marion Sims Medical College, 1895, Wooster.

- Blankenhorn, H., Western Reserve University, 1890, Orrville.  
Brooks, A. H., Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, 1882, Orrville.  
Campbell, A. B., University of Michigan, 1871, Orrville.  
Irvin, Geo., Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, 1903, Orrville.  
Shie, D. P., Kentucky School of Medicine, 1892, Orrville.  
Grady, O. G., Starling Medical College, 1909, Orrville.  
Haney, J. C., Ohio Medical University, 1895, Dalton.  
Roebuck, D. Y., University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, 1867, Dalton.  
Jamison, J. R., Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1894, Apple Creek.  
King, J. K., Wooster University, Medical Department, 1874, Apple Creek.  
Winkler, W. H., Wooster University, Medical Department, 1872, Apple Creek.  
Bertolette, H. B., University of Philadelphia, 1892, Shreve.  
Funk, E. N., Starling Medical College, —, Shreve.  
Paul, R. C., Wooster University Medical Department, 1892, Shreve.  
Rhodes, O. A., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1882, Rittman.  
Sheldon, J. E., Ohio Medical University, 1902, Marshallville.  
Pfouts, T. M., Ohio Medical University, 1898, Marshallville.  
Long, L. F., Wooster University, Medical Department, 1893, Fredericksburg.  
Essick, G. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1893, Congress, W. Salem R. D.  
Hanna, Chas. M., Kentucky School of Medicine, 1897, Canaan Center, Creston R. D.  
Weaver, Thos. A., Toledo Medical College, 1898, Blachleyville, Wooster R. D.  
Baird, Robert J., Western Reserve, 1896, Creston.  
Irvin, J. W., Jefferson Medical College, 1886, Creston.  
Allen, V. I., Eclectic Medical Institute, 1907, Creston.  
Schollenberger, H. A., National Normal University, 1892, Smithville.  
Yoder, Anna Blattenberg, Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1906, Smithville.  
Yoder, H. M., Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1906, Smithville.  
McKinney, E. H., Ohio Medical University, 1905, Doylestown.  
Spencer, E. R., University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, 1870, Doylestown.

Ferguson, J. W., Wooster University, Medical Department, 1876, West Salem.

Raudebaugh, E. C., Starling Medical College, 1896, West Salem.

Smith, G. C., Western Medical College, London, Canada, 1907, West Salem.

Brinkerhoff, J. H., Wooster University Medical Department, 1873, Burbank.

Boor, H. C., Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1899, Burbank.

Dawson, N. B., Cincinnati Medical College, 1878, Sterling.

Toland, L. L., Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1899, Sterling.

May, R. J., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland, 1906, Lattasburg, West Salem R. D.

Mowery, A. F., Wooster University Medical Department, 1886, Reedsburg, Wooster R. D.

Clark, C. N., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland, 1904, Mt. Eaton.

Snively, J. H., Cincinnati Medical College, 1891, West Lebanon.

Snively, Geo., Cincinnati Medical College, 1900, West Lebanon, Justus R. D.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### RAILROADS, CANALS AND TURNPIKES OF WAYNE COUNTY.

At a session of the Ohio Legislature, in 1824, an act was passed on February 2d of that year providing for the incorporation of a company for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road from Wooster to Cleveland, Ohio. In the April numbers of the *Wooster Spectator* notice was given that "books will be opened at the house of Gaius Boughton, in Cleveland; at the house of John Hickcox, in Medina; at the house of John Hemperly, in Wooster, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of stock" for the same. Rufus Ferris was president of the board of commissioners and John Freese was secretary.

In a short time thereafter the "pike" was completed. Hon. Benjamin Jones was one of the directors. This turnpike served the people along its route very well, and carried out the notion that had been uppermost in the minds of the people regarding some better manner of transporting the commodities of their farms to the larger market centers of the state. A toll fee was charged, yet, the teamster being able to draw so much greater loads and in so much less time, the fee seemed but trivial.

### THE OHIO CANAL.

As the state settled up and civilization advanced in its methods, the people clamored for still further internal improvements, and as the age of canals in the United States was then dawning, the subject of their construction agitated the minds of the more progressive portion of the settlements in the Buckeye state, as well as in Indiana and Illinois. In 1825 was commenced the construction of a canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, a distance of three hundred and seven miles. It was completed in 1832, at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars. July 4, 1825, the ceremony of breaking the first ground on the National road, west of the Ohio, was celebrated. On the same day ground was broken at Licking Summit for the construction of the Ohio canal. The immortal De Witt Clinton, of New

York, whose colossal mind projected the great Erie canal, threw out the first shovelful of earth on this occasion.

Surveys were made by Gen. Alfred Kelly and M. T. Williams, the canal commissioners, through Wayne county as early as 1823, from the head of the Killbuck and on south through the county to Millersburg.

A sale of lots was offered in May, 1824, in Millersburg, which read: "The situation is high, pleasant and healthy, on the navigable water and on the Killbuck line of the Ohio canal."

It is said the route through Wayne county was defeated by a single vote. It is certain, however, that the Ohio canal furnished the farmers the old Fulton and Massillon markets,—gave them cash for their produce,—and the date of its completion defines the transition period of the early history of Wayne county.

#### THE RAILROAD ERA.

The first railroad agitation of much importance in Wayne county was with reference to the Cleveland & Columbus line in 1845. A meeting was held October 16, 1845, in pursuance to a call published by John P. Jeffries, Esq., and others, to take into consideration prompt action regarding securing this most vital link of rail communication between the East and West.

This railroad mass-meeting was presided over by Hon. Cyrus Spink, E. Quinby, Jr., acting as secretary. It was resolved and determined upon this occasion to convene a county meeting November 1st of the same year.

This call was responded to with promptness and general public interest, and measures were set on foot to raise sufficient funds for the execution of a complete survey of the proposed road. The survey was made, but excitement and interest arose in regard to a proposed road from Pittsburg to Chicago, Illinois, and which finally culminated in the building of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad.

Hon. John Larwill, Dr. S. F. Day, John McSweeney, Esq., David Robison, Sr., J. P. Jeffries, Jesse R. Straughan, E. Quinby, Jr., Eugene Pardee, Esq., and several others whose names are now forgotten, having long since died, immediately went to work, making speeches, canvassing town and county, and making every conceivable endeavor to procure subscriptions. Everybody went to work, unitedly, shoulder to shoulder, and the enterprise was pressed forward, until the great project was grandly and successfully consummated.

The two Wooster newspapers rivaled each other in setting forth the best of arguments possible to put in type for the people to read. The columns of these papers—the *Republican* and *Democrat*—contained page upon page of articles concerning the proposed highway from Pittsburg to the lake at Chicago. From a letter written by J. P. Jeffries, Esq., of Wooster, we quote the following:

“That the stock will be profitable, there is not the possibility of a doubt—that it will net the stockholders over ten per cent per annum is in our opinion just as certain. \* \* \*

“Nearly every man in this county is able to take one share, and this he should do, particularly the owner of real estate, because he will be benefited just in proportion to his business, be it great or small. Should every man in this county, who subscribes a share of fifty dollars, lose it entirely, he will still be the gainer, from the fact that the value of his land, his labor, and the price of his produce will greatly enhance; and the business of the merchant and mechanic will increase in proportion to that of the farmer, and thus the benefit of the road will be repaid.”

This road was the capital and emphatic enterprise of Wayne county. The solution and consummation of it is witnessed in the majestic line of steel rail that threads the country from Pittsburg to Chicago, now popularly styled the “Pennsylvania System.”

Let it be forever remembered that to Hon. John Larwill must be the honor of procuring this road’s charter, as against wonderful opposition made at Pittsburg and Cleveland, as well as Steubenville and the roads centering in Indianapolis. The charter having finally been obtained, it became necessary for some one to follow up the work of soliciting subscriptions, completing the organization, and conducting the affairs to a successful issue.

Except what was done at Salem, in Columbiana county, no general convention was had in behalf of the road until June, 1848, when a meeting was convened at Canton, and directors were elected, consisting of Messrs. Robinson and Bakewell, of Pittsburg; Pinney, of Beaver; Street, of Salem; Wellman, of Massillon; J. Larwill, of Wooster, and C. T. Sherman, of Mansfield. At this stage the possibility of making the ascent from the Ohio river up to the table lands of Columbiana county was doubted by the friends and stoutly denied by the enemies of the route. Nothing was done but to order surveys and explorations in that region, and to provide means to pay the expenses of the surveys.

The first chain ever stretched over the line of the present Pittsburgh,

Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad was at Bowls Point, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, July 4, 1848, by Jesse R. Straughan, engineer, in pursuance of the orders of this board.

By the next winter, lines had been run by all possible routes from the mouth of Big Beaver river, and that of the Little Beaver, and from the mouth of the Yellow creek, and from all this extended and exhaustive data the selection of the route was submitted to the decision of Col. W. Roberts, chief engineer, of Philadelphia, who was endorsed and recommended by the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, as possessing the confidence of themselves and the eastern capitalists.

As the friends of the other routes considered that only one road westward from Pittsburg could ever be expected, their efforts were proportionately vigorous and unceasing.

The condition of affairs and the opinions held by men of wisdom (?) at that day may best be inferred by quoting from a railroad pamphlet directed to the Board of Trade of Pittsburg, dated October, 1848, and signed, among many others, by him whom we now know as Lincoln's able secretary of war, Hon. Edward M. Stanton. It reads as follows:

"Obstructions of Snow.—This is a consideration which you can not overlook. The point fixed in their charter, which they must reach before they assume their westward course, is North Georgetown, in Columbiana county. This point is but a few miles south of the south boundary of the Western Reserve. And no one who has paid the least attention to the subject will estimate the average duration of snow, one year with another, at a depth of from six inches to two feet, at less than thirty days longer in each year than you have at Pittsburg, or we at Steubenville. It traverses the state on very nearly the same parallel of latitude. It was with an air of triumph that Colonel Roberts exclaimed, 'and to Mansfield, one hundred and fifty-eight miles, without the obstruction of the Ohio!' But may we not add, one hundred and fifty-eight miles, through frequent snowdrifts? What traveler on the route in the wintertime would not exclaim, with us, 'What folly!'"

But upon this line the road was finally constructed. And as a basis upon which to establish a credit to warrant the beginning of the work, five thousand dollars a mile was to be subscribed in each of the counties in Ohio, and six hundred thousand dollars in Pittsburg and Allegheny City.

This from Wayne county was allotted to Mr. Larwill, who was assisted by James Jacobs, Dr. S. F. Day, Samuel Knepper, John K. McBride, Smith



Orr, John P. Jeffries and J. R. Straughan. The whole of the winter of 1848-49 was occupied in making speeches and rousing the people to a sense of their duty, for the gross sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars looked as large as a half million dollars would to people today. Logic, entreaty and all else were employed to raise this sum of money in pledges, but with final success.

Great as was the labor and consumption of time required in Ohio to secure this subscription, it was accomplished before that in Pittsburg and Allegheny City had begun. They were waiting for a better time in money matters, and listening to the snow-drift arguments of enemies. And certainly there were danger and doubt as to the subscription which could not be cancelled from the masses. Friends wore anxious faces, enemies and croakers again came forth exultant, with their opposition.

The board was called again to meet at Pittsburg, April 23, 1849, which was attended by the Ohio members with the avowed determination to have these cities come up to their subscription at once or they would return home and give up all further effort. To some of the Pittsburg people this seemed rash, but the circumstances demanded it, while the result vindicated the wisdom of it.

But this, like all vast projects, had to be overcome by the greater minds and more strenuous labor. The Pittsburg directors argued the inauspicious times, the collapse of their city scrip, the dull trade from down the rivers, and many of the prominent citizens were induced to confirm their arguments, they finally refusing their co-operation in an effort so useless, in their own judgment.

Many narrow escapes did this company encounter. Men like General Moorehead, Joshua Hanna and the like, who were not friendly to Colonel Robinson, president of the company, becoming acquainted, through Mr. Larwill, with the views of the Ohio members and the opposition of Robinson and his friends warmly seconded Ohio and offered to assist in canvassing the city for stock, thus securing a large addition to the friends of the road.

At an informal meeting in the parlors of Mr. Hanna, with Moorehead to represent Pittsburg, and only John Larwill and Jesse R. Straughan from Ohio, this plan was devised. To get the city council of Pittsburg to vote two hundred thousand dollars, provided Allegheny City would subscribe a like amount. Then to get the latter city to subscribe two hundred thousand dollars, provided the citizens of the place would subscribe two hundred thousand dollars.

To the first of these arose the united opposition of Steubenville and the Pittsburg and Cleveland lines, both before the Board of Trade and the two chambers of the council; but the efforts of Mr. Larwill and his newly-found allies—Moorehead and others—not only surprised but defeated their well-drilled forces; the subscription carried. It also carried in Allegheny City. The most doubtful part was yet to come,—that coming from individuals.

The Ohio delegation had returned home, leaving only Mr. Larwill and Mr. Straughan to remain in fulfillment of the promise—or threat—not to return home until Pittsburg had made up its subscription. This was conducted as it had been in Ohio. The citizens of Pittsburg called a meeting of the Board of Trade, to hear the reports of a number of men from Ohio as to the progress of the undertaking. Among those present was the distinguished senator from Missouri, Col. Thomas H. Benton, who delivered, as the *Pittsburg Chronicle* said, “a beautiful address.” Mr. Larwill from Wayne county took the lead and spoke in part as follows:

“They had already gotten subscriptions and stock sufficient taken to justify them in going immediately to work. They of Ohio did not wish Pennsylvania to subscribe their money for the purpose of building the road in Ohio—all they asked was to build the road which passed through their own state, and that being done, Ohio was ready to complete the whole of her share. Unless this was done, Ohio would be under the necessity of seeking some other outlet for her products and investments for her capital. In Wayne county alone they had gotten an individual subscription of over one hundred thousand dollars, and with these facts they were anxious to return home and tell their stockholders and subscribers that Pittsburg was ready. In Ohio the people were perfectly convinced, not only of the feasibility of this route, but also of its superior advantages over all other roads of conveyance, as well as its profitableness as an investment of capital. It was for Pittsburg to look to her own interests now. Ohio must move on, in one way or another, and if Pittsburg did not meet them, they would in all probability join with the Baltimore & Ohio line.”

Committees now began to canvass every ward in both cities and worked with a right good will for several days, reporting at headquarters every evening. The two hundred thousand dollars was reached, but the canvassing was continued until two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars was obtained. This news was telegraphed to all points in Ohio, and general joy prevailed.

It was the birthday of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway.

In both city and country the meed of praise was awarded Mr. Larwill. Colonel Sloane, Samuel Hemphill, Thomas Robinson, Doctor Day, James Jacobs, David Robinson, Judge Orr and many others energetically identified with the undertaking have long since gone the way of all the earth, but their united efforts in behalf of this great railway building enterprise through Wayne county and Ohio will not soon be forgotten by the men who live and move in the busy marts of trade and commerce, as well as the tens of thousands of farmers whom it has benefited.

The arrival of the first passenger train at Wooster, Tuesday afternoon, August 10, 1852, was an event not soon to pass from the minds of those who witnessed the scene. Wooster was all aglow and bestirred itself. A national salute was fired at sunrise. Four o'clock in the afternoon was the hour set for the arrival of the train. At two P. M. the surging multitude began to pour in and gather at the depot, and by three o'clock it was estimated that from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand persons were lined up along the grounds and track. At three o'clock a dispatch was received from Massillon assuring us that two trains were coming with six hundred passengers, five hundred of whom were invited guests from Pittsburg and Allegheny City. At ten minutes past four o'clock the train arrived. The scene was magnificent; the people shouted, cannons boomed thunderingly, whirlwinds of gladness swept over acres of clapping hands, and on faces young and aged—it was the pentecost of gayety. The fire companies never looked or behaved better; the martial music was inspiring and heroic, and the guests were happy, both by choice and compulsion.

Processions were formed under direction of Col. R. K. Porter and J. H. Kauke, marshals of the day, and proceeded to the grove northeast of the depot, where a table had been spread by H. Howard, Esq., of the American House. The festal arrangements exhibited taste to perfection. The guests being seated, Judge Dean called for order, when they were welcomed by him, in an appropriate speech. General Robinson, president of the road, delivered an address, when they all sat down to a sumptuous dinner.

The guests being entertained and supplied, the cloth was removed, and S. Hemphill, Esq., read a series of toasts, to which response was made.

The fourth toast read as follows: "Hon. John Larwill, resident director of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad. The celebration today, and the repeated election to his present post, as director, are the best tributes that can be offered to his merits as an officer and a man."

Mr. Larwill returned his thanks for the flattering expression of appro-

bation by his fellow-townsmen and the gentlemen present. The opening of the road was to him a most gratifying event in his life. He had known Wooster from the day the first stick of timber was cut to that very hour. That had been to him a proud day and he was most happy to enjoy it and to meet his friends which he numbered by the one word—legion.

At night the fire companies made a splendid parade, the engines drawn by evenly-matched horses, with flowers, plumes and floating banners. During that evening there was a gorgeous display of fireworks. George W. Kauffman sent up a balloon. The firemen of Pittsburg were the invited guests of the Wooster companies at an elegant repast, served in their honor at the United States Hall. The fact that Wooster had won and secured a railroad had been accomplished.

#### OTHER RAILROADS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

By 1878 the county had secured the following railroads: The Columbus, Mt. Vernon & Cleveland line; the Atlantic & Great Western line and the Tuscarawas Valley line. In 1909 the names (as now known) of the various railways that cross some part of Wayne county are as follows: The Pennsylvania (old Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne route), the Wheeling & Lake Erie route; the Baltimore & Ohio line; the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus line, and the one running from Ashland southeast, through the southeastern township of Wayne county.

The interurban line, known as the Cleveland & Southwestern line, an electric railway running direct from Wooster to Cleveland, through Creston, in Canaan township, was built in 1901-02.

With these various roads and systems of great transportation companies, the populace have but little to complain of in way of being able to get to and from almost any desired point. Passenger and freight rates are indeed reasonable. Train service is most excellent and the people have much to thank the founders of these various railways for. Still the croakers are not all dead yet!

#### NAVIGATING THE KILLBUCK AND SALT CREEK.

The subjoined was a reminiscence furnished by Nathan W. Smith, of Wooster, for Douglas' History of Wayne County (1878):

"In 1812 Philip Smith despatched a boat load of goods up these streams from the Ohio river, with his sons, George and Philip, and James McIntire



in charge. The boat was a 'dug-out,' sixty-eight feet long by almost four feet in width, carved out of one solid log. It was constructed several miles up Cross creek, in Ohio, where it was launched and passed down the river to within three miles of Wellsville. Here the cargo was placed on board, consisting of four wagon loads full of goods, and on March 20, 1812, they embarked on the trip for the then far-distant Wayne county. They moved down the Ohio to the Muskingum, and up that stream and its branches to the mouth of Killbuck creek; thence up that stream to the mouth of Salt Creek, near Holmesville; thence to a point above Holmesville, where the goods were unloaded at Morgan's residence, at the Big Spring.

"About one month was occupied in making this passage. This was the first craft that had navigated the Killbuck, which passage was accomplished with great difficulty, as they frequently had to cut their way through drift-wood."

#### A REMINISCENCE.

The following was written in 1872, by Frederick Leyda, a pioneer of Wayne county, then residing in Minnesota, and was published in the *Wooster Republican*:

"Great things transpired during 1816. Killbuck, the beautiful, that flows so rapidly west of Wooster and winds its way so majestically south until it mingles its waters with the great Father of Waters, was this year declared navigable, and it was not thought improbable that the day would come when the 'Mohicans' would be conveyed to the Killbuck bridge, and Wooster become the head of navigation. Owing to the great navigation to this part, grain became scarce and the demand increased. A benevolent spirit entered the heart of John Wilson to seek food for man and beast, and it was on this wise: He laid the matter before one William Totten, who had been a man of renown among the watermen of the Ohio in days of yore. William thought it good to go and choose some of the more valiant men to accompany him. It occurred to him that in the White Woman's country there was much corn and to spare, and the captain of this boat led the way to that land where the corn grew, and he procured a craft called a 'keel-boat.' The size of this boat was fifteen feet in length, the width ten feet and its depth six feet, with a cabin thereon. All things now ready, the captain went forth among the inhabitants of this land of corn, and laid bare the wants of his brethren that dwelt north, even toward the lakes, and after they hearkened unto his voice their hearts softened toward their kinsmen and they said

unto him: 'Thou hast come unto thy brethren of the south to get provender for man and beast, and thou shalt not surely go away empty, for we have here an abundance and to spare.' The captain answered and said: 'We have not come here, my brethren, to ask alms, for we have the coin to satisfy thee. What wilt thou tax us for the provender? How much per bushel?' Then the brethren to the south answered and said: 'Truly, we are in need of the coin, for we have not seen the like before in this land. Ye shall surely have it at fifteen cents per bushel.' So it was agreed that the boat should be filled, and it was even so. The captain called forth his men and said unto them: 'Up, we will haste to our brethren with the corn, that they faint not.' The craft was pushed up the stream in this way: On the other side of the cabin there was a footway with slats nailed on from bow to stern cross-wise. Men on each side, with poles, commenced at the bow, placed one end of the pole to their shoulder and the other end in the stream, then pushed, and as the boat ran ahead they kept stepping until they reached the stern; then wheeled, walked back and did the same over again, one man remaining at the helm to steer. They succeeded, but with much difficulty, having to cut drift-wood and trees that fell across the stream; often only two miles a day were made. They finally landed the boat above the Killbuck bridge, south. It was then noised abroad that the effort was a success, and great was the rejoicing. The occasion was celebrated in the partaking of the 'ardent.' The writer of this was considered competent to take charge of said boat and contents during the night, and as the shades of evening drew near there came forth from their hiding places a numerous quantity of mosquitoes—the number no mortal man could tell—and if anybody ever did suffer from these little Killbuck imps it was me. Having nothing to make a smoke with, I was completely at their mercy. The corn was hauled to the town and disposed of at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

"Joseph McGugan bought the boat, ran it down and was about to load it when the rains descended, the floods came and that boat, with the men on board, broke its moorings and was carried off. The men got hold of limbs, climbed up the trees and were there thirty-six hours before they were released. Thus ended the corn speculation.

"During the next season a load of salt arrived from the Ohio river, which was disposed of at twelve dollars a barrel, and Killbuck was declared navigable.

"I was somewhat acquainted with the old chief Killbuck, and he occasionally visited Wooster, always accompanied by his daughter, quite an

interesting girl. The stream was named for this chief. He was a beautiful specimen of the red man as taught and trained by the white men—a perfect bloat—and as homely as the devil, lacking the cloven foot. Killbuck, you are not responsible for being named after the old chief! Nor yet for your sluggishness, nor for your slopping over occasionally to afford a good ‘skating park’ for young Wooster! Thou wast here, winding thy unrippled way, carrying off the noxious effluvia and draining the low, rich lands along thy borders for the husbandmen that are to cultivate that ‘Nile,’ as yet untouched by man. Proud mortals may stand on thy banks and cast a reproachful eye or an epithet on thy appearance, and say, Why was it not thus and so? Ah! has man filled the great object of his existence? Nay, verily, but thou hast.”

## CHAPTER XIX.

### TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

Wayne county is subdivided into sixteen townships, and the following is a historical sketch of each:

#### CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized September 4, 1815, and is situated in the extreme northeastern portion of the county, with Medina county on its north, Summit county on the east, Baughman township, Wayne county, on the south, and Milton township on its western border. It contains thirty-six full sections of land, much of which is underlaid with coal, of which further mention will be made.

The first to effect a settlement in Chippewa township were Nicholas and Adam Helmick, Henry Franks, Sr., Uriah, Henry and John Franks, Thomas Fredericks, Henry Houts, Michael Brouse, Paul Baughman, Jacob Hatfield, William Hatfield, John Reichildifer, Stephen Fisher, Joseph Springer, Mr. McConkey, John Adams, William Doyle, Frederick Galehouse, Isaac Montgomery, Michael Huffman, James and Adam Shatto, Rev. George Weygandt, George Christian, the Whitmans, Michael Feister, Samuel Pierpont, M. D., John Rouston, James Boak, "Major" South, James Hutchinson, Peter Bradenbaugh, Jacob Heffleman and some others whose names are now unknown in the records of this part of Wayne county. Michael Basinger came to the township in 1815. Pioneer Hatfield is the authority for the statement that Rogue's Hollow was named by a Doctor Crosby, who owned the ground and had it laid out. Daniel Slanker built the first mill, a grist mill of the early-day type, and to it was also attached a saw mill; it was west of Doylestown. Mike Greenoe had the first, Fred Galehouse the second and after them George Wellhouse and Michael Brouse had distilleries. The first graveyard was at Easton, and Lucindia Heckerton was the first person to be buried there. Jonathan Coleman of Canton, a married man, was drowned in Donor's lake in 1830.



Henry Franks, a settler of 1816, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and settled south of Doylestown. Henry Franks, known as "Old Henry," with some others, was taken prisoner on the Ohio river by the Indians when he was a young man, and held in captivity by them. He was tall, straight and powerfully built. His captors immediately fancied him and by ceremonies introduced him to Indian citizenship. Its first condition was to run the gauntlet, and at the end of the race he was, to save his life, forced to strike an Indian with his hatchet, whom he nearly killed. This successful and daring act on his part ingratiated him with his captors, who exclaimed, "He make good Indian." Mr. Franks receiving a wound in the test of his manhood, the Indians instantly took charge of him, nursing and treating him kindly until he thoroughly recovered. After the capture of Crawford in Ohio, and during the excitement of his horrible death, all of which Mr. Franks witnessed, he made an effort to escape, in which he was successful. He fled to the lake shore, boarded a British vessel, went by water as far as Montreal, crossed to the American side, and thence on foot to Philadelphia. From the last city he wended his way to Pittsburg, and thence on to his home in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, after a captivity of five years.

Frederick Galehouse, one of the pioneers of the township, a German by birth, emigrated to America in 1786, going first to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, settling in Chippewa township, this county, in 1823. He resided in Wayne county thirty years, removing to Doylestown, where he died in 1865. His oldest son, Frederick Galehouse, born in New Lisbon, came to Wayne county with his father and was brutally murdered by a Canadian named Amos Clark, who struck him down with a poker, in January, 1840. The father, Frederick, had a contract with the government to superintend the construction of a public road from New Lisbon to Lake Erie for the use of artillery, and when the news of Hull's surrender came, he told all to scatter, which they did.

The village of Chippewa was surveyed for Stephen Ford by Daniel McClure in the month of May, 1816. Capt. John Rouston erected the first house in the place.

The village of Slangerville was laid out by Jacob Slanker, Reuben Dressler and John Gartner in February, 1843. This place, since the completion of the railroad, is known as Easton.

Doylestown, the chief place of the township for many years, was platted by William Doyle, December 9, 1827. August 6, 1867, the place was in-

corporated. The first house in the village was a log structure built by William Doyle, and in it Doyle conducted a tavern, sold whisky and permitted many dances to be held there. The first physician of the place was Doctor Pierrepont, who, while on a visit East, stole a horse and for the crime was sent to the penitentiary. The first election for the Doylestown incorporation was held in December, 1866. The first officers elected were: Mayor, A. H. Pursell; recorder, William Reed; treasurer, Samuel H. Miller; councilmen, Elias Galehouse, James H. Seiberling, Henry A. Soliday, Jacob Shaffer and R. B. Wasson.

Doylestown was supplied with a newspaper by George W. Everts in 1874, when, on July 11th, he issued the first number of the *Doylestown Journal*.

William G. Foster served as postmaster at this village from 1828 to 1847.

Among the enterprising spirits of Doylestown was Elias Galehouse, who in his young manhood established a hotel at Doylestown, continued proprietor for eight years, then engaged in the general merchandise business; built a foundry, in company with John Gates, and made stoves, plows and other farm implements; also run a carriage manufactory at the same time. Subsequently, he went into the coal mining industry and built a grist- and saw-mill in Doylestown.

Doylestown has been the seat of several useful and successful factories, including that of reaping and mowing machinery. In the early days of such machinery, 1861, Peter Cline, John F. Seiberling and John H. Hower formed a partnership to manufacture what was known as the "Excelsior" dropping reaper and mower, of which John F. Seiberling was the inventor. The works were enlarged from time to time until 1865 and others were associated with the works. A part of the plant was moved to Akron and a part was still conducted at Doylestown. From 1865 to 1875 the annual output of these machines was about nine hundred. After 1875 they built a new design of machine known as the "Empire" reaper and mower, invented by the same Mr. Seiberling. One factory was maintained at Doylestown and another at Akron. Of this plant the local writer of 1878 had this to say: "This firm at Doylestown is the most solid and reliable manufacturing institution in Wayne county, or in northern Ohio. It has thus far weathered financial cyclones, monetary upheavals, and panic simoons, its reputation unquestioned and its credit above challenge or suspicion. It employs about seventy-five workmen in its works."

The population of Chippewa township in 1900 was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

The coal mining interests of this township have been very extensive and valuable. This coal measure is located in the northern, eastern and central parts of the county, north of Chippewa creek, but this mineral wealth is found here and there throughout the township. It is of the bituminous, best quality type, such as the Mahoning and Briar Hill grade. More concerning these mines will be found elsewhere in this work in the Geological chapter.

#### MILTON TOWNSHIP.

Milton township is the second from the eastern line of Wayne county and in the north tier of townships. It is six miles square. It dates its organization by the commissioners in session October 5, 1818. One of the early pioneers, Jacob Kiefer, went to Wooster to see about having it named, and suggested to the board of county commissioners that it be styled "Center Swamp township," from the fact that there was a large swamp in the center of its territory. Commissioner George Bair objected to this name, saying it would induce odium upon the township, whereupon, at the suggestion of Mr. Bair, it was called Milton township. In 1870 the population of this township had reached one thousand five hundred and twenty-four; in the federal census of 1900 it was given as one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight.

The first to settle in the township, with a view of making a permanent home, was Isaac DeCoursey, perceptibly of Indian blood, who, with his wife and two children, was living on the Knupp farm as early as 1813. After about eight years' residence in the township he moved to Allen county. While he was styled a farmer, he devoted most of his time to hunting, fishing and trapping.

Among the first events of importance, may here be narrated the following: The first deaths were those of Sarah Fritz and her young son, Adam Fritz, who died and were buried in the Knupp graveyard in 1817. The third person to die in the township was David Trump. The first school was taught by William Doyle, who taught in a log cabin in 1817; the building stood where later the Knupp church was erected. This school building was twenty by twenty-four feet, built of round logs scutched inside. It was so cold that in the winter time ink would freeze in the bottles while a pupil was in the act of writing. It was a subscription school, this being ahead of the free, common school system.

The first church building in the township was the Lancetown Baptist church, the pioneer ministers being Elder Freeman and James Newton. Freeman was a Revolutionary soldier, and a missionary, conducting services at private houses usually. Newton, however, was the first regular ordained preacher in the township.

The first saw and grist-mills were built by Thomas Huffstetter on the Little Chippewa. The next mill was built by Philip Fritz on the river Styx.

The pioneer doctor was a Mr. Donahue, who was also a tailor by trade, and practiced medicine as well as tailoring.

William Doyle, founder of Doylestown, was the first justice of the peace in Milton township, and the second was John Dawson, the commissions of both bearing date of April 27, 1819.

The first distilleries were the property of Messrs. Hartshorn, Gilmore and John Lance.

The first postoffice was at Christian Krupp's place, and was called New Prospect.

The earliest election was held at William Doyle's. At the first election, old Mr. Trump had to be carried to the polls to make a necessary number to hold the election.

Among the early settlers may be named Martin Fritz, Christian Lance, John, William, James and Henry Lance, Andrew Waggoner, Thomas Dawson, Abner Johnson, Samuel Slemmons and others who came into the township about the same time.

More than a passing mention should be made of Martin Fritz, who was born in Alsace in 1757, and emigrated from France in 1771. Not having the necessary funds to pay his passage, he was sold, according to the old custom, to a Mr. Ray, for whom he worked three years for the payment of the debt. Soon after he had served his time the Revolutionary war broke out and he enlisted under Washington for five years, being engaged in several battles, including Brandywine. After the war he married in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and moved to Venango county, and from there removed to Milton township, this county, in June, 1814, when there was but one other settler within the township, the quarter-breed DeCoursey. He died, aged ninety-four years, in 1851. His son Philip, born in 1804, had lived longer in Milton township, in 1878, than any other man within its borders.

The towns of Milton township are: Johnson's Corners, called Amwell, named for Abner Johnson, who made the first improvements in it. John Scoby, of Truxton, New York, was the pioneer doctor, and Goodsill Foster was the first postmaster. Adney Bessey named the town Amwell.



Russell was named after the Russells of Massillon, who purchased the property there and gave it the name. A postoffice was established there at an early day, but its name was Amwell.

Milton Station began as a town in 1869 when the first house was erected by David Shook. In July, 1870, C. M. Murdock started the first business, and in the same year the postoffice was removed here from Shinersburg (New Prospect).

Shinersburg was named after this manner: Michael Hatfield bought the first lot there from Philip Fritz, and built a house on it, and started a grocery store, selling drugs, beer, whisky, etc. One day Michael got drunk and in one of his ecstatic moods was heard saying, "When I get to heaven I will shine as bright as anybody"; hence the name Shinersburg.

Lancetown, called after the large family of Lances, has long since been defunct.

The present towns of the township are Sterling and Ritman, in the northern part. Ritman has a savings bank, with S. M. Brenneman president, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

Sterling is a good town, with the Farmers Banking Company, with D. I. Simmons as president and S. A. Simmons as cashier.

#### FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A fatal boiler explosion occurred March 11, 1870, in Milton township. It was a steam boiler in the saw-mill near Shinersburg and it resulted in the death of seven men. On the day of the explosion the mill was being operated by Jacob Knupp, John Fritz, Lewis Hoover and David, his brother. Robert McConnell and son, Frank, and David Shook were at work on a house as carpenters a few rods west of the mill and, a rain coming on, they sought shelter in the mill. In ten minutes after they reached the mill the boiler exploded and all were instantly killed, except David Hoover, who lingered a few hours.

#### A REMINISCENCE BY PHILIP FRITZ.

"When my father removed to Milton township, in 1814, he had to cut out the road where I now live [written in 1878]. Bears, wolves, wildcats, porcupines, wild hogs, deer and turkey were plenty. We often shot the wild hogs, as they made good meat. Porcupines were numerous; the dogs would

attack them and we would pull out the quills with bullet-moulds. We made sugar by the barrel in our camp, took it to Canton and sold it. The wolves on one occasion chased us all out of the sugar camp. Times looked pretty blue when we came here to Milton township. We had to go fourteen miles to Rex's mill to get grinding done. I helped to grub out the land on which Knupp's cemetery is located. In the early days I hunted a good deal, and often with the Indians. They would come to our house and get corn, and bring venison to exchange for it. They weighed it themselves, the corn in one hand and the venison in the other.

"Samuel and John Fritz, Isaac DeCoursey, John Huffman and myself went up the country to Chippewa lake to hunt, and took our provisions with us. I was left in charge of the eatables, and the balance went to the woods<sup>ef</sup> hunt. While I was watching the provisions eight Indians approached<sup>ing</sup> and I was terribly frightened. They at once commenced laying off the<sup>e</sup> knives, guns and tomahawks, and advancing to where I had a large fire built. One of them would speak in English, saying, 'White man foolish; makes big fire and sits away off; Indian makes little fire and sits up close.' They then went to the edge of the lake and began jumping on the muskrat houses, and just as fast as the inmates popped out they popped him over, and so they kept on until out of one of the largest mud-houses sprang a beaver, which was instantly killed, and then they whooped and danced and drank. Its hide was worth sixteen dollars. When our hunting party came in the Indians wanted to buy their dogs. An Indian squaw went into a marsh to pick cranberries. She had her papoose with her and, tying it to a board, set it down. While she was in the marsh a dog came along and killed it. She lamented and yelled fearfully. When we came here there were a good many Indians about here—they called themselves the Delawares, Shawnees and Wyandots. They had quite a town on the south side of Chippewa lake, probably thirty families. I used to go the settlement often, saw the little Indian boys roasting gammons of meat and gnaw at them; saw them shoot pieces of silver out of split sticks, with bows and arrows, and never miss. They captured a good deal of wild honey and carried it in deer skins turned inside out. They would cut down a tree, carve out the stump, crush their corn in it, and then put it in pots and boil it, and then put in the meat. An Indian never uses salt. Within about ten rods of where river Styx—north branch of the Chippewa—empties into Big Chippewa, an Indian was found dead in the drift, shot through the waist, and it seems about that time the Indians got scared and very suddenly disappeared."—*From Douglas' history, published in 1878.*

## CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

In the northern tier of townships, and the second from the western line of the county, is Canaan, the territory of which is six miles square. It was organized May 5, 1819, and was named by Dr. Isaac Barnes. In 1870 it had a population of almost two thousand people. According to the United States census in 1900 it had two thousand four hundred and one people.

About thirty years ago, the following reminiscence was written by Isaac Notestine, and as it brings out so many early-day points connected with the history of this township, it is here reproduced:

"By whom or when the first entries of land were made in this township is not known; but perhaps in 1808. The first settlement was made and a station built in 1812 by William Ewing, Sr., on the farm later owned by his son Simon. About the same time James Rose, a Scotchman, and Thomas Armstrong settled in the township. Joseph Stratton settled in 1817 on the farm owned by his son Daniel and about this period the Weed brothers, Joshua and William, and Thomas Thrapp came in. Then Daniel Blocher and Swartz and Nathan Hall. Quite a number of families were now located.

"In the fall of 1819, the first election was held in an ashery that stood nearly a mile south of the present village of Windsor. The electors as given by George Sommers, a citizen, but not a voter then, were William Ewing, Sr., William Ewing, Jr., Thomas Armstrong, Joseph and Daniel Stratton, Elizier Perago, Nathan Hall, David Plumer, Doctor Barnes, Chapman, Daniel Blocher, Swartz, John Templeton, James Rose, Jones, B. F. Miller, James Buchanan, Joshua and William Reed, Thomas Thrapp, and one Adams, all of whom are dead. The officers elected were: Justices, Doctor Barnes and Joseph Stratton; trustees, Doctor Barnes, Joseph Stratton, Thomas Thrapp; clerk, Nathan Hall, who held the office afterwards some twelve years; other officers not remembered.

"Immigration now became more rapid, so then in ten years from the organization of the township at least one-half of the quarter sections that could be farmed had on them one or more cabins. In the year of the organization George Sommers settled in the township, the only resident of that time. About the same time John McIlvaine and James Smith moved in, settling near each other, a mile west of Jackson. Soon after Daniel Oller, Henry Kopp, Simon Kenney, James and William Haskins and Enoch Gilbert and a number of others from the New England states and New York came in.

"Charles, son of James Rose, was the first white child born in the township. Simon, son of William Ewing, Sr., was the second and still lived on the old homestead in 1878. The oldest native Canaanite is the last named. Susan, daughter of William Ewing, Sr., is supposed to have been the first person married in the township to her first husband, Ramsey, who was killed at a mill raising, near Wooster. The first school house was on James Rose's land, in which James Buchanan, a Scotchman, taught the first school.

"Almost every family, men and women, wore homespun, at home and abroad. The only difference between the dress to 'go to meetin'' and that of the field or the clearing, was in being fresh washed for the former. The diet, too, was of the plainest kind, quite limited in variety, and frequently also in quantity. Corn, in its various forms, whole or ground, with buckwheat, potatoes, beans, pork, venison and other wild meats, were the chief articles of food. Game abounded, and many families depended upon getting their meats from the forest. Though the pioneers could get but little for the wheat they sold, the articles they bought cost much more than at present. As late as 1825 salt sold for eleven dollars per barrel, and before cost still more.

"If the times of settlements were recorded by decades, from the first coming of William Ewing, in 1812, the first up to 1822, would find from twenty-five to thirty families in the township. And this may be called the true pioneer decade; whilst the next to 1832, would be of immigration, which during this time poured in in streams, so that by 1832, of land suitable for occupation, not more than twenty-five quarters were unoccupied. During this second decade came many of the most useful and substantial citizens, among them mechanics and men of capital. Some of those who came during this period were, as remembered, John and Justin Miles, Smith and David Hoisington, Simon Kenney, and the Shanklings, Joseph Notestine, Henry Shuffling, John D. Hockert, David Wiles, John and Henry and Daniel Frank, Jason and Sylvanus Jones, Zenas Z. Crane, Joseph Henry and Jacob Zarzer, the Wells and many others equally prominent, whose names do not now come to mind. At the close of the second decade, the last entry of the public land was made in this township. Among the men last named was John Kearns, a man of sterling worth, industrious, skillful and of much business ability. He settled a mile north of the Center, on the present Henry Smith farm. He was an ardent supporter of the church in general, and of his own, the Methodist Episcopal, in particular. At his death, in 1839, he was one of the wealthiest men in his township.

"Wooster was the nearest point of trade, but it was a poor place to sell



products of any kind. Wheat and flour were often hauled to Cleveland, and hogs were driven there, as the nearest market.

"There are five villages in the township, Burbank, Golden Corners, Windsor (or Canaan Center), Jackson and Pike."

Of the educational features of this township, it may be stated that one of the first institutions of learning in Wayne county was Canaan Academy, located at Windsor, this township. The original building was a structure of frame, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, erected in 1842 by a stock company. This academy was controlled by a board of directors, the first board of which consisted of John Paul, M. D., Jonas Notestine, Justine Mills, Harvey Rice and Alfred Hotchkiss. The school was first opened December 3, 1843, with forty-seven pupils, under the instruction of Prof. C. C. Bomberger, A. B., who taught three years. Reverends Barr and Barker had charge during the summer of 1847; succeeded in the winters of 1847 and 1848 by Prof. Isaac Notestine, who, with short intervals, remained in charge until 1863. After that year the school was taught by a number of professors until 1875, when it was permanently closed, Prof. J. W. Cummings being then in charge. While Professor Notestine was teaching, in the winter of 1851, the house was burned, and the next building was constructed of brick. It is conceded that Canaan Academy has been an important factor in the educational work of Wayne and adjoining counties.

The churches of this locality are treated in the Religious chapter of this work.

Burbank, within this township, was incorporated in 1868, when the name was changed from Bridgeport. Burbank Academy was organized in 1873. The Methodist Episcopal church was the first to be organized in the place. The business factors in the hamlet in 1909 were: M. W. Hower & Son; Will Frary, who is postmaster, George Brothers, R. L. Malcomb, J. E. Addleman, H. A. Overs and A. Overs & Company.

#### CONGRESS TOWNSHIP.

Congress is the extreme northwestern sub-division in Wayne county; is south of the line of Wayne and Medina county, west of Canaan township, north of Chester township and borders on the Ashland county line. Wayne township was organized October 5, 1818. Hon. Michael Totten and James Carlin gave the following concerning the settlement of this part of the county:

In 1815, the first families moved into what is now Congress township. Sometime during the first week of February, Michael and Henry Totten, accompanied by George and Isaac Poe, cut a trail from Wooster to where the village of Congress stands, which at that time, was all forest, the lands not yet having been entered. These gentlemen camped until they finished their cabin on section 27. Mrs. Catherine Totten was the first white woman in the township. The first furniture within the township was drawn on a sled from Wooster by the Totten boys, in February, 1815. The first week in the following April, George and Isaac Poe and a few other families came in and settled upon the same section. Peter Warner and family moved into the southwest part of the township that spring. In 1816 Matthew Brower and James Carlin, with their families, moved onto the same farm, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The next to invade this fair domain was George Aukerman and John Nead, with their families. After this period emigrants came from different sections of the country and settled the township in various sections. The first white person who died in Congress township was Mrs. Amasa Warner, and the second was Mrs. Totten.

The first school was taught by John Totten in the first cabin built.

George Poe was the first justice of the peace. The first school house was erected in 1819, on the southwest quarter of section 27. The first clearing was made by the Tottens and consisted of five acres, which was planted to corn and cut in the autumn for fodder purposes, and the same fall winter wheat was sowed on the land, these crops being the first corn and wheat grown within Congress township. Game was very plentiful, and for some time after the arrival of the first families was the chief article of diet. Hogs and sheep could not at first be raised, on account of the wolves that would devour such animals at sight. One early-day winter the first settlers—the Tottens—had twelve sheep enclosed in the same lot with the cabin, and they were believed to be safe there, but one night a pack of wolves assailed the pen and killed all of them but two and one of these escaped and ran into the house, awoke the family, but the hungry wolves had finished their work and fled for the woods. The next day one of the Tottens pursued them as far as the Harrisville swamp, in Medina county, but got no opportunity of shooting at them. Near the swamp was a camp of Indians, numbering about thirty or possibly forty.

Among the earliest settlers in Congress township may be recalled: John Jeffrey, Walter Elgin, David Gardner, Jacob Holmes, Jacob Shellebarger, Peter and Samuel Chasey, G. W. Howey, David Nelson, James Grimes' father, James Boyd, Hector Burns, Samuel Sheets, N. N. Perrine, A. Yocum, John

Vanasdoll, Rev. John Hazzard and family, Isaac Matthews and others whose names have slipped from memory.

James Carlin is the authority for the statement that the first marriage in Congress township was that of Jesse Matteson and Eleanor Carlin. The first sermon was preached by a Presbyterian minister, named Matthews, who spoke with a sword girded to his body. The first grist-mill was built by Naftzger, where a man named Buchanan was killed, waiting for his grist. The earliest doctor in the township was Mr. Mills, while the first carpenter was Jacob Matthews.

Royce Summerton, away back in the seventies, gave the following reminiscence on Congress township in early times when his father was numbered among the pioneer settlers:

"When father and his family moved into the county there were but five neighbors within a radius of several miles. Isaac Matthews came as early as 1814, and the Poes were here and Peter Chasey and his son, Samuel. On one occasion, when father and I were coming home from Naftzger's mill with the wagon drawn by two oxen and a horse hitched on in front, I mounted on the horse, the wolves gathered in large numbers at our side, and I got greatly alarmed, but father just laughed and said there was no danger. After butchering day the wolves were very troublesome, and on one occasion a large hog was missing for three days, when it returned mangled and fly-blown, having been, as was supposed, attacked by a bear.

"In the early days the woods were infested with pea-vines, which crept over the ground and would climb small shrubs and trees to the height of two or three feet, and in the fall of the year the cattle would eat it and fatten on it, and many of them died, and it came to be believed that it was from the overeating of this pea-vine.

"In the first log (Methodist Episcopal) church in Congress, Harry O. Sheldon was preaching at a quarterly meeting, and there being a large crowd present, it was difficult for all to be seated. Joseph Ewing stood up defiantly in the center of the room. Mr. Sheldon came back to him and asked him to be seated, which he refused, when Sheldon caught him violently on his hip, carried him out and forced him to kneel down while he prayed for him."

The Poe family was one of much historic note, and the encounter with Bigfoot, the noted Indian, is narrated in the Miscellaneous chapter of this volume.

The towns and villages of Congress township are West Salem, Aukerman, Congress and Pleasant Home.

Congress was originally called Waynesburg. It was platted March 6, 1827, by Philip Gates and David Newcomer, Peter Emory doing the surveying. The first house in this village was built by Michael Funk and Elmer Yocum and was situated upon the site of the present Methodist church. The first postmaster was Jacob Hare. The pioneer physician was Doctor Mills. George Wicks kept the first hotel and David W. Poe established the first tannery in the village. Among the early deaths after the village was platted was an old Indian. He and his wife were on a tramp and stopped at Griffith's tavern, where they got tight and abusive, and the landlord's wife threw a pot of boiling water on him, and he died.

Congress village was incorporated in 1837. The first officers were: Mayor, John Tarr; recorder, William Rogers; councilmen, Joe Fish, John Zuber, P. Pancost, R. Summerton and John Potts.

West Salem was platted by Peter and John Rickel, June 14, 1834. It became an incorporated place in 1868, the first officers being: Mayor, D. H. Ambrose; trustees, D. Eshleman, D. Gable, J. Georget, J. J. Shank, W. R. Huber; recorder, E. Fritzinger; treasurer, John Zehner. This town is located in the extreme northwestern part of the township and county.

In 1878 Mrs. Peter wrote the following reminiscence that now, after a third of a century almost, is appropriate in the history of Congress township:

"It was fifty-five years ago yesterday (October 10, 1877) when Peter and I landed here with our two children, coming from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer. We settled in the woods near where I now live, built a cabin with a puncheon floor and stick chimney. My first neighbors were Rev. John Hazzard, Mr. Ford and Charles Crile. Peter, however, had been out here two years before we moved and entered a quarter of land on which West Salem is now largely built. There were no roads then around here, and we had a hard time getting the two-horse wagon through. Peter was born in Virginia, January 30, 1794, and died October 7, 1865. My maiden name was Nancy Rickel and I was born in old Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1803. We had seven boys and two girls. I used to work in the field and fainted in the field once while husking corn. Folks had to work then indeed, and I used to help haul logs and such things, and now would like to live again in the woods, instead of in town, for then I could hear the wild birds sing as in the old days. John Rickel, who, with Peter, laid out West Salem, was a brother of mine. He was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and came to Wayne county three years before we did.



and some of the town is built on land he settled on at that time. John was an Albright preacher.

"Joseph Harbaugh put up the first house in West Salem after it was laid out. It was an old-fashioned frame and he paid about twelve dollars for the lot. Jacob Hyatt rented the house and died in it three months after he moved in. James Hyatt kept tavern there afterwards and it was the first public house in Salem. Cass and Emerson were among the first doctors. William Cass started the first store, without any counter save a bench. He bought eggs, butter, etc. Reverend Beer was an early preacher."

An agricultural society was formed in West Salem in 1867, when by-laws were adopted and first officers elected as follows: William Buchanan, president; John Wicks, secretary; D. Eshleman, treasurer; and John Zehner, Peter Stair and Captain Mitchell, directors.

In the village of Congress, in 1909, the following were the business factors: George W. Michael, general merchandise; C. A. Wiler, general dealer; A. W. Mowrey, hardware and paints; Ebert & Eby, furniture and undertaking; Bert W. Mowrey, furniture and undertaking; C. C. Fresh, hotel and feed barn; Clemen C. Holmes, harness and shoemaking; Arthur J. Garver, wagonmaking and blacksmithing; Clifton Martin, hay, grain and potatoes; Simson & Ginter, hay, grain and potatoes; David Moser, furs, skins and pelts.

#### CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Chester township is the second from the north line of Wayne county and on the western line of the county, Ashland county, Ohio, being on its western border. It is seven miles from east to west and six north and south. With several other sub-divisions of the county, it was organized into a civil township March 5, 1816. Even before its real organization, it was styled Chestnut township, or the chestnut region, on account of its great growth of that kind of timber. In 1870 the township had a population of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one. By the time the 1900 United States census was compiled it had decreased to one thousand six hundred and forty-eight.

The earliest settlers in the township were Judge James Robinson, Samuel Funk, Phineas Summerton, John Moyers, the Hillis boys and their mothers, John Emory, John Lowery, the Cunninghams, Joseph Aikens, James Fulton, Jacob Worst, Adam Rumbaugh, John, Abram and Isaac Myers, Samuel Vanosdol, Phineas Davis, Anthony Camp, Michael Mowrey, Philip Hofflinger, Daniel and John Pittinger, Nathaniel Paxton, William and Hugh Adams, Benjamin Emmons, John Campbell, Thomas Johnston, John A.

Kelley, Abraham Ecker, Isaac White, Henry Sapp, John Hern and John Helman. As the county is now bounded, some of these would be located in what is now Ashland county.

Chester township has within its borders the following platted towns and villages: Cedar Valley postoffice, Overton, New Pittsburg, West Union, or Lattsburg.

New Pittsburg was laid out March 6, 1829, by George H. Hovey. At this point John Hall built the first house and kept a hotel.

Lattsburg (West Union) was platted by J. W. Hoegner for Jacob Grose, February 27, 1851. The name of the village was changed in 1855 from West Union to Lattasburg, after Ephraim Latta. Here John Fesig built the first house, a log structure on the northeast corner of the public square. He used it for both a shop and residence. Latta bought out Fesig and began the manufacture of hand sickles. The postoffice was established here May 14, 1867, when W. C. Baker received his first appointment, and who continued many years as postmaster. Samuel Bridenstein started the first store in which dry goods were carried. Henry Allspaugh was the first to practice medicine in the town. It is claimed by old residents that the first person to die was a woman who was buried in the middle of the road (as later surveyed out), between Lattasburg and the German Baptist church.

Concerning the first settler in Chester township, it may be here recorded that James Robison, brother of Thomas and David, so well known in the city of Wooster, was born February 17, 1787, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and in 1813 immigrated to Wayne county, Ohio, temporarily stopping in Wooster, the same year building the saw-mill on Little Killbuck creek, in the southwest corner of Chester township. He then became a citizen of Chester township, three years prior to its organization. A saw-mill, in those early days, was next in importance to a grist-mill, and hence the name of Robison's Mills became universally and popularly known throughout the entire western part of Wayne county, and was for many years after its builder had been laid away with other pioneers of the county. While the mill itself has for more than forty years been in ruins and decay, yet the locality is often spoken of as "Robison's Mill." Mr. Robison, aided by a single individual, spent three months in digging the race for the old saw-mill. The woolen factory, though not so ancient an institution as the mill, ranked among the best of its kind in the county, and was built at a very early period. During his presence in Columbiana county, in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Ohio Legislature, it was burned, as a result of defective flues. The

saw-mill was also swept away by the flames. On his return, without indulgence in any surmises or complaint, he quietly set about rebuilding the factory and the mill. He placed in new and better machinery in both factory and saw-mill. Before the disastrous fire, he simply carded, spun and pulled, but after the rebuilding he made other additions and introduced the manufacture of yarns, blankets, cloths, etc.

Here was the waterpower, and Mr. Robison had the enterprise and intelligence to utilize it, and it became not only a benefit, but a benefaction to the whole community. He was not a visionary man, but practical, and devoted himself to material enterprises. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812-14 and supplied the army of Gen. W. H. Harrison with provisions, at Fort Meigs, his wagon on one instance standing in the woods loaded with flour, on what is now known as the Robison hill, to the south of Little Killbuck.

#### WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne township derives its name from the county, which was named for Gen. Anthony Wayne—"Mad Anthony." This township is centrally located in the county and touches the incorporate line of the city of Wooster, the seat of justice. It is a full congressional township, six miles square. It dates its organization from October 12, 1816, and in 1870 had reached a population numbering one thousand seven hundred and fourteen. Its population according to the federal census of 1900 was one thousand seven hundred and eleven.

The first white man to settle within the limits of this township was among the following, but it is not certain who did actually effect the first clearing. The first pioneer band was as follows: James Glass, the Roses, the Feazles, the Clarks, Meeks, Turners, Thomas Armstrong, Moses Thompson, Thomas Pomeroy, Henry Perrine, George Gibson, Ralph Cherry, John and Peter Vanostran, Fred Garver, Armstrong Davison, John Richey, John and Peter Bacher, Thomas Beall, Peter Anspaugh, Peter Eiker, George Bair, Henry Snyder, Peter and Jacob Ihrig, William Elgin, Mordecai Boon, Peter Everly, Jacob Seiford, Benjamin Miller, Abraham Vanmeter, William Burgan, Alexander Hanna.

George Blair and Thomas Armstrong were the first justices of the peace.

Fred Garver erected the first saw-mill in the township, in 1814. A year later he built the first grist-mill, deriving his water power from the Little Apple creek.

Being so near the city of Wooster, there have never grown up any towns of much importance in Wayne township. The only one now in existence is Madisonburg, in the center of the township.

The churches and schools of this township are treated in the two chapters on these respective subjects, and to which the reader is referred.

While it is not the object of this volume to treat much on the personal histories of many of the pioneers, as many are fully treated in the biographical volume of this work, yet it may be of historic interest to mention, in this township history, something concerning the life and deeds of the Wasson family.

Joseph Wasson, Sr., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1775. His grandson, Joseph Wasson, was born June 30, 1839, two miles east of Congress village, Wayne county, Ohio, and until the age of eighteen years, remained upon the farm, when he first began his ventures upon the untried seas of life's journeys. He spent much of his life on the Pacific coast, where he achieved a reputation as a writer. He was for many years a newspaper man, acting as editor, proprietor and correspondent. He attended the Vienna Exposition as a special correspondent for *Forney's Press*, writing a series of brilliant letters, signed "Josef." On his return, he was despatched to New Orleans by the *Press* and *New York Times* as a correspondent. He was one of the early contributors to the *Overland Monthly*. He was in the campaign and within twelve miles of General Custer when he was destroyed by the Indians, a correspondent of Eastern papers and furnishing the news of that region to the Associated Press. He finally settled down in such work and profession in San Francisco, California.

#### GREENE TOWNSHIP.

Greene township is second from the north as well as from the east line of Wayne county—in it the thriving city of Orrville is situated—and it was organized February 5, 1817, taking its name from Major-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Warwick, Rhode Island. The population has grown from two thousand seven hundred and fifteen in 1870 to three thousand three hundred and eighteen in 1900, as shown by the federal census. The first township officers were: Trustees, Peter Flickinger, George Bodyston, Thomas Hayes; treasurer, Thomas Dawson; clerk, David Boydston.

Of the first settlers and the first events in this township let it be recorded



in this connection that the inhabitants of this part of Wayne county observed one peculiarity in the first occupancy of it. It was a wilderness, overgrown with timber, with the exception of about twelve acres on the southwest quarter of section 3, which was clear of trees, stumps, and even roots, and was called by the first comers "the Indian field."

Tradition is not always reliable to pin history to, but in the absence of the recorded facts we always must place some credence to traditionary features of early settlements. In this case a tradition runs thus: As early as 1802, a party of four young men, who had passed from Pennsylvania to Cleveland, and leaving the latter place for Tuscarawa, now Coshocton, were attacked by the Indians and one of their number killed, when the remaining three retrated by the line of trees they had blazed. The bullet that killed the young man entered a small oak tree, which the Indians notched high above the ground. A few years later two of the three young men, accompanied by others, returned to the spot of the murder, discovered the notched tree, but saw no remains of their dead comrade. This was evidently the first white person to meet death within what is now Greene township.

The first settlement was made in 1811 by Michael Thomas with his wife and seven children. He emigrated from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and located on the southwest quarter of section 33. Following him came in Thomas Boydston and wife, who settled on the same section. For three years these were the only settlers in the township. In 1814 Lorenzo Winkler and family came in from Virginia, settling on section 22. Until 1815 emigration to this part of the county was very limited. Among those who soon found their way to this township, and became permanent settlers may be mentioned George Boydston, Thomas Hayes, David McConahay, David Boydston, David Antles, Thomas Dawson, John Wade, George Smith, Thomas Smith, Jacob Breakfield, John Harris, Douglas Wilford, Barter Harris, James Sparks, John Hobbs, Francis Shackler, Isaac Robins, Phineas Burrwell, Thomas Johnston, John Bigham, Robert Calvins, Jacob Cook, Charles Kelley, Will Ruffcorn, George Carson, Jacob Breakbail and Thomas Alison.

By 1817 the township had a population of one hundred and forty-seven souls, of which twenty-six were legal voters. In April, 1817, the first election was held at the residence of William Barnett, on section 21.

The first birth in the township was a daughter of Michael Thomas, born September 25, 1812; the second was that of Richard Antles, February 3, 1813.

The first marriage in the township was that of Liverton Thomas and Anna Wade, by "Priest" Jones, in 1815.

The first saw-mill erected was by Thomas Smith, on a site where Smithville now stands.

The first frame building was constructed in 1822, on the farm later owned by Cyrus Hoover.

In the autumn of 1815 John Wade built a hand-mill to crush corn for family use; this was situated upon the farm later owned by D. L. Kieffer.

As late as 1819 there were visible indications of the old Indian village situated on section 21.

The first warrant was issued for the arrest of John Treasurer, for assault and battery, upon complaint of Cephas Clark. Treasurer was a "fortune teller," and Clark had his fortune told "on tick"; the teller proved to be a liar, and Clark "bucked" and wouldn't pay, whereupon Treasurer got him "in chancery" and drafted "sirloins on his frontispiece." Both were citizens of East Union township.

The first sermon preached in Greene township was undoubtedly in 1812, by Reverend Gray at the house of Mr. Thomas.

The first school was taught by Peter Kane, a student of Oxford, England. The pioneer school house was a log cabin eighteen by twenty-two feet, on the northwest quarter of section 23.

The first death in the township after its settlement by the white race was on December 27, 1817, and occurred at a raising on the old Ruble farm, the victim being Christian Partshie, who was killed by the falling of a stick of timber.

This township has been the site of several towns and villages, including Smithville, Orrville and Weilerville.

The schools and churches of this township will be treated under their respective headings in another chapter.

The present business interests of Smithville is represented as follows: Postoffice, S. B. Norris, postmaster, W. H. Hutchison, assistant; hardware, Hartzler & Gerig and E. S. Brenneman; grocery, John Swanger and Houston; grocery and drygoods, J. J. Schrock; exclusive grocery, Blough & Company; shoe store, Isaac Deahuff; grocery and produce, Kohler & Hilty; drugs, T. A. C. Pontius. The trades are as follows: Blacksmith, Clyde Mertz, Charles Everett, Nicholas Curie; grist-mill, John B. McCollough; warehouses, H. S. Rutt, handling all kinds of produce and coal; lumbermen, E. E. Gilber, C. G. Miller (with a planing mill); butchers, A. E. Bechtol, J. B. Sheller.

wholesale and retail; hotel, W. G. Coulter; bank, Farmers and Merchants. The professional men were, at the same date, Drs. W. G. Zimmerman, H. M. Yoder, H. A. Schollenberger; attorney, Joseph Gallagher.

The banking business is carried on at this point by the Farmers and Merchants Bank, with W. H. Zaugg as its president and E. U. Burkholder as its cashier.

#### BAUGHMAN TOWNSHIP.

This is on the east line of Wayne county and the second from the north line of the county. It derived its name from John Baughman, who was the grandfather of John W. Baughman, of Wooster, who was the first settler within the township, which civil sub-division of the county was organized March 5, 1816. In 1870 it had a population of two thousand and sixty-seven, but according to the federal census of 1900 it contained a population of two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.

Among the earliest settlers in this township may be named the Foreman family, the Harkins family, Robert Taggart, Samuel Taggart, Lewis McKean, Sr., John Campbell, Valentine W. Ault, John Sickman, John Wilson, Benjamin Weygandt, John Douglas and others, whose sons and daughters reside in the county at this time.

This is a rich and well-developed agricultural district and the towns of the township are Marshallville and Burton, while a part of the town plat of Orrville is within the borders of this township.

#### MARSHALLVILLE.

This town is located in the extreme northwestern portion of Baughman township, on section 5. It was laid out by James Marshall, February 7, 1817, the same being the next village platted after that of Wooster was laid out. Mr. Marshall was an excellent man, a sturdy member of the old Seceder church of Dalton. Marshallville was named by and for Mr. Marshall and in 1834, when Martin Weimer came to the place, there were but ten houses, and there were occupied by Elijah Dancer, Calvin Brewster, James and Joseph Hogan, Enoch Mofitt, James Marshall, John Roch and Dr. Comstock and two shoemakers named Ellingham and Scotton.

The town was legally incorporated as a municipality February 10, 1866. Its first officers were Charles Schlutt, mayor; C. L. Gehres, recorder; Martin Weimer, George Reinoehl, Benjamin Carrel, John Pfunder, William Pinkley, councilmen. The population of Marshallville in 1900 was three hundred and fifty-seven.

The banking business here is carried on by the Marshallville Banking Company, with I. W. Beery as its cashier.

#### FAIRVIEW, OR BURTON CITY.

The village of Fairview was surveyed by John Brinkerhoff, December 14, 1850. A postoffice was, however, established there, known as Burton City, first being called Baughman.

Flouring mills were erected here in 1858 by Benjamin Coe, the same having a capacity of forty barrels a day. Besides supplying a large home trade, the product of these mills was shipped to Philadelphia.

The Burton City Woolen Mills were established in 1860 by Isaac Vanguilder. There were produced cloths, cassimeres, blankets, jeans, satinets, stocking yarns and a large variety of flannels.

On June 9, 1874, the steam grist-mill of C. G. Binkley was blown up, suddenly killing George W. Henshaw, of Wooster, and causing the death of Mr. Binkley within a few hours.

#### SUGARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

On the east line of Wayne county and the second from the south line is found the civil township of Sugarcreek. It was organized April 11, 1812, and contains thirty-six sections of land, being six miles square. Its population increased from two thousand six in 1870 to two thousand two hundred and seventy-four in 1900.

John Kinney and John Goudy were the first settlers in Sugar Creek township, and John and James Goudy were the next, and after them came Peter Cox and Samuel Cook, William Homan, and Rev. James Adams, who was the first preacher in the locality. William Homan was the first justice of the peace, elected about 1826. At an early day an election was held where Sugarcreek, East Union, Baughman and Greene corner, and every man who attended it went home with two offices. The first school house in the township was built on the farm owned later by Jacob Cox, and Samuel Cook was the first to teach in the township. It was a subscription school and the rates were fifty cents a pupil for each month's schooling, and in the absence of money almost anything else was received for pay. The first school house erected in Dalton was where later the cemetery was laid out; the first teacher was Peter Vorrhes. The first church (Presbyterian) was built near the southwest corner of the quarter later owned by S.



Snively; Rev. James Adams being the first minister. This was the earliest church building in the township or town.

William Goudy built the first grist-mill, three miles southwest of Dalton. It was constructed of logs, had one run of buhrs made of "nigger-heads," the neighbors helping to dig the race. This mill was built in 1823-24.

James Goudy came to what is now Sugarcreek township as early as 1809, settling near Dalton. His brother John had effected a settlement in the neighborhood even prior to his settlement. The father, John Goudy, was in St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791, where he was wounded in the right groin, which, but for the thickness of his clothing, would have caused death. After being shot he traveled eighteen miles, when he paused by the wayside and ate the flesh of a dead horse, which later he declared was the best meat he had ever eaten. He carried the bullet in his flesh many years and finally died from its effects.

#### TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Of the town of Dalton it may be recorded that Rev. James Adams had the town of Dover surveyed October 16, 1817, by A. Porter, and it embraced forty-six lots. Sharon was surveyed March 29, 1828, by C. W. Christmas, and that consisted of thirty lots. The entirety of these towns, together with that of Middletown, laid out by Jacob Switzer, in 1828, ceasing to exist as plats, the village of Dalton sprung up on the same ground. In 1821 Dalton contained but one house, and a man named Freeman kept the first tavern, where afterwards the Eagle House stood. The first physician of the place was Doctor Watson, and the first store was kept by Mr. Johnson. The first church of the village was the Presbyterian.

Dalton of today consists of a place having a population of six hundred and sixty-six, and has several good business houses, carrying the goods usually kept in towns of its size, and the farmers find here an accommodating class of dealers and ready sale for the products of their farms and gardens. For church and other interests see special chapters elsewhere in this volume.

The banking business of this place is well cared for by the First National Bank, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its present officers are W. H. H. Wertz, president; T. C. Hunsicker, cashier. Their deposits are (September, 1909) \$162,000.

Moscow was laid out by Joseph H. Larwill, Josiah Crawford and John

Larwill, April 16, 1815, but it never materialized to the extent of its sanguine proprietors' hopes.

"Sonneberg Settlement" was so named for a settlement in Switzerland, its population being chiefly from the canton Berne, in Switzerland. The following was written of this peculiar people in 1878.

"They enumerate ninety-eight families and have two hundred and fifty-eight members. The sect was founded by Menno, surnamed Simmons, in 1536, who commenced life as a Roman Catholic. The modern Mennonite as a rule does not pretend to know just what the history of his sect is, or just what he now believes. They know they are opposed to war and going to law. They follow farm life as a rule, and are very industrious. In this township they introduced the painting of dog-houses and the manufacture of apple-jack. The first of this stock, all from Berne, to come into Wayne county were Isaac Somer, Uhlick and Peter Lehman and David Killhover, the latter bringing the regular John Rogers family. Their first place of rendezvous was in a school house four miles east of Wooster, when they moved to 'Switzerland No. 2,' and in 1820 organized a church."

#### EAST UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed September 5, 1814, and was named by Simon Chaffin, Sr., who was a native of Union, Maine. It is the second township from the east and south line of the county and is six miles square.

The following is a reminiscence on the early times by Simon Chaffin, Jr.: "The first white man who died in East Union township was Vesta Frary, who was buried on the John Ramsey farm with thirty or forty others. Mr. Chaffin cut musket balls out of trees, shot there by members of Beall's army. On Amos Walter's farm was erected one of the first churches, called the Ebenezer church. The Methodists soon after organized in the township. The presiding elder was Rev. Henry O. Sheldon, who was a strong man and could carry a barrel of salt or cider with ease. Two drunken men on one occasion disturbed a camp meeting when he was present, and he choked them into silence. The Indians had a sugar camp on land later owned by John Lang, also there were two huts there. The first school house was upon land then owned by Anson Sillson, built in 1814. The teacher was a Mr. Pratt and he spelled door 'dore.' The first justice of the peace was Andrew Lucky, who kept a tavern."

The first permanent settler in this township was Simon Chaffin, Sr., a native of Lincoln county, Maine, who was born in 1765 and removed to

Ohio in the fall of 1811, coming in a four-horse wagon, traveling a distance of more than a thousand miles, occupying fifty-seven days, never unloading the wagon until he arrived at Poland, Trumbull county, Ohio. He moved to East Union township, Wayne county, in the early spring of 1813. His wife and six children accompanied him; his brother-in-law, Obediah Luce, came at the same time. He entered lands, but his regular occupation was that of a scythemaker and hoemaker.

Frederick Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Wayne county, Ohio, in the spring of 1814, but had been in the county with his son, John J., in 1812 and improved a piece of land on a twelve-hundred-acre tract he had secured from the government. He was the first of the name Brown to locate in Wayne county. The subjoined reminiscence will tell the story of early-day Indian scares and narrate many other interesting points connected with the settlement of this township and Wayne county, in general:

"This will narrate an incident that occurred in what was called Smith's settlement, near the present site of the county infirmary. One afternoon two of the Smith women heard what they supposed to be guns firing in the direction of Wooster, 'at the rate of five hundred a minute.' The neighborhood, numbering about forty persons, soon assembled, men, women and children. There were but eight guns in the party. One of these belonged to John J. Brown, then a boy and small for his age. After consultation it was decided that James McIntire should approach Wooster cautiously to ascertain the exact state of affairs there, and that the balance of the company should set out for Steubenville, by way of the old Indian trail, the women and children on horseback and the men on foot with their guns. Young Brown's gun was transferred to an older man, and two children committed to his care, Waits Smith, a small boy whom he carried behind him, on a very spirited horse, and Jonathan, a younger boy, who was placed in his arms.

"The party traveled in silence during the entire night, not a child giving the least sign of fretfulness. In the morning they were overtaken by McIntire, who brought the welcome news that Wooster was resting in quietude and that the noise heard by the two women was one made by men cutting straw with axes in a trough for feed. At this news the main company of fugitives returned, hungry and weary, to their cabin homes in the forest. A few, however, continued on in their flight to the old settlements in Pennsylvania.

"Nevertheless, this stampede of the pioneers was not without thrilling incident. When the party in its flight was crossing the Big Sugar creek they discovered a campfire close to the trail. The Indian dogs barked and

immediately the Indians raised a whoop. At this the company took shelter in the brushwood as best they could. All became quiet in a short time, when those with guns began to scout around to learn the character of the Indians in the camp. They proved to be Chief Johnycake and his tribe. The story the whites told alarmed them and they said they would also flee the country, as they were friendly Indians and equally in danger of being hurt by the hostile tribes, but that they must first have their supper, then roasting on the campfire. Afterwards McIntire passed their encampment. He was blowing a large tin horn and riding at full gallop to overtake the flying settlers and apprise them of their groundless apprehension. Johnycake and his braves became greatly alarmed and fled supperless, as on the returning day the settlers who wended their way home found the camp entirely deserted. The deer was suspended over the smouldering embers, burned to a crisp. Johnycake and his people were never seen again in that settlement by the whites. They had before that time been very familiar and friendly."

The following interesting notes were written on the recollections of pioneer Noah Brown:

The first election was held in section 16, at Smith Orr's house. Andrew Lucky was elected first justice of the peace. The first school house was built on section 21, although a log house built before that for the Presbyterian church to hold services in was used for school purposes. The earliest teachers were George Hackett and George McConnell. The first burial was on the John Ramsey farm, and two were buried on the Smith Orr place, a Mr. Miller and a child that was scalded to death. Old Aaron Rambo had the first grist-mill in this township, near the residence of David Carr, and the bolt was turned by hand. After Rambo, Garret Albertson erected another mill. South of Cross Keys at a spring a Mr. Pratt had the first distillery. At the head of Apple creek there was an Indian camp. Mr. Brown had a grindstone which was bought at Canton, Ohio, as the family came to the country, and it is said that it was used by many neighbors from long distances away.

Herr Driesbach, the famous lion tamer, lived and died in Wayne county. He was born in Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, November 2, 1807, his grandparents coming from Germany. His father died when eleven years of age and the boy soon drifted to New York city, where he worked in the Zoological Gardens, and soon, youth as he was, made a reputation for control of wild animals, he being the first person to make a performing animal of the leopard. In 1830 he connected himself with the traveling menagerie of Raymond & Co., and soon went to Europe with Raymond, meeting



with much success as a tamer of wild beasts. He traveled through England, Scotland and Ireland, then in France, Germany, Holland and Russia, exhibiting before all the crowned heads of Europe. About 1840 he returned to the United States, having established a world-wide reputation, and was of the states of the Union until 1854, when he was united in marriage to the foremost man in his profession in the world. He made his annual tours Sarah Walter, daughter of John Walter, of Wooster township, and settled down to the peaceful life of a farmer. In 1875 he opened a hotel at Applecreek Station. Here, after but two days' illness, on December 5, 1877, he died, leaving a widow and one son. His was a very interesting life, full of events which after his death were compiled in book form and sold extensively.

The Cheyney family was one of striking prominence in Wayne county, and descended from the Revolutionary stock of the same name, of which Thomas, the father of John, who settled in Wayne county, was famous by reason of his first discovering, for General Washington, that the British forces were on the same side of the stream as the American army at Chad's Ford, near Brandywine, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and through this intelligence the American army was saved a defeat, as is recorded in the history of our country.

Old Squire Cheyney was a most useful and powerful man in the settlement of Wayne county. He built the first mill in East Union township, and within the space of thirteen years built six grist-mills and nine sawmills in Wayne county, Ohio. His early neighbors were John Knight, Jacob Tracey, George Basil and others. He occasionally received visits from old Johnny Appleseed, whom Richard Cheyney frequently saw. His remains were buried in the Edinburg cemetery.

#### TOWNS OF EAST UNION TOWNSHIP.

Edinburg was laid out by William Thomas and John L. Cheyney, August 16, 1832. Ira Pratt started the first store and was the postmaster in Edinburg. Prior to the appointment of Cornelius Smith the postoffice was kept at the old town, and after that at Applecreek Station.

Applecreek Station, which is of more recent origin, was caused by the building of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus railway. Andrew Woodruff, a blacksmith, erected the first house in Applecreek Station. John Hindman owned the land on which this village was platted. David Clark, later of Wooster, started the first hotel. A new school building was built in 1874. Messrs. Eberly, Holcomb and Caldwell were the first three teachers.

In 1909 the village of East Union was but a mere hamlet with one firm—Carver & Eshleman—handling drygoods, groceries, notions, hardware, boots and shoes, cigars and tobacco. They also operate a grain elevator and warehouse.

#### WOOSTER TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of Wayne county was named in honor of Gen. David Wooster, and was organized April 11, 1812, along with Sugarcreek, Mohican and Prairie townships. It had a population of one thousand one hundred and forty-five in 1870 and by 1900 had increased to seven thousand one hundred and sixty. This is the township in which the city of Wooster is situated, and as now divided contains only twenty-one sections. Franklin township is on its south while Plain is to its west, with Wayne township north and East Union on the east. Being situated as it is (surrounding the city of Wooster), its history is largely found in the city history given elsewhere in this volume. Benjamin Jones was one of the first settlers, and the following are some of his recollections concerning early times here:

In 1814 Mr. Jones went on horseback to Coshocton, accompanied by William Totten, to buy flour, bacon, salt, dried fruits, etc., for the early settlement, which commodities he placed on a pirogue and with the help of a few stout men paddled the rude boat to the waters of the Killbuck and up through the drift of that sluggish stream to the mouth of Applecreek, and thence up that creek to where the old Robison's Mill stood, within the incorporation of Wooster. This exploit of inland navigation was heralded with acclamation by the inhabitants of Wooster, who rushed to the boat to obtain their supplies. He built the first bridge that was ever laid across the Muddy Fork, and constructed the road extending from Reedsburg across the quagmire to what was known as the "French Miller" property. He had sixteen men employed on the contract, and at night one-half of the number guarded the others while they slept. During this work one of his laborers was killed and literally mangled by the Indians. There were at this time but three houses between Wooster and Jeromeville. Several weeks were employed on this contract, Mr. Jones doing the cooking for his men in the woods and performing his duties with true early-day skill.

Mr. Jones constructed the first bridge on the Killbuck, on what was known as the Columbus Avenue road. He aided in securing the charter for the turnpike running from Wooster to Cleveland, and was a director and stockholder in the same. He exerted himself both in and outside the State

Legislature in behalf of the choice of the Killbuck route for the Ohio canal. In 1816-17 he built the first jail in Wayne county, constructing it cheaply from the old logs of the block house erected by George Stidger in 1812.

On July 4, 1824, Mr. Jones and wife, then keeping the Wooster Hotel, roasted an ox and prepared a grand dinner for the occasion. The tickets to this banquet sold at fifty cents and there were over three hundred sold. The ox was roasted among the elders and brush in the rear of Lindell Sprague's residence. Many distinguished men were present, including Congressman John Sloan, Brigadier-General Beall, Judge Ezra Dean and others. After the dinner was over, Mr. Jones invited the children of the town to a free entertainment.

On one occasion Mr. Jones went to Morgan's, down the Killbuck, to get provisions, and among other things Mrs. Morgan gave him some fresh meat which she put in a large gourd of the capacity of a half bushel. The wolves, scenting the meat, pursued him with fierceness and angry demonstrations, when several times he thought he would have to throw everything away and try to save himself.

While traveling on horseback up the Killbuck bottoms, south of Wooster, Mr. Jones captured three black bear cubs and put them in a sack over the saddle. They proved, however, to be heavier than he had calculated, and, hearing the mother of the cubs approaching, he considered it wise to throw one out of the sack, and gave the others away. He carried the mail from Canton to Mansfield on horseback. He aided in the organization of the first agricultural society, and he owned a colt that took the premium at the first county fair.

After an eventful career, both in public and private life, Mr. Jones died, honored by all who knew him. It was such characters as his that fashioned the foundation stones of the good government of his state and county.

#### PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

Plain township, the second from the south line of the county and on the western line of Wayne county, contains about forty-two sections of land, being seven miles east and west by six north and south. It was organized in 1817. It derives its name from the plains, or grades, that to so large an extent constituted its timber growths at the date of its settlement. The population of this township in 1900 was one thousand six hundred and sixty-six.

The first settler in the township was John Collier, locating on the

James Childs farm. William Meeks, a native of Virginia, was the second settler in this township. The first justice of the peace in the township was Cyrus Baird. George and David Lozier settled upon the prairies in 1814, south of Blachleyville. They came from Pennsylvania and owned good farms. Benjamin White, a shoemaker and preacher, was another of the sturdy pioneer characters. Daniel Miller built a sawmill in 1815. He also built the first house in Blachleyville, where Swain's hotel later stood. He kept a tavern and sold whisky; went to Indiana and began the practice of medicine. Augustus Case settled as early as 1814. John Cassiday was the first to teach school within this township. The first minister of the gospel was Elder French, a Baptist. Another early settler was Philip Arnold, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who came in 1812; for many months after their arrival they had no bread in the house and were compelled to live on venison, honey and potatoes.

Dr. William B. Blachley, born in New Jersey, lived in Washington county, Pennsylvania, until 1816, when he emigrated to Wayne county, Ohio, settling in Plain township. He practiced his profession in Blachleyville for nineteen years, then moved to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he died, aged seventy-four years. The town of Blachleyville was named for him.

Benedict Mellinger, Sr., Aaron Baird, Cyrus Baird, John Tyron, Robert Eason, John Folgate (who reached the age of one hundred and eleven years, the oldest of any man in the county), William and Henry Rouch were all settlers of a very early date in Plain township, and had much to do with laying the foundation stones of the township's government and helped to make its first pioneer improvements.

#### TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

The town plattings of this township are indeed quite numerous. Millbrook received its title from General Thomas McMillan, who named and surveyed it. It was laid out by Elijah Yocum August 10, 1829. A gristmill was built by McMillan to the east of the town site in 1816 for John Nimmon; later this was turned into a carding-mill.

Blachleyville was platted by William B. and William Blachley, December 16, 1833.

Jefferson was platted June 30, 1829, by Stephen Williams and Alexander Hutchinson. This place is four miles west of Wooster and came to be a place of much business importance. It was on the Wooster and Ashland stage route, making it a desirable quarter in which to live.



Reedsburg was laid out by William Reed in December, 1835, and its first settlers were Matthias Starn, Joseph Mowery, John Peters and William Hagerman.

Springville was platted by David Brown, December 16, 1844, and was originally called Buffalo, or Heath's Corners.

#### REMAINS OF BUFFALOES AND CEDAR TREES.

Land owners in plowing and ditching on the way between Springville and Millbrook, many years ago, unearthed the remains of large cedar trees, and about 1830 immense logs were taken out three feet from the surface that had probably lain there for ages. Trees were found from three to four feet in diameter. South of Millbrook, while cutting a ditch, more of these large cedar trees were found. What is strange about all this is the fact that there are no cedar forests in this section, nor is there any knowledge of any having been here in the centuries past. In about the same locality were also found numerous buffalo skulls and horns and the remains of human bodies of great size. Who they were and what their history can only be conjectured at this late day.

#### CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Clinton township is the extreme southwestern township in Wayne county and contains twenty-eight sections, its domain being four miles north and south by seven east and west. Ashland county is on its west and Holmes county to its south. It was organized June 7, 1825, and in 1870 had reached a population of one thousand five hundred and two, but according to the United States census of 1900 the township had a population of two thousand and twenty-eight. It derived its name from Governor DeWitt Clinton.

The first white men to invade the wilds of this township for the purpose of effecting a permanent settlement were as follows: Nathan G. Odell, John Newkirk, Joshua and Thomas Oram, Thomas Odell, Abner Lake, Jacob Funk, Abner Eddy, Thomas McConkey, John Jones, Stephen Morgan, Asa Griffith, William and J. Wells, Reuben and Philip Aylesworth, Noah Whitford, Lorenzo D. Odell.

Mr. Brewer built a cabin on the east bank of the Newkirk spring, about twenty feet from its source.

The first election in the township was held in the cabin of John Jones. Nathan G. Odell was chosen first justice of the peace, but he declined to serve.

when James Priest was elected and served the remainder of his life. The first public road opened was the one running from Wooster to Loudonville. An Indian trail extended from the head of Odell's lake to Millersburg, and one to Jeromeville from the same point. The Indian town was located on the north side of the lake and contained about three hundred Indians, under Mochican John.

What was known as the Big Prairie was at first looked upon as an impassable swamp; it was soggy, wet, full of ponds, dangerous to stock and counted of no value.

The first man known to have died within Clinton township was Thompson, an emigrant who took sick while stopping with John Newkirk. He was sick but a short time.

The first physician in the township was Dr. Henry Peters, who located at the intersection of the roads at the Newkirk graveyard. The first woman to die in the township was the wife of Thomas Oram.

In 1814 Reuben Newkirk and Thomas Odell, two young men, went to Wooster to procure a coffin, carrying it home on the backs of their horses. Each bore one end of it, though at times the end would strike the trees, when they would singly, time about, have to carry it on their shoulders.

The first resident of the township to marry was Thomas, son of Nathan G. Odell, who was united to Nancy Drake, of Holmes county, in 1813.

The first school house in this township was called the Newkirk school. It was located on Henry Newkirk's land. It was a small log affair, the neighbors having met, cut trees and converted them into a school house. It was covered with shingles, and contained three long benches for the children, and a fireplace running the whole length of it. The first teacher was a lady from Holmes county who received seventy-five cents per week for teaching.

The first church was erected by the Disciples, about a mile and a half northeast of Shreve.

The first work of Methodism in the township was near Newkirk Spring, where a church was built in 1843. See chapter on church history.

At an early day, in this township were the following named persons engaged in the distillery business: Almond Aylesworth, Henry Shreve, Thomas McConkey, Thomas A. Brown, Mahaley McConkey and John Comer.

Cornelius Quick built the first mill at the outlet of the lake, in 1825; his dam backwatered the region and raised the lake about fifteen inches. Nathan G. Odell sold the land, not wishing to litigate over the matter. Comer, however, later had a law suit over it and, after long years of lawing, both men were financially ruined.

The towns and villages of this township are Shreve, Craghton, Big Prairie and Centerville.

#### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin is one of the two irregular-shaped townships in Wayne county, the other being Wooster township. Franklin was named from old Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, the statesman and scientist. The township was organized for civil purposes June 7, 1820. Its population is now about one thousand two hundred and one.

The first settlement made by any one in Wayne county, outside of Wooster, was made in this township on lands later owned by Thomas Dowty. James Morgan and Thomas Butler were the two white settlers who first wandered into the territory now embraced in this township. They came in 1808 and soon after came in John Boyd, Robert Buckley, John and James Cisna, Tommy Lock, Samuel Mitchell, Jacob Nixon, William Nolan, Jacob Miller, Moses Lockhart and John Hughes.

The first land entered in the township, in the regular way, was by James Morgan.

The first justice of the peace was Samuel Mitchell. One of the early school houses was the Polecat school house on the farm of Daniel Daringer.

The pioneer distillery of the township was conducted by old Johnny Boyd, who sold it in quantities, "Yes, sir, just as little as you want, sir."

The first grist mill was erected by a Mr. Mitchell on land later owned by Andrew Bucher.

The first lime in Wayne county was burned in a log heap to test its quality, and later a kiln was made and lime successfully burned in the same by Henry Munson, Sr., in 1816 or 1817. It was he who furnished the lime employed in the building of the old Wiler house of Mansfield, hauling it there by ox teams at about fifty cents a bushel. At nights he slept under his wagon, while he turned his oxen out to graze.

Among the recollections of Pioneer John Harrison, the following was, many years since, made a matter of record: "Salt was worth six cents a pound when I came here. Bought a two-horse wagon from old Billy Poulson in 1826 and paid for it in salt; went to Cleveland for it; obtained one barrel there and one barrel ten miles out of the city. These two barrels of salt paid for the wagon—price thirty dollars. A bushel of wheat would then pay for a pound of coffee, the former being of little cash account until the canal was opened. There were some Indians about when we came here. Old

Chief Dan Lyon remained after the other Indians had all left. He was used to making wooden ladles and trade them to the whites for bacon."

#### INDIANS BURN THE BUTLER CABIN.

From a reminiscence dictated by John Butler, a pioneer justice of the peace of Franklin township, we take the liberty to extract the following.

Mr. Butler being absent at his father-in-law's, the Indians burned his cabin. The cause was presumed to be as follows: Butler had raised considerable corn in the bottoms and had a good many hogs. A gang of Indians passed one day and shot one of them. Mr. Butler followed after and found them encamped in the locality of the present site of Shreve. He went to the chief and told him the circumstances, and that he must pay him, the chief going to the thief and telling him he must pay for the hog he killed. He asked him what he killed it for, whereupon the Indian replied, "I wanted grease." The chief made him pay for the animal, Mr. Butler receiving in pay therefor two deer skins, which the Indian indignantly kicked toward him. It was soon after this Mr. Butler's cabin was burned, and he claimed the gang of Indians did it. He then erected a hewed log house on the exact spot where had stood the rude cabin that they had burned. In this Mr. Butler died March 17, 1837.

#### THE MORGAN BLOCKHOUSE.

This fort stood on the Thomas Dowty farm, and but a few rods from his house, and was quite a large structure and a source of protection to the pioneers. During the summer of Hull's surrender a company of soldiers were stationed here from Tuscarawas county. A would-be brave soldier of this company was ever boasting of his courage and ached for an opportunity to have a fight with the Indians. The boys concluded they would accommodate him. They caused to be painted and decked in true Indian style of costume one of their number, and had him secrete himself in a swamp close by. The company proceeded on one of its scouts and passed by this swamp, when the mythical Indian sprang out, yelling and pointing his gun, took after Sir Valiant Soldier, who rushed at the top of his speed and concealed himself in a marsh. The company and the painted man rapidly returned to the blockhouse. Soon thereafter the would-be Indian fighter, who had lost his shoes in the swamp, returned. Some of the boys went in search of his shoes and brought them into camp.



## DEATH OF OLD CHIEF LYON.

Alexander Bell, of Holmesville, once informed 'Squire Butler that when he was a boy he went to old Lyon's camp, near the mouth of Butler Spring run, and found him in a sick condition in his rude hut. Lyon asked Bell to take his camp kettle and bring him some fresh water, which he did, when Lyon asked him to look at his tongue. Bell told him how it looked, when the old chief said, "Me dead Indian." Bell said, "I will go and tell Jess Morgan if you wish me to," to which Lyon consented. Jess came, accompanied by Bell, and they found the old chief very sick, whereupon he repaired to Sandusky and communicated the facts to his Indian friends, when several of them came along back with Jess. They took the old Indian upon one of their ponies, but in a few days word came back that his spirit had gone to the happy hunting ground.

Throughout the county there used to be many reports concerning this old chief. The early settlers all knew him, as he visited their cabins and frequently was a source of terror to women and children.

## MORELAND VILLAGE.

Moreland is the only village ever platted within Franklin township. It was laid out by Jonathan Butler and George Morr January 17, 1829. The first building in the place was erected by a blacksmith for a shop; his name was Loux.

## SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Salt Creek township is on the south line of Wayne county and the second township from the eastern line of the county, with Holmes county on the south, Paint township on the east, Franklin on the west and East Union township on the north. It contains twenty-four sections, is four miles from north to south and six from east to west. It was formed March 5, 1816.

Of the first settler in this township and his family, the following may be narrated: William Searight was born October 17, 1779, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to America about 1760, settling at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He served seven years in the Revolutionary war. William, the son, who came to Wayne county, Ohio, selected lands here in 1810 and built a small log cabin on

the banks of Salt Creek, facing the Pine Hill." He was then the only man and his family the only family within Salt Creek township, as now bounded—indeed he was "monarch of all he surveyed." He entered four hundred and sixty acres. His nearest neighbors lived in Prairie township, Holmes county. The next to effect a settlement in Salt Creek township was Henry Barnes, just after the close of the war of 1812-14. After the news of Hull's surrender, Mr. Searight and family fled for safety to the blockhouse, four and a half miles distant, built in Prairie township, Holmes county. The Indians there were friendly. About this time old Chief Lyon visited Searights and told Mrs. Searight that he had cut the tongues from out of ninety-nine women and wanted hers to make an even hundred. Mr. Searight died July 16, 1846, and his good wife followed him in February, 1848. They had ten children.

From the memory of Pioneer Joseph Miller the following facts concerning this township are given to enrich its history:

William Searight built the first saw mill erected on Salt creek, the date being 1813. Judge Frederick built the next mill in 1816. The Searight mill burned and John Cheyney and Samuel Miller rebuilt another in 1820 for saw mill purposes only. Frederick's second mill was built in 1836, and had a capacity of two hundred barrels a day—a very large flouring-mill for then or even later years in the history of milling. This mill was burned in 1876. James Russell, a blacksmith, built the first house in the town. Samuel Miller built and conducted the first hotel. Jacob Frederick had the first distillery in the township and it is related that in the days when the old Ohio canal was being constructed that there were no less than eight distilleries within two miles of Fredericksburg village. The first doctor was James Clarkson, who came in 1827 and died in 1846. John Taylor was the first lawyer. Samuel Goodwin said that buffalo, deer and elk would haunt the salt licks.

#### FREDERICKSBURG VILLAGE.

Fredericksburg was platted by Jacob Frederick November 27, 1824, and named in honor of its founder. He served as one of the associate judges of Wayne county as early as 1826. The Fredericksburg Cemetery Association was organized in 1872.

The population of this village in 1900 was five hundred and eleven. Its business interests consisted of: The Bank, by E. Z. Aylsworth; undertakers, J. H. Hunter and B. S. Bontrager; general stores, S. M. Warner,

Charles Sterling and J. B. McCormick; hardware, Stucker & Leeper; baker, C. W. Smith; butcher, J. B. Shultz; Fredericksburg Pottery Company, planing mills, flouring mills and Ohio Terra Cotta Company. The present postmaster is C. R. Kilgore. Churches, Presbyterian, Congregational, United Presbyterian; Methodist Episcopal and Christian.

The town and country is well cared for in the way of a first-class banking house, known as the Citizens Bank, with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars individual responsibility. Its officers are: H. W. Cary, president; A. T. Stultz, vice-president; E. Z. Aylsworth, cashier.

#### PAINT TOWNSHIP.

This is the extreme southeastern sub-division of Wayne county and was organized March 5, 1816. It derives its name from the fact that a spring existed in its territory, the water of which resembled red paint and imparted its peculiar color to the earth and other objects it chanced to touch. According to the 1900 United States census, the township contained a population of one thousand two hundred and six. There are now two town plats within Paint township, Mount Eaton and West Lebanon.

The first person to settle within the limits of Paint township was Michael Waxler, who emigrated from Harrison county in 1810. He was a true backwoods character, dressed in buckskin breeches, hunting shirt and moccasins, and usually armed with his scalping knife, tomahawk and rifle. As the brave are generally generous, even so was he who had the honor of first breaking soil in this goodly part of Wayne county. He frequently hunted with old Chief Lyon and Bill Harrison. It is told of Mr. Waxler that he encamped one night where Winesburg is now located and barely escaped destruction from a gang of angry wolves which attacked him, and to which he offered a stout resistance until morning, having, in the meantime, killed several, and in true Indian style, scalped them.

The next settlers in Paint township were James Sullivan, John Sprague, David Endsley, Nathan Peticord, James Galbraith, William Vaughan, Elijah Carr, Samuel Shull, Frederick Shull and Jacob Beals.

The first election held in the township was in 1816, and Frederick Shull and Jacob Beals were the candidates for the office of justice of the peace. Not many votes were cast and the result was a tie, whereupon the aspirants cast lots, and Beals was the winner, hence became the first justice of his township. He held the position twelve years.

Another character of the early days in this township was David

Houmard, a native of Switzerland, and was among the very first emigrants to pass through the locks on the great Erie canal at Lockport. The family passed through Cleveland, Ohio, when there were but about fifty houses there, arriving in Sugarcreek township September 2, 1825. He was seventeen weeks in coming from Switzerland. At Cleveland he bought a yoke of oxen for thirty-six dollars which he hitched to a wagon and in that way came to Wayne county. He remained at the Sonneberg colony a month and settled in Paint township in May, 1826. He was a cutler by trade, and made many curious firearms and tools. His house has been thus described: "The original dimensions of it were twenty by thirty feet, and it was constructed of logs, not hewed until after the house was erected. It was composed of two rooms, the second one on the east side being nearly square, and without being filled or mudded. Here his family, consisting of wife and child, passed the winter of 1826 and '27. This cabin was without a floor, the fireplace was in the center of the room, and as companions of his family, the cow and calf were wintered in the same room, the cabin being house and stable both. The milk was kept in white walnut troughs, strained through old garments and cloths and the churn was made of a hollow cherry tree, with a board nailed on at the bottom."

Joseph Perrott was the second Frenchman to locate in Paint township, coming in 1829, and Emanuel Nicolet came in 1830. In 1834 immigration set in in earnest.

#### MOUNT EATON.

Mount Eaton, formerly styled Paintville, was platted as early as 1813 by William Vaughn and James Galbraith. Elijah Carr is supposed to have erected the first building in the place, and Samuel Shull kept the first tavern. The earliest minister to proclaim the gospel at this point was Archibald Hanna, a Presbyterian, who conducted religious services for a number of years in a tent in the big woods.

In 1829 the name Mount Eaton took the place of former Paintville. The first incorporation election of Mount Eaton was held April 4, 1870, when three trustees were elected as follows: J. B. Westcott, James Huston and John Schlafly. There were forty-two votes cast at this election.

Mount Eaton had a fire company organized as early as 1861. In 1823 James Morrow operated a carding mill by horse power in Paintville. In 1827 an iron foundry was in operation there, the same being run by Weed & Jones. In 1827-8 Joseph H. White published the *Anti-Masonic Mirror*, a weekly newspaper, which soon languished for lack of support. In 1831 the first steam grist mill at Mount Eaton was placed in running order by



Col. William Goudy; five years later it was burned, but in 1838 was rebuilt, and again destroyed in 1839 by the explosion of the boilers. In this accident John Murphy was suddenly killed by being scalded, John McDonald was mangled, and Jeremiah Nelson and James Bradley were injured and only survived a few days. One of the boilers was hurled fifty yards up the hillside, splitting a sawlog in its course.

Cholera made its dread appearance at Mt. Eaton in 1833, the disease having been brought there by a Frenchman named Benedict Brownstine, who, with his family, were emigrants who had a dead child—a cholera victim—with them when they arrived. The disorder soon became malignant in its form. David Boyd, an intoxicated man, strutted up to the wagon to see how a cholera victim looked, and, being attacked, died the same day before sundown. In a month twenty-six persons died of the scourge. It made its appearance about the middle of August. Doctors Hall and Barber did all in their power to stay its spread, but for all that every one in ten of the population died. The last victim was James Galbraith. Many of the citizens fled from the village during the epidemic.

The church and school history of Paint township is given in another chapter.

The factors going toward making up the present business of Mount Eaton are as follows, the same having been furnished in October, 1909. General merchandise, A. N. Roth, E. F. Graber; hardware, S. A. Schlafly; boots, shoes and rubbers, William Willard; C. N. Clark, physician and surgeon.

#### WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon is situated in the extreme northeast part of the township, three miles northeast from Mount Eaton. It was platted in 1833 by Philip Groff and Rev. William S. Butt. Frederick Bysell, it is believed, built the first house, run the first hotel and was postmaster. Another theory is that Isaac Stine built the first cabin and that the first postmaster was Adam Zaring. One of the founders of this place, Philip Groff, was a native of West Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and in memory of his native town called this village by that name.

Michael Hawn, a Revolutionary soldier, born in 1741, died in 1844, aged one hundred and three years, and is buried in the Lutheran graveyard at West Lebanon.

## CHAPTER XX.

### MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

#### EARLY-DAY MARKET PRICES—1818.

From the diaries and memory of John Larwill, a pioneer merchant of Wooster, the following table of market prices is given the reader :

Coffee, per pound, sixty-two and a half cents; tea, per pound, three dollars; common keg tobacco, per pound, fifty cents; coarse muslin, per yard, fifty cents; nails (forged), eighteen to twenty cents per pound; iron, per pound, sixteen cents; salt, per bushel, four dollars; indigo, per ounce, one dollar; powder, per pound, one dollar.

Other commodities were in proportion. Transportation was ten dollars per hundred weight from Philadelphia, and three dollars and fifty cents from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, brought in freighting wagons. It took thirty-five days to make a trip to Wooster to Philadelphia. A teamster received one-half of his pay before he left here and the remainder in that city. To that city he carried furs and skins of beaver, bears, otters, coons, deer, together with dried venison-hams, and such other commodities as were staples of exchange, and then brought back with him goods and wares for the Wooster merchants. At that time a saddle of mutton could be purchased from the Indians for a quarter of a pound of gunpowder.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS FOR 1909.

The following prices prevailed in this county in 1909: Coffee, twenty-five cents; tea, fifty to seventy-five cents; tobacco, sixty cents; muslin, per yard, ten cents for best; nails, per pound, four cents (common); iron, per pound, four cents; salt, per bushel, eighty cents; indigo, per ounce, fifteen cents; gunpowder, fifty cents; hogs (live weight), six to seven dollars; cattle (beef), six to eight dollars per hundred. This will show the great contrast in many household articles with the passing of years, but it should be understood that during the Civil war period prices of most all the articles herein named were much in advance of those of today.

## FIRST WHITE MAN TO DIE IN WAYNE COUNTY.

The following is an account of the first white man to die in Wayne county, as chronicled by Ben Douglas, in 1878:

The first white man to die in this county was Alexander Crawford, a brother of Josiah Crawford, who later in the county's history owned the Bahl's Mill. Shortly after his arrival in Wooster his horse was stolen by an Indian. He immediately started in pursuit of the savage thieves, going on foot, which was at that time a popular method to travel. He persevered in his search as far as Upper Sandusky, but failing to overtake or capture them, he abandoned his pursuit. On his return he could obtain no water to drink, save what lay in the pools in the woods and by the roots of fallen timber, and being very dry, was compelled to slake his thirst with this green-scummed and poisoned water. This was in 1808, and his pathway was amid the solitudes and stolid gloom of dense and dreary woods. On his return to Wooster, he was burning with a violent fever, when he found a stopping place under the protecting roof of William Larwill, which proved to be his last abode on earth. He was sick but a few days, and died in the small office of Mr. Larwill's store, which was situated on the grounds known now as No. 4, Emporium block. Mr. Larwill described his sufferings as being terrible. He had no medical aid.

Near the present First Methodist Episcopal church the town site proprietors had laid out a cemetery and donated it to the town. It was called the "public graveyard." Here Crawford's remains were interred. John Larwill, Benjamin Miller, William Larwill, Abraham Miller and one or two more dug his grave and buried him. His coffin was made of rough boards by Benjamin Miller and his son Abraham, and he was carried to his final resting place upon spikes of wood on which his coffin rested. Later his grave could not be identified by anyone. The sombre years have swept over it and it casts no shadow unless upon some stricken heart. The deathground holds him and his sleep is as sweet as if under the granite shaft.

## TWO NOTED CHARACTERS, DRISKEL AND BRAWDY.

Among the noted characters who caused much trouble at a very early time in Wayne and adjoining counties may be cited the names of the Driskels and Brawdys.

The Driskels were settlers of Wayne county prior to 1812, but how much earlier than this they came to Wooster and its vicinity is not known. John

Driskel was one of the first supervisors of Wooster we have any record of, and was acting in that capacity in the last named year. He had three brothers, Dennis, William and Phenix, and a sister Sally, who married Bill Gibson. His family consisted of four children, Bill, Pearce, Dave and Reasin. They emigrated from Columbiana county to Wayne county and for a time lived on Apple creek, near the old Sibbs mill.

For a number of years after their settlement in Wayne county, old John Driskel was regarded as an honorable old man, though much addicted to intemperance and inclined when drunk to be quarrelsome. Dennis, his brother, was a temperate, enterprising citizen, and bore that name wherever known in this county. He was one of the trustees of Plain township, in company with John McBride and Abraham Runyon, and in 1829 owned and conducted the old grist mill at Springville, in Plain township, which he sold in 1832.

For some years after he came to Wooster, John Driskel owned farms and made realty exchanges. The first suspicion of crookedness upon him occurred when Horace Howard was keeping the hotel called Eagle House, on West Liberty street. A party had gathered in the bar-room one evening, among whom was John Driskel, and the excitement becoming too boisterous, the proprietor ejected the inmates from the premises. As Driskel went out of the bar-room, he picked up a candlestick and carried it out of doors with him, but it seems he immediately threw it over into Mr. Howard's garden, who, not knowing this, caused Driskel to be arrested next morning. Michael Totten was one of the jurors in the case. The evidence was not of that character to evince an act of theft on the part of Driskel, and he was acquitted. This was about eleven years after Driskel came to Wayne county, and this was the first suspicion upon him and the first arrest.

Steve Brawdy, a brother-in-law of William, a brother of John Driskel, was sentenced to the penitentiary from Wooster for stealing a heifer from Jacob Shellbarger, at Naftzger's mill. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Squire Bristow, and Jacob Crawford, constable of Congress township, assisted by Michael Totten and Moses Loudon, arrested him. Brawdy was a strong and powerful man and in the melee a knife was plunged into Loudon's thigh the full length of its blade, but which only made Loudon the more determined and Mr. Totten and the constable the more resolute. He was taken before Squire Bristow, had a hearing, was bound over, received his trial at Wooster, and was sentenced to three years' confinement in the Ohio penitentiary. The fact of Brawdy's relationship to the Driskels induced many



suspicious and the vigilance of the citizens and the officers soon led to the discovery of a gang in which John Driskel was the central actor.

About this time General Beall had a yoke of oxen stolen and taken to Cleveland and sold. A young man, Ben Worthington, was arrested and tried for this offense and sent to the penitentiary. The revelations of this trial established the complicity of Driskel and Brawdy with the Worthington theft.

John Driskel was finally arrested for stealing horses in Columbiana county, Ohio, and brought back from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he was caught, and was tried and found guilty and sentenced from New Lisbon to the penitentiary. This was along about 1829-30. He, however, managed to make his escape, the particulars of the same being as follows: Convicts were at that date permitted to labor, under guard, on the public works at Columbus. Driskel, with a chain and a fifty-six pound weight fastened to his leg, had charge of a wheelbarrow and was conveying dirt on the Ohio canal. He concluded he would make an effort to escape, and, picking up the ball in his hand, started to run and was immediately fired upon by six guards, who unfortunately missed him. He had shrewdly selected a period well on toward night for his escape. Arriving at a farm residence, he sought the wood pile and there finding an ax, severed the ball from the chain. Having dispensed with the ball and chain, he leisurely made his way back to Wayne county, to where his family lived, near Burbank, where he filed the clasp of the chain from his leg.

Mr. Totten afterward said he frequently heard him relate how he effected his escape. The cutting off of the iron ball by the farmer's ax, and the filing of the chain, etc., Driskel would tell of it and laugh over it until his voice might be heard a half mile.

The authorities hearing of his appearance in Wayne county, an effort was made to recapture him, when, to elude his pursuers, he led for a time a roving life, stealing horses, concealing them in thickets, burning barns, houses and other things, finally leaving the county. Shortly after this he was captured in Mohican township, Ashland county, and committed to the charge of two men, named Peterson, to take him back to the Columbus penitentiary to serve out his sentence, but when stopping over night at Sunbury, Delaware county, the old man by shrewdness and force effected his escape and never again appeared in Ohio. He was next heard of in the West, where his family and confederates joined him and continued their criminal pursuits for some years. In time, the "Regulators" of northern Illinois rose upon them,

captured old John, his son William and others of the gang. These were immediately shot and his youngest son David was soon afterward caught and hanged to a tree by judge "Lynch."

It is the opinion of Mr. Totten that this band of outlaws composed of the Driskels, Brawdys and others originated in Wayne county and this is likewise corroborated by the statement of Hon. L. O'Dell, of Clinton township, one of the most intelligent of the early settlers of Wayne county. They had no long or settled residence at any point in the county, living at different times in Wooster, Wayne, Chester, Congress and Plain townships. They were a gang of bad, bold and dangerous men and desperadoes, a terror to peaceful and law-abiding citizens, whom even-handed justice pursued slowly, but finally visited with most fearful retribution. They were men of invincible courage, of powerful physical strength, and enjoyed nothing so well as a carouse and a knock-down. Their leading crimes consisted in burglaries, incendiarisms and horse stealing. They concealed their stolen horses in the dense thickets of the woods, stole corn from the farmers to feed them, and at a suitable opportunity run them out of the county.

Old John Driskel was a blustering, swaggering, bullying character, and when drunk was constantly provoking disturbances and putting society into a ferment of alarm and apprehension. Few men whom he encountered were his equals in the brutal conflicts which he induced. On the occasion of a public muster in Lisbon, Columbiana county, he became terribly boisterous and flung his banter to the assembled crowd. Like Caleb Quoten in the "Wags of Windsor," he was bound to have a place in the reviews. Timid men feared him and stouter desired to avoid collision with him. Driskel's rule was if he could not provoke a quarrel by general boasting and threats, to select a large muscular man and challenge him to a fight. And if he refused to accept, to hit him at the time or watch for another chance and deliver a blow upon him.

On this occasion, Driskel selected Isaac Pew, a large, bony specimen of a man, and after offering him sundry indignities, and without any warning, hit him a terrible blow. Springing instantly upon him, he bit off Pew's ear. This occurred at the tavern at Lisbon, then kept by Christian Smith, one of the associate judges of Wayne county at one time. Pew was a man who kept his own secrets and felt amply able to defend himself against Driskel, or anybody else, if he had a fair showing. When next general muster came around, Driskel was present, as was also Pew, the latter having remarked, "He has my ear and now I will have his nose." Seeing Driskel, he approached him,

but suspecting his intentions, Driskel retreated and Pew followed him closely. He was interrupted by Bill Driskel, John's brother, but rushing past Bill and John, seeing he was about to be caught, turned about, when Pew instantly sprang at old John and bit his nose off.

On a certain occasion, old John was parading the streets of Wooster, talking boisterously and bragging that he weighed two hundred and eight pounds and that no man could whip him. Smith McIntire, who was clearing off some land on the Robison farm, south of Wooster, came to town in his shirt sleeves to procure tobacco. Being a very muscular looking man, General Spink and Mr. McComb approached him and asked him if he thought he could whip that man, pointing to Driskel. McIntire said, "I can whip anybody, but I don't know that man and I am a stranger here and, more than that, I am a peaceful man." Whereupon he started back to his work, when Spink and McComb called to him to return. He obeyed and after some entreaty consented to whip Driskel, upon the consideration of preserving quiet and establishing order. Spink remarked to Driskel pointing to McIntire, that he had not yet whipped him, when Driskel rapidly advanced toward him and said, "You think you can handle me," to which McIntire responded, "I do." Driskel said, "Well, let us take a drink and then to business." McIntire responded, "I want nothing to drink." Driskel took his drink and faced McIntire and when the word "Ready" was given, McIntire hit one blow that knocked him insensible and so serious was the result that Doctor Bissell had to be called and it was several hours before he rallied from the prostration. Not satisfied with this encounter, in a short time afterwards he challenged McIntire to a second test, which the latter accepted, having General Spink and Col. James Hindman for his seconds, Driskel choosing for his backers one of his sons and his son-in-law, Brawdy. The contestants met and with a similar result. McIntire, after his adversary was on the floor, picked him up like a toy and started with him toward the fireplace, exclaiming, "I will make a burnt offering of him," but his rash purpose was prevented. This fight occurred in the bar room of Nailor's tavern.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS YEARS AGO.

In 1816 the pioneers of Wayne county gathered their wheat in July, the weather being exceedingly cool for summer.

1817.—A frost visited Ohio June 1st, completely destroying the fruit and killing the verdure of the orchards and forest trees.

1825.—May 18th the terrific "Burlington storm" swept over Delaware, Licking, Knox and Coshocton counties, the most violent tornado that ever visited Ohio.

1833.—November 13th of this year, the "stars fell." It was a copious shower and meteoric tramps tumbled through the heavens and popped earthward in prodigal confusion.

1834.—A frost occurred on May 11th, materially injuring the wheat crop.

1835.—Heavy rains fell during the summer, submerging the bottoms and rendering tillage impossible. Hay crops were seriously damaged and cattle died from eating it. A comet was observed this year.

1841.—An unusually violent snow storm May 2d.

1843.—July 21st, severe frosts.

1845.—Frosts appeared May 7th and 25th, destroying the wheat crop of that year.

1854-55.—The winter of these years will long be remembered. Snow covered the ground thirteen weeks in succession. The month of May, 1855, was remarkably dry, but from the 10th to the 17th of June of this year will not be forgotten in history for its remarkable floods.

1855.—On December 24th it began to snow and from this date until the last of March the sleighing remained excellent, the snow covering the earth until about the 20th of April. Forest and fruit trees were killed, and since the first settlement of the country no winter presented so grim wrinkled a front.

1859.—What is known as the "June frost" of this year was a sad visitation upon northern Ohio. June 5, 1859, on Sunday morning, the face of the earth looked as though a sheet of living flame had smitten the vegetation that covered its hills and valleys.

1873-74.—The winter of these years is worthy of special mention. On January 6 and 7, 1874, occurred the "great ice storm," which must be distinguished for its destructive effects upon the forests of the country.

1877.—The mercury stood at Christmas time eighty to one hundred degrees in the sun. The nights were balmy and frostless.

#### ADAM POE, THE INDIAN FIGHTER.

The terrible encounter of the Poe brothers—Andrew and Adam—with the stalwart chief, Bigfoot, occupies a conspicuous page in the annals of our border strifes. It should contribute a most interesting feature to the history



of Wayne county, that we are able to furnish with accuracy the brief sketch of the brother Adam, who for over twelve years was a citizen of this county. His sons were among the earliest of the pioneer band in Congress township and made the first improvements in that section, as well as having been a pioneer of 1813 in the town of Wooster.

The following narrative of this incident was written up and published many years since by that most accurate historian, Ben Douglas, and he gained his knowledge from Mrs. Kuffel, who was the daughter of Adam Poe, who was in the encounter with Bigfoot, and reads as follows:

A body of seven Wyandots made a raid upon the settlement of whites on the Ohio river, near Fort Pitt, and, finding an old man in a cabin, killed him, stole all they could and withdrew. The news of the murder spread rapidly and my father, Adam Poe, and Uncle Andrew, together with half a dozen neighbors, began pursuit of them, determined to visit sudden death upon them. They followed the Indians all night, but not until morning did they get close upon them, when they discovered a path or trail leading to the river.

My uncle Andrew, who, like my father, was a strong man and always on the lookout, did not directly advance to the river, but left his comrades and stealthily crept through the thicket, to avoid any ruse of the Indians and if possible surprise them. He at once detected evidences of their presence at the river, but not seeing them he crept quietly down to its bank, with his gun fixed to fire. He had not far descended when he espied Bigfoot and a little Indian with him, both of whom had guns and stood watching along the river in the direction whence the remainder of the party were. He (Andrew) now concluded to shoot Bigfoot, and fired at him, but his gun did not discharge its contents. The situation instantly became terrific.

The snapping of the gun alarmed the Indians, who, looking around, discovered Andrew. It was too late for him to run and I doubt if he would have retreated if he could, for he was a great wrestler and coveted conflict with the Indians. So he dropped his gun and bounded from where he stood and caught both the Indians and thrust them upon the ground. Though he fell uppermost in the struggle, he found the grip of Bigfoot to be of iron, and as a consequence the little Indian soon extricated himself and instantly seized his tomahawk and advanced with fatal purpose toward Andrew. To better assist the little Indian, who had the tomahawk aimed at the head of Andrew, Bigfoot hugged and held him with a giant's grasp, but Andrew threw up his foot and kicked the tomahawk out of the Indian's hand. This

made Bigfoot indignant at the little savage, who soon repeated his experiment with the tomahawk, indulging in numerous feints, before he delivered the main blow, which Andrew parried from his head and received upon his wrist.

Andrew now, by a desperate endeavor, wrenched himself from the clutches of Bigfoot and, seizing the gun from one of the savages, shot the little Indian. Bigfoot, regaining his upright position, got Andrew in his grasp and hurled him down upon the bank, but instantly he arose, when the second encounter occurred, the issue of which threw them both into the water and the struggle now was for the one to drown the other. Andrew finally caught Bigfoot by the hair and plunged him in the water, holding him there until he imagined he was drowned, a conclusion in which he was sadly mistaken. Bigfoot was only playing off and soon recovered and was ready for a second encounter. The current of the river had by this time borne them into the deeper water, when it became necessary to disengage themselves and seek to escape immediate destruction.

A mutual effort was at once made to reach the shore and get possession of a gun and close the struggle with powder and lead. Bigfoot was a glib swimmer and was first to reach the bank. In this contingency, Andrew wheeled about and swam farther out into the river to avoid if possible being shot, by diving strategies. The big chief, lucklessly to him, seized the unloaded gun with which Andrew had shot the little Indian. Meantime Adam Poe, having missed his brother and hearing his shot, inferred he was either killed or in a fight with the Indians and hastened toward him. Adam now being discovered by Andrew, the latter called to the former to shoot Bigfoot. Unfortunately Adam's gun was empty, as was the big Indian's. The strife was now between the two as to who could load the quickest, but Bigfoot, in his haste, drew his ramrod too violently from his gun thimbles, when it was thrown from his hands and was sent some distance. He rapidly recovered, but the accident gave Adam the advantage, when he shot Bigfoot as he was in the act of drawing his gun upon him.

Having disposed of Bigfoot and seeing his brother, who was wounded, floating in the river, he instantly sprang into the water to assist him, but Andrew, desiring the scalp of the great chief, called to Adam to scalp him, that he could save himself and reach the shore. Adam's anxiety for his brother was too intense to obey the mandate and Bigfoot, determined not to let his scalp be counted among the trophies of his antagonist, in the horrid pangs of death, rolled into the river and his carcass was swept from the eye

of man forever. Andrew, however, when in the stream made another narrow escape from death, for just as Adam arrived at the bank for his protection, one of the number who came after him mistook Andrew for an Indian and shot at him, the bullet striking him in the shoulder, causing a severe wound, from which in course of time he recovered.

So that it was my Uncle Andrew that had the wrestle on the bank with Bigfoot and the struggle in the river with him, and it was my father, Adam Poe, who shot Bigfoot when he came ashore. The wound that my father received he got in the fight with the body of six Indians who were overtaken, five of whom were killed, with a loss of three of their pursuers and the hurt done to my father.

The locality on the Ohio river where the struggle occurred is in Virginia, almost opposite to the mouth of Little Yellow creek.

#### POE WHIPS FIVE INDIANS.

While living on this side of the Ohio, two Indians crossed the river, both of whom were intoxicated, and came to Adam Poe's house. After various noisy demonstrations, but without doing any one harm, they retired a short distance and under the shade of a tree sat down and finally went to sleep. In the course of two hours, after they awoke from their drunken slumbers, they discovered that their rifles were missing, when they immediately returned to Poe's house and, after inquiring for their guns and being told they knew nothing about them, they boldly accused him of stealing them and insolently demanded them. Poe was apprehensive of trouble and, turning his eyes in the direction whence they came, discovered three more Indians approaching.

Without manifesting any symptoms of surprise or alarm, Poe coolly withdrew to his house and, saying to his wife, "There is fight and more fun ahead," told her to hasten to the cornfield near by with the children and there hide. This being accomplished, he seized his gun and confronted the five Indians, who were then in the yards surrounding the house and trying to force open the door. He at once discovered that the two Indians who came first had not found their guns, and that the other three were unarmed. So he dropped his gun, as he did not want to kill any of them, unless he had to, and then attacked them with his fists. After a hand-to-hand encounter, lasting ten minutes, he crushed them to the earth in one promiscuous heap, and, having thus vanquished and subdued them, seized them one at a time and threw them over the fence and out of the yard.

## CONCERNING ADAM POE'S DEATH.

After leaving Pennsylvania, Adam Poe removed to the West Fork of Little Beaver, in Wayne township, Columbiana county, where he entered several quarters of land. From that county he removed to Wayne county, in 1813, bringing with him his wife and youngest son David and his daughter Catherine. He first settled in Wooster, on North Market street, and he followed the business of shoemaking for three years. He was then nearly seventy years of age. He was by trade a tanner and an excellent shoemaker. He then removed to Congress township and there bought sixty acres of land from his son, George Poe, and there he resided for almost twelve years, when, growing old and infirm, he removed to Stark county, where, with his son Andrew he died. He was a member of the old Lutheran church.

Mrs. Kuffel relates this concerning his death: A great and enthusiastic political meeting was being held in Massillon. The crowd, hearing Adam Poe, who had killed the celebrated Indian, Bigfoot, lived but a few miles distant, dispatched a delegation after him. When he appeared on the ground he was wonderfully lionized and made the hero of the day. He was caught and carried through the crowd on the shoulders of the excited multitude. As old as he was, being past ninety, he had as much pluck as any of the boys.

That day of excitement, however, sounded the death knell of the mighty borderer, the iron-nerved, heroic Adam Poe. He returned from the political meeting prostrated, enfeebled and sick and soon thereafter died. A son of Andrew Poe, at whose house Adam died, hurried to the residence of Mrs. Kuffel, at Congress, to inform her of the dangerous illness of her father. She received the news about nine o'clock and, being then forty-seven years of age, mounted a horse and rode through the darkness and over uncertain roads, reaching her father's only in time to see him, to whom this world had no terrors, succumb to the king of terrors and the terror of kings.

## WAYNE COUNTY MAN HUNG LINCOLN CONSPIRATORS.

Gen. Thomas T. Dill, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1842, and who served in the Union army during the Civil war for a term of five years, had charge of the troops who were detailed to execute President Lincoln's assassins, in the prison yard in Washington, District of Columbia, on July 9, 1865. Three details of men had to be selected before any could be



secured who would cut down the body of Mrs. Serratt, which woman harbored Booth in her home the day before Lincoln was shot by him. Dill was also present when Booth's body was placed under the corner of the Arsenal, beneath the floor. Later it was moved to the family burial place of the Booth family.

General Dill died in November, 1905.

#### SALT WORKS ON THE KILLBUCK IN 1815.

At an early day in Wayne county and all northern Ohio the most coveted commodity sought for among all classes was salt. Prices ran from sixteen dollars to twenty dollars per barrel. This could not long be endured, so with the genuine enterprise and pluck of pioneers a project was set on foot to obviate freighting salt so long a distance as from Pittsburg and some of it was carried from points on the Ohio to Coshocton, at the head of the Muskingum, thence to Walhonding, and tugging it up the Killbuck in dug-outs and pirogues, as did Benjamin Jones and the triple-nerved William Totten. To bore for salt in this county was the scheme sought out and carried forth to a successful completion.

March 5, 1815, Joseph Eichar commenced this task. He went down with a chisel-shaped auger to the depth of four hundred and sixty-five feet and salt water was obtained and the product of salt was sought in great quantities at first, but the flow did not last long and the works were abandoned. We draw the following from an old letter furnished by Mrs. Joseph Lake, of New York, daughter of Joseph Eichar:

"One of the greatest obstacles they met with in boring was the striking of a strong vein of oil, a spontaneous outburst, which shot up as high as the tops of the surrounding tree-tops. One of the workmen dropped a coal of fire into it and in less than a minute everything was a roaring blaze. The men became terribly frightened and Jim McClarran struck a bee-line for Wooster, without hat or coat, for, said he, 'we have struck through to the lower regions, and it looks as though we had set the world on fire.'"

The fire was later extinguished and a bottle of the oil sent to Dr. Townsend, who pronounced it a "wonderful phenomena"—it was doubtless petroleum oil, but that article was then unknown to the world. The whole surface of Killbuck creek was covered with the oil. This mixture of oil and salt was not what the people wanted and soon the new-found salt works on Killbuck were abandoned for all time.

## POPULATION OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Herewith is the census enumeration for Wayne county, by decades, and its population by townships and precincts, towns and cities, according to the last United States census, 1900:

## BY DECADES.

In 1810, the population was 332; 1820, 11,993; 1830, 23,327; 1840, 36,015; 1850, 32,681; 1860, 32,438; 1870, 35,116; 1880, 40,036; 1890, 39,005; 1900, 37,870.

## POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES, 1900.

Chippewa Township .....	2,937	Franklin Township .....	1,201
Canaan Township .....	2,401	Paint Township .....	1,276
Congress Township .....	2,407	Plain Township .....	1,666
Chester Township .....	1,648	Wayne Township .....	1,711
Clinton Township .....	2,028	Salt Creek Township .....	1,556
Baughman Township .....	2,497	Sugar Creek Township .....	2,274
Greene Township .....	3,318	Wooster Township .....	7,160
East Union Township .....	1,805	Milton Township .....	1,978
City of Wooster .....	6,063		

## CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE POPULATION.

Applecreek .....	387	Marshallville .....	357
Burbank .....	325	Mount Eaton .....	232
Congress .....	198	Orrville .....	1,901
Creston .....	893	Shreve .....	1,043
Dalton .....	666	Smithville .....	473
Fredericksburg .....	511	West Salem .....	650
Doylestown .....	1,057	Wooster .....	6,063

## CITY OF WOOSTER BY WARDS.

First ward, 1,102; second ward, 2,227; third ward, 1,211; fourth ward, 839; fifth ward, 684.

## VILLAGE PLATS OF THE COUNTY.

There have been almost fifty villages platted within Wayne county since its organization. The following is a list of a large per cent. of the plattings:

- Aukerman, in Congress township, platted.
- Amwell (Sterling), in Milton township, platted January, 1880.
- Apple Creek Station, East Union township, April 11, 1854.
- Austen, "Hamlet," Plain township, December 7, 1894.
- Burbank (Bridgeport), Canaan township, December 3, 1868.
- Burton City (Fairview), Baughman township, December 14, 1850.
- Blachleyville, Plain township, December 16, 1833.
- Bloomington (near Wooster), Wayne township, July 3, 1907.
- Canaan, Canaan township.
- Chippewa, Chippewa township, May, 1816.
- Congress (Waynesburg), Congress township, March 6, 1827.
- Creston, Canaan township, June 30, 1881 (known as Saville Station in 1865).
- Cedar Valley, Chester township.
- Centerville, Clinton township, March 5, 1851.
- Dalton (Dover), Sugar Creek township, October 16, 1817.
- Doylestown, Chippewa township, December 9, 1827.
- Edinburg, East Union township, August 16, 1822.
- Fairview, Baughman township, December 14, 1850.
- Fredericksburg, Salt Creek township, 1843.
- Jefferson, Plain township, June 30, 1829.
- Lattasburg (West Union), Chester township, February, 1851.
- Milton Station (Rittman), Milton township, 1869.
- Millbrook, Plain and Clinton townships, August 10, 1829.
- Moscow, Sugar Creek township, 1815, vacated 1878.
- Madison (first county seat), Wooster township, vacated 1814.
- Marshallville, Baughman and Chippewa townships, February 7, 1817.
- Mount Eaton (Paintville), Paint township, 1813.
- Moreland, Franklin township, January 17, 1829.
- Madisonburg, Wayne township, 1873.
- New Pittsburg, Chester township, May 6, 1829.
- Overton, Chester township.
- Orville, Greene and Baughman townships, September 9, 1864.
- Pleasant Home, Congress township.
- Rittman Station, Milton township, 1869.

Reedsburg, Plain township, December 23, 1835.  
Seville, May, 1865.  
Slankersville, Chippewa township, February 24, 1843.  
Springville, Plain township, December 16, 1844.  
Shreve, Clinton township, 1853.  
Smithville, Greene township, 1831.  
Sterling (Russell), Milton township, January 21, 1880.  
Wooster (original), Wooster township, September 7, 1816.  
West Lebanon, Paint township, 1833.  
West Salem, Congress township, June 13, 1834.  
West Union (Lattasburg), Chester township, 1854.

#### INDIANS CAUSE POWDER EXPLOSION.

Howe in his "Historic Collections" mentions a singular incident as having occurred in a small building near or adjoining the old Stibbs mills, built in 1809 near Wooster. This building had been fitted up for a small general store, such as would accommodate the settlers and the few remaining bands of Indians. It was managed by Michael Switzer. In this store were William Smith, Hugh Moore, Jesse Richards, J. H. Larwill and five or six Indians. Switzer was in the act of weighing out some gunpowder from an eighteen-pound keg, while the Indians were quietly smoking their pipes, filled with a mixture of tobacco, sumach leaves and kinnikinnick, or yellow willow bark, when a puff of wind coming in at the open window blew a spark of fire from one of their pipes into the powder. A terrific explosion occurred. The roof of the building was blown off and carried a long distance, the sides fell out, the joists came to the floor and the door and chimney alone were left. Switzer died in a few minutes; Smith was blown through the mill and badly injured; Richards and the Indians were also badly hurt and seriously burned. Larwill, who happened to be standing against the chimney, escaped with little or no harm, except, like all the rest, his face was well blackened and he was knocked down by the shock.

The Indians, fearful of being accused of causing the accident intentionally, some days later called a council of citizens for an investigation, which was held on the bottom, on Christmas run, west of Wooster.

#### THE FULLER SISTERS.

Among the literary characters produced in Wayne county should not be forgotten the names of two sisters—Frances and Metta Fuller—whose combined poems were compiled within one joint volume. The former was a



native of Rome, New York, while the latter was born in Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1839 the family removed to Wooster, when Metta was but a babe of but a few months old. At the age of fourteen Frances was supplying the local press with gems of poetry and prose. She rose rapidly and soon established a reputation in the literary world. Willis and Morris, of the *Home Journal*, a popular literary paper of New York city, containing sweet stanzas of her writings, pronounced her as among the most brilliant of women writers. Edgar Allen Poe, famous as author of the "Raven," classed her with the most imaginative of American poets. In 1853 she married Jackson Barrett, of Pontiac, Michigan, to which state she removed. Later she moved to the Pacific coast where "rolls the Oregon." She did not live happily and was divorced and later married a Mr. Victor, brother to the husband of her sister Metta. In that far-away clime she improved in her literary tastes and did most excellent work.

Metta, like her sister, attended the schools of Wooster, and at fifteen years of age composed a romance founded upon the supposed history of the dead cities of Yucatan, entitled "The Last Days of Tul." Metta's *nom de plume* was the "Singing Sybil." She grew to be a woman of charming graces and wonderful endowments highly improved upon. "The Senator's Son," a plea for the Maine law, written at the age of twenty, had an extensive sale both at home and in foreign lands. She married, in July, 1856, O. J. Victor and removed to New York city where for many years she followed literary work with success. One of her poems was "Body and Soul," one stanza of which reads:

"A living soul came to the world—  
Whence came it? Who can tell?  
Of where that soul went forth again,  
When it bade the earth farewell?  
A body it had this spirit knew  
And the body was given a name."

No less authority than the celebrated N. P. Willis wrote concerning this Wooster girl after this fashion:

"We suppose ourselves to be throwing no shade of disparagement upon anyone in declaring that in the 'Singing Sybil,' her not less gifted sister, we discern more unquestionable marks of true genius, and a greater portion of the unmistakable inspiration of true poetic art than in any of the lady minstrels—delightful and splendid as some of them have been—that we have heretofore ushered to the applause of the public. One in spirit, and equal in

genius, the most interesting and brilliant ladies—both still in their youth—are undoubtedly destined to occupy a very distinguished and permanent place among the native authors of this land.”

#### AN AMERICAN “OLE BULL.”

Wooster produced Alf Howard and he became the American violinist—named “America’s Ole Bull.” He was the son of Horace Howard and brother to Harvey, Charles and William Howard, of Wooster. He died aged fifty years, in February, 1873, at Prophetstown, Illinois. He was a man of a phenomenal musical genius. Early in life, even before his tenth summer had passed, he developed a peculiar fondness for instrumental music. At the age of fifteen he went to Detroit, Michigan, engaged as a dry-goods clerk, but soon repaired to Niles, Michigan, where he conceived his niche in life and at once set about developing his talents. He organized a troupe and appeared before many western audiences beyond the Mississippi river. In 1841 he joined the June, Turner & Company circus, with which he traveled one season, then returned to Wooster. Here he formed a minstrel company, traveled throughout the entire West and finally, like a shining star, appeared suddenly in Philadelphia, where he was first known as the “Ole Bull” of this continent. After 1844 he was connected with Barnum’s show of New York, where, with his single violin, he drew immense throngs of music-loving people. He next went to the Old World, where he sought and won great musical fame as a violinist. After coming home, he traveled and played in almost every state in this country. He made money fast, but this was not his aim—it being rather to entertain and excel in his chosen profession.

#### “JOHNNY APPLESEED.”

Jonathan Chapman, better known as “Johnny Appleseed,” was born in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1775, and become somewhat of a noted character in Wayne county, Ohio. As a fruit grower and early-day nurseryman, he was celebrated. Hon. John H. James, of Urbana, Ohio, in an address before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society many years ago, had this to relate of him:

“I saw him first in 1826, and have since learned something of his history. He came to my office in Urbana, bearing a letter from Alexander Kimmont. The letter spoke of him as a man generally styled ‘Johnny Appleseed’ and

that he might desire some counsel about a nursery he had in Champaign county. His case was this: Some years after he had planted a nursery on the land of a person who gave him leave to do so, he was told the land had been sold, and was now in other hands, and that the present owner might not recognize his right to the trees. He did not seem to be very anxious about it, and continued walking to and fro as he talked, and at the same time continued eating nuts. Having advised him to go and see the person that he might have no difficulty, the conversation turned. I asked him about the nursery, and whether the trees were grafted. He answered 'no' rather decidedly, and said that the proper and natural mode was to raise fruit trees from the seed.

"In 1801 he came into the Territory with a horse load of appleseeds, gathered from cider presses in western Pennsylvania. The seeds were contained in leather bags, which were better suited for his journey than linen sacks. He came first to Licking county, Ohio, where he planted his seeds. I am able to say that it was on the farm of Isaac Stadden. In this instance, as in others afterwards, he would clear a spot for the purpose and make some light enclosures. He would then return for more seeds and select other sites for new nurseries. When the trees were ready for sale, he left them in charge of some one to sell for him, at a low price, which was seldom if ever paid in money. If persons were too poor to pay they received the trees free. Nearly all of the nurseries in Licking county were planted from his nursery. He also had numerous nurseries in Knox, Richland and Wayne counties.

"It is claimed that on the remote borders of Chester and Congress townships he scattered seeds, and that some of the earliest orchards of that settlement were produced from his nurseries. One thing is certain, that his nurseries in Wayne county prior to the establishment of the county of Ashland supplied the pioneers of that and adjacent counties with the settings of their future orchards. In East Union township there is no doubt that this fanatical wanderer located one of the nurseries. On Little Sugar creek, near the residence of David Carr, he selected the site, which a hundred years ago, in the primal silence of its wild environments, must have been poetically picturesque.

"On account of superstition among the Indians, and as he dressed in a fantastic manner and seemed to interpret their strange dreams for them, they were all his fast friends. They looked upon him as a great white medicine man. During the war of 1812, when the other settlers on the frontier were harassed and butchered by the Indians, he pursued the even tenor of his ways, undisturbed by the brutal savages. He, being in their confidence, gained many points which benefited the whites, whom he warned to flee when

danger seemed lurking near. At the time of Hull's surrender, Johnny Chapman rode day and night to herald the disaster and admonish the people to flee for safety and life. Indeed he was an odd, but humane man. He disliked to injure or kill even the least insect, or reptile, or bird of the forest. Kind, true to man and beast, endowed with genius and intellect far above the average person, it is no wonder that newspapers and state historians have ever kept publishing details of his half nomadic, half civilized life. He died in Allen county, Ohio, in the summer of 1847, aged seventy-two years, forty-six of which had been consecrated to his self-imposed mission, of giving out apple seeds and doing self-sacrificing deeds for his fellow pioneers. Peace to his ashes!"



## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE CITY OF WOOSTER.

Wooster, the county seat of Wayne county, so named by Hon. Joseph H. Larwill in honor of Major-Gen. David Wooster, of Revolutionary war fame and a member of a celebrated colonial family, is situated at nearly the center of the county, within Wooster township, and is three hundred and seventy-seven feet above Lake Erie. It was made the seat of justice May 30, 1811, having been platted by John Bever, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwill in the autumn of 1808.

Wooster was not the original county seat of Wayne county. The place designated as such by the first commissioners was on the elevated land lying southeast of the city of today and on lands owned then by Bazaleel Wells & Company, and was called Madison. This not suiting a majority of the citizens, the Legislature appointed new commissioners, when the present Wooster was selected for the county seat. Only a single log cabin had been erected on the site of Madison. The townsite proprietors had sold some few town lots in Madison, but after the change was made they at once refunded the money paid for same to the purchasers. John Goodenow, their attorney, applied to the court on February 21, 1814, to legally vacate Madison, which was done in April, 1814.

Wooster is forty-two miles south of Cleveland and is within one of the richest, most fertile portions of Ohio. It is the seat of Wooster University and the Ohio State Experimental Station. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is one hundred and thirty-five miles to the east, and Fort Wayne, Indiana, one hundred and eighty-five miles to the west, while Cincinnati, Ohio, is two hundred and thirty-nine miles south and Chicago Illinois, is three hundred and thirty-four miles to the west.

The earliest settlers in Wooster were brothers, William, Joseph and John Larwill, who came in 1808.

The first house erected in the town, and Wayne county as well, was a log cabin on East Liberty street, directly west of what was later designated as the William Larwill property. The tools employed in the construction

of this pioneer "temple" were a broad-ax and drawing-knife. It was raised at the time the town was being laid out, and its first occupants were William Larwill and a young man named Abraham Miller, whose father, Benjamin Miller, removed in the spring of 1809 from Stark county, with his wife and family, and opened a house of entertainment.

The first married man who settled in Wayne county, or Wooster, was Benjamin Miller, who also kept the first tavern in the county, on land where later stood the J. B. Power dry goods store. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were also honored by being the parents of the first white child born in town and county. It was a daughter and was christened Tillie Miller, the honor of naming her being bestowed upon Hon. John Bever. She attained womanhood and married John Lawrence, father-in-law of the pioneer editor, Joseph Clingan, by which union there resulted seven children, one of whom became a distinguished Disciple minister.

The first attempt at merchandise in Wooster was the opening of a general store by William Larwill.

The first brick house in town was built in 1810 by John Bever, on the corner subsequently occupied by J. S. Bissell & Brother, dry goods merchants. This was also the first brick structure of Wayne county.

The first wagon road cut through the dense timber in this county was the one from Wooster to Massillon in 1808.

The first state road running through the county, from Canton to Wooster, was laid out by the commissioners in 1810.

The first mill for grinding purposes in the vicinity was built at Wooster in 1809 by Joseph Stibbs, then a resident of Canton.

In 1811 Hon. Benjamin Jones left Youngstown, Ohio, passed through Wooster and on to Mansfield, in search of a location for "Priest" Jones. He finally selected Wooster and so reported to the "Priest." The following year the Priest Jones family came on, bringing with them goods, and started a store in a rough wooden building erected by Robert McClarran.

The first carpenter of the town was Robert McClarran, who was also the first justice of the peace in the town and county.

It is believed that the first white man to die in Wooster was Alex. Crawford, in 1808.

The first resident lawyer, who died in Wooster, was a Mr. Raymond.

The first physician in Wooster was Thomas Townsend, as early as 1813. The first in Wayne county was Dr. Ezekiel Wells, of East Union.

The first minister of the gospel was Rev. Thomas G. Jones—"Priest" Jones—who was a Baptist and arrived in 1812, and this denomination erected the first church building. The date was 1814.

The first school teacher was Carlos Mather, a young lawyer of New Haven, Connecticut, who taught in 1814.

The first postmaster in Wooster was "Priest" Jones.

The first school house—a brick—was built on the site of the third ward school building of later days.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Wooster, or Wayne county, was west of town on Christmas's run, the water for cooking purposes being procured from a spring at the base of the hill, on land later owned by Judge Downing. The dinner was under the supervision of William Hughes; the Declaration of Independence was read by James Hindman, and "Priest" Jones made the oration.

The first mail from Wooster, New Lisbon and Mansfield was carried by Rensselaer Curtis.

The first will on record in the county recorder's office was made by Frederick Brown, of East Union township.

The first real estate transfer recorded at Wooster is from Oliver Day to Elam Day, of East Union township.

The first court of common pleas was held in Wooster in 1812.

The first election held in Wooster was on the first Monday in April, 1810. The subjoined is a list of the electors: Josiah Crawford, Jesse Cornelius, Jacob Matthews, William Larwill, Addy Chest, Robert Carn, Benjamin Miller, Jacob Wetzell, Luke Miller, Samuel Martin, Matthew Riley, John Driskel, William Smith, John Rodgers, John Wright, Christian Smith, Joseph Hughes and William Riter.

The first fire company in Wooster was established in 1827.

The first town watchman was Frederick Kauke, assisted by Joseph Bergen, in 1829, at a salary of eleven dollars per month.

When Wooster was first settled there were no white inhabitants between it and the Great Lakes; on the west none nearer than Maumee, Fort Wayne and Vincennes; on the south, none until within a few miles of Coshocton.

#### WOOSTER INCORPORATED.

Six years after Wooster was platted and made the county seat, it began to put on "city airs" and was incorporated, October 13, 1817, and chartered as a city of the second class and divided into four wards February 9, 1869, having been made a second-class city in September, 1868. The first election after the incorporation as a town, in March, 1818, was held at the house of Joseph McGugen for the purpose of electing a president, re-

corder and five trustees for the incorporation. Isaiah Jones was elected president, John Patton, recorder, T. G. Jones, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Eichar, Thomas Robison and Benjamin Jones, trustees. These officers were duly sworn into office on March 12, 1818, agreeing under oath to support the Constitution of the United States and that of the state of Ohio. At their first regular business meeting, in the same month and year, they proceeded to appoint a marshal, treasurer and collector, when David Hoyt was elected marshal, Thomas R. Knight, treasurer, and Henry St. John, collector.

April 3, 1818, the board met, and on motion it was resolved to appoint a committee of two to prepare and bring in a bill for the prevention of immoral practices. At the next meeting a bill for the abatement of nuisances, introduced by John Patton, with some amendments, became a law, and as such is the first on record in Wooster.

#### ELECTION OF MARCH 29, 1824.

The following is the record of the election held for incorporation officers at the above date:

"President, Samuel Quimby, Edward Avery, Thomas Robinson, candidates. Recorder, Cyrus Spink, John Patton, William Larwill, candidates. Trustees, Edward Jones, David McConahay, Francis H. Foltz, Matthew Johnston, William McFall, Joseph H. Larwill, John Christmas, John Patton, William McComb, Moses Culbertson, Cyrus Spink, Charles Hobert, David Robison, Thomas Robison, Thomas Townsend, Horace Howard, William Nailer, Samuel H. Hand, Edward Avery, Benjamin Jones, Col. John Hemperly, all candidates.

"We do hereby certify that Samuel Quimby had fifty-three votes for president, and William Larwill had thirty votes for recorder, and Edward Avery had fifty-two votes for trustee, Thomas Robison had thirty-seven votes for trustee, William McCombs had thirty votes for trustee, William Nailer had twenty votes for trustee, and Thomas Townsend and John Patton had each nineteen votes for trustee.

(Signed) "MATTHEW JOHNSTON,

"WILLIAM MCFALL,

"Attest: JOHN LARWILL, Clerk of Election.

Judges."

#### ENTRIES IN BOARD'S JOURNAL.

Ordered, That Joseph Alexander be allowed twenty-five dollars for services rendered by digging up stumps in the public square, in July, 1816.



Ordered, That Cyrus Spink be allowed two dollars for attending on David Wolgamot, a state's prisoner, as guard, in July, 1816.

Ordered, That Joseph H. Larwill be allowed the sum of five dollars and twenty cents for digging a drain to the court house, October, 1817.

Ordered, That Thomas Robison be allowed twelve dollars and fifty cents for making six poll boxes for the use of the county, 1817.

Ordered, That Joseph Alexander be allowed two dollars for waiting on grand jury, at October term, 1816.

Ordered, That Benjamin Franks be allowed two dollars for blazing a road from Paintville in a north direction.

Ordered, That Nathan Warner be allowed to spend two hundred dollars of the three per cent. fund allotted to this county, on the state road west of Wooster, for which he shall receive eight dollars.

Ordered, That Benjamin Thompson and Ezekiel Kelly, trustees of the Baptist church of Wooster, be allowed fifty dollars for use of same, to hold court and transact other public business in, for the term of two years, ending June, 1831.

Ordered, That David Wooley, deputy assessor, be allowed twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents for assessing the townships of Sugarcreek, Baughman and Chippewa, June, 1830.

A contract will be sold at the auditor's office, November 17, 1830, to the lowest bidder, for the safe keeping and providing for of an idiot called "Crazy Sam."

#### TOWN PRESIDENTS.

1818—Isaiah Jones  
 1820—William Nailer  
 1822—Samuel Quimby  
 1825—Thomas Wilson  
 1826—John Smith  
 1827—Thomas Wilson  
 1828—J. M. Cooper  
 1829—Benjamin Jones  
 1831—Thomas Wilson  
 1832—Thomas Wilson  
 1833—Matthew Johnston  
 1834—Mr. McConnahay  
 1835—John Larwill  
 1836—Lindol Sprague

1837—Lindol Sprague  
 1838—H. Lehman  
 1839—J. W. Shuckles  
 1840—John H. Harris  
 1841—E. Eyster  
 1842—Kimball Porter  
 1843—Christian Eyster  
 1844—Charles E. Graeter  
 1845—Henry Lehman  
 1846—Evans Parker  
 1847—Thomas Wilson  
 1848—Samuel L. Lorah  
 1849—Everett Howard  
 1850—A. McDonald

1851—Christian Eyster  
 1852—Jacob Vanhouton  
 1853—S. R. Bonewitz  
 1854—S. R. Bonewitz  
 1855—William Childs  
 1856—I. N. Jones  
 1857—Neal McCoy  
 1858—Neal McCoy  
 1859—A. Seybolt

1860—J. H. Kauke  
 1861—J. H. Kauke  
 1862—George Rex  
 1863—R. R. Donnelly  
 1864—J. H. Downing  
 1865—G. W. Henshaw  
 1866—James Curry  
 1867—A. Wright  
 1868—R. B. Spink

## MAYORS OF WOOSTER.

1869—Charles S. Frost  
 1871—Charles C. Plumer  
 1873—James Henry  
 1875—Owen A. Wilhelm  
 1877—H. B. Swartz  
 1879—H. B. Swartz  
 1881—Dennis W. Kimber  
 1883—Dennis W. Kimber  
 1885—Lemuel Jeffries  
 1887—James R. Woodworth  
 1889—James R. Woodworth

1891—James R. Woodworth  
 1893—Lemuel Jeffries  
 1895—Lemuel Jeffries  
 1897—Lemuel Jeffries  
 1899—Robert J. Smith  
 1901—Robert J. Smith  
 1903—Robert J. Smith  
 1905—W. M. VanNest  
 1907—W. M. VanNest  
 1909—W. M. VanNest

## PRESENT CITY OFFICERS.

The city officials for 1908-09 are as follows: Mayor, W. M. VanNest; solicitor, Benton G. Hay; auditor, James B. Minier; treasurer, Crosley M. Tawney; board of public safety, William A. Lott, Emmett Lee, N. F. Roberts, Henry Leiner, Charles F. Kingsley.

City Council—Charles A. Weiser, president; Harley H. Franks, clerk; members-at-large, Max Bloomberg, Charles Lautenschlager, Charles F. Schopf; first ward, John M. Russell; second ward, Wellington Matz; third ward, P. U. Rice; fourth ward, Samuel Kready.

Health officer, Dr. J. W. Lehr; tax commissioners, George J. Schwartz, John McSweeney, Alvin Rich, W. D. Tyler, James B. Minier. Library trustees, James Mullins, A. D. Metz, James A. Shamp, Rev. Frank Heilman, D. L. Thompson, John N. McSweeney.

In 1905, under a new state law, cities of the class of Wooster were

put under a new "municipal accounting system," and the office of city auditor created. It is one of the most important offices in the municipality, involving as it does a large amount of especially particular accounting for the various funds of the city. Prior to this modern system, the bonds, refunding bonds, and many accounts were lumped together and were hard to understand or get information from, but with the new way all is clear and understandable. However, it requires more than an ordinary accountant or bookkeeper to form and run the various series of blanks and different books required in conformity to the new state law. James B. Minier was the first city auditor of this class, and has made an enviable and state-wide reputation as an expert in his office.

#### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire company organized in the city of Wooster was, according to the minute-book of the company, organized between 1825 and 1827. One entry reads that: "At a meeting of the Wooster Fire Company No. 1, convened at the house of William Nailer, Esq., on Saturday, the 20th of January, 1827, Capt. John Smith called the company to order and Samuel Quinby was appointed secretary.

"On motion it was resolved, that said company appoint two persons to act as engineers; six persons to act as ladder-men; two persons to act as ax-men and two as pike-men for said company.

"Thereupon, William Goodin and D. O. Hoyt were elected engineers; Samuel Barkdull, David Lozier, James Nailer, John McCracken, Calvin Hobert and Benjamin Jones were appointed ladder-men; William H. Sloane and C. H. Streby were appointed ax-men, and I. E. Harriott and ———, pike-men."

By-laws were drafted in 1827 and approved at the monthly meeting for January of that year.

From that small beginning away back in 1827 has come the efficient department of the twentieth century. The present department, under city control, has a paid chief and two drivers, but the twenty men who respond to the fire alarm are men-about-town, who work at other employment days and sleep in the City Hall in rooms prepared for them especially, and for their services they get forty cents per hour when at fires. The engine house is within the municipal building, occupying two floors for the men and apparatus. A Gamewell system of alarms is in operation here. The apparatus includes a light hose wagon and modern ladders, with a chemical engine

for certain places, and also there is in readiness a fire engine, but ordinary fires are extinguished by the direct pressure of the pumping station at the city water works.

#### WOOSTER OPERA HOUSES.

The first public hall of much consequence in Wooster was known as Arcadome Hall, that was built so as to be dedicated December 18, 1857. Its proprietors were Jo H. Baumgardner and Samuel Woods. The name Arcadome was coined in the poetical fancy of E. G. Clingan. It stood on East Liberty street near the present postoffice, and was destroyed by fire March 23, 1874. Another hall or opera house in the city was Quinby Opera House, located on the corner of Buckeye and Larwill streets. It was formally opened February 1, 1877, at which time "As You Like It" was presented to an overflowing house. This building was the enterprise of the Quinby Opera House Association, composed of Messrs. E. Quinby, Jr., president; E. P. Bates, secretary; J. H. Kauke, D. Q. Liggett, Ira H. Bates and D. C. Curry. Its dimensions were seventy by one hundred and four feet; the auditorium was sixty by seventy feet, encircled on three sides by roomy balconies, the whole having a capacity of one thousand persons. It was named in honor of Mr. Quinby against his protest. This served many years and was finally razed to the ground and the lot used for other purposes. The next provision for an opera house was in 1887 when the city of Wooster planned the erection of its magnificent brick city building, when a portion of it was built for opera hall purposes, and is still the pride and comfort of the theater-loving people. It is modern and has all the conveniences of a well-regulated theater. It is in all appointments a modern hall and has the latest fire-proof appliances, exits, screens, etc. It is managed by a local man and leased to him by the city, on the per cent. plan. This building was built in 1887 and is spoken of under head of City Buildings.

What is known as the Academy of Music, on West Liberty street, was erected originally in 1870 by John B. France, on the lot where stood the first banking institution of Wooster, the old German Bank. This was a profitable enterprise and in 1883 was raised one story higher, making a very large stage room and increasing the seating capacity. This is perhaps the largest hall in Wooster today. All of these opera houses have from time to time been the merry scene of gay theatrical troupes.



## THE CITY HALL.

The present City Building was erected in 1887 and is a massive, beautiful building. It has office rooms for the various city offices, in front, on the first floor; an engine house and upper story rooms for the use of the department, and the central portion of the first floor is an excellent opera house, which has all modern conveniences. This is leased out to local men of the city, who have charge of it. The building is an ideal, imposing structure, on East Liberty street, and great care is taken to make its front very attractive by the cultivation of rare and common flowers and plants, with vines covering almost the entire front in summertime. The cost of this municipal building was ninety thousand dollars, including ground and all furnishings.

## PAVING, SIDEWALKS, AND SEWERS.

The city is well supplied with sidewalks, having, in 1909, twenty-three miles, the same being constructed of either cement, flag-stones or hard brick.

Of sewerage, the city boasts at present of ten miles, while in paved (brick) streets it has an even six miles.

## CITY WATER WORKS.

The following was written by Ben Douglas, in his 1878 county history, concerning the water-works system:

The first water works established in Wooster were constructed under a contract negotiated between the original proprietors of the town and the county commissioners, bearing date May 13, 1811. The conditions of the contract were that the county seat should be permanently located at Wooster, and among other specifications, it was agreed that the proprietors were to bring "water of the run, which at present runs through the town, in pipes of sound white oak timber of a proper size, well bored and laid, and raise the water ten feet above the surface of the center of the town."

The contract was complied with by the proprietors, and water was delivered to the town of Wooster, conducted through pipes, from 1815 to 1829. When the authorities of the town undertook to repair the pipes conveying the water one of the lot owners through whose premises the pipes were laid, prohibited them from so doing by an injunction of the court, and from that time no further attention or effort was made to sustain the enterprise.

Subsequently the subject of supplying the city with water from springs of Mr. Reddick to the north of the city became a matter of grave consideration. May 14, 1874, G. Gow and John Brinkerhoff, civil engineers, gauged the stream and found it sufficient to protect the city against fire. The work being inaugurated, the reservoir was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Gow, during the summer of 1875, by throwing a dam across the ravine immediately below the springs, thus raising the water to the depth of eighteen feet. No further labor was performed until the spring of 1876, when the works were commenced and conducted through the summer of 1876, under the immediate supervision of John Brinkerhoff, civil engineer.

In the construction of the system the pipes used amounted to 3,980 feet of twelve-inch piping, 4,988 feet of ten-inch pipe, 6,432 feet of eight-inch pipe, 20,023 feet of six-inch pipe and 4,404 feet of four-inch pipe, in all 46,277 feet, or over eight miles.

The total cost of pipe and special castings was \$36,390, the entire cost of the works being \$76,256, and with later additions made it amount to \$86,000. The surface of the water at the reservoirs is 128 feet above the public square. The water from eighty-eight fire plugs located on the line of the streets can be projected to various heights, ranging from forty to one hundred feet above the surface, by force of gravity alone. Gravity being the agent in the propulsion of the water, the expense of running it to the works was merely nominal. The supply of water is sufficient for all wants of the present city, and under improvements introduced by M. M. Smith, superintendent, during the summer of 1877, the water delivered in the city was as pure as spring water.

This system, with its additions and changes, served until, in 1907, the Applecreek pumping station was placed in operation, to the east of the city. Here two model gas engines pump the water from Applecreek. A brick pumping station is maintained there; the entire bonded indebtedness for this improvement to the water-works was nine thousand dollars. This supplies a great abundance of water for all fire and city street purposes, but is not of good enough quality to be used by the people for cooking purposes. The city is at this date (summer of 1909) making an experimental well north of town, with the view of obtaining a good supply of pure water, which the city badly needs.

#### WOOSTER GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

June 18, 1856, the village of Wooster passed an ordinance: "To provide for gas in the incorporated village of Wooster," by which it provided

that William Stephenson, of the city of Cleveland, and his associates, should use the streets, lanes, alleys and other public grounds of said village for the purpose of laying down and maintaining of their pipes for the conveyance of gas in and through the same for the use of the village and the inhabitants thereof. The ordinance granted the right for a period of ten years, and restricted the company to three dollars per thousand cubic feet for gas to citizens, and two dollars for city, except lamp posts, three dollars, whilst the company owns the posts and lights and extinguishes them.

June 20, 1856, J. H. Kauke, J. H. Baumgardner, Isaac N. Jones, D. Robison, Jr., H. R. Harrison, John P. Jeffries and C. C. Parsons, Sr., duly incorporated, under the laws of Ohio the Wooster Gas Light Company, with a perpetual charter, and said company was duly organized January 14, 1857, by electing J. H. Kauke, Daniel Black, J. H. Baumgardner, I. N. Jones and J. P. Winebrenner directors, and by-laws were enacted for its government. The capital stock was twenty thousand dollars, divided into eight hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each. The gas works were erected in 1856 and 1857, and the village of Wooster was lighted with artificial gas in February, 1857, there being then one hundred and five consumers and twenty street lamps. In 1859 the capital stock was increased to twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars. The demand for gas was so great that in 1864 the company pulled down the old arches or ovens and erected larger ones, and greatly increased the gas-producing capacity of the plant.

In 1867 the company extended the pipes and increased the capital to thirty thousand dollars. In 1871 the old works becoming entirely too small to supply the demand, the directors resolved to erect a new plant. They purchased the old oil well on East Henry street, from the heirs of William Henry, and four lots adjoining from E. Quinby, Jr., giving them a frontage on Henry street of three hundred and ten feet, on which they erected new gas works with all modern improvements then known and of sufficient capacity to supply a city of fifteen thousand population.

This gas company thrived well until about the date that natural gas was first introduced in Wooster in 1905, when it was soon abandoned.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The first ordinance looking toward the establishment of electric lights in the city of Wooster was dated March 5, 1886, and was granted to the Schuyler Electric Lighting Company of New York city. It has always

been conducted by private corporations and in later days was reorganized, and recently a central heating (hot water) plant was connected therewith. The stock is largely held abroad. The heating plant will furnish heat to residences and public buildings at the lowest possible cost to consumers, and guarantees to give any desired temperature in rooms, by use of an automatic device. The cost is little or no more than the ordinary methods of heating houses.

The city has the advantage of using either artificial gas, electricity, natural gas (which was first piped to the city from Knox county in 1905), or the less expensive methods employed by using gasoline or kerosene oil.

#### WOOSTER POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice established in the county of Wayne was at the point where Wooster now stands. The date was December 8, 1812, when Thomas G. Jones was appointed postmaster. Just where the office was kept is not certain, but likely at the log residence of the postmaster, who was also the first Baptist minister and conducted a small general store. Following him came: John Patton, commissioned November 20, 1818; Ezra Dean, April 14, 1829; Bezaleel L. Crawford, March 26, 1841; Jacob M. Cooper, July 22, 1845; Thomas T. Eckert, April 26, 1849; George W. Allison, November 24, 1852; Jacob A. Marchand, November 17, 1853; reappointed April 2, 1856; James Johnson, January 10, 1860; Enos Foreman, April 17, 1861; re-appointed March 17, 1865; Reason B. Spink, November 13, 1866; Addison S. McClure, April 19, 1867; re-appointed March 28, 1871, and also March 10, 1875; P. C. Given was next postmaster and served until L. P. Oblinger was appointed and he in turn was succeeded by the following postmasters: Samuel Metzler, John F. Marchand, T. L. Flattery and the present postmaster, W. B. Bryson.

The postoffice took its present quarters in 1892, having been moved from the Frick Memorial building on West Liberty street.

The first rural free delivery route was started out from this city April 1, 1899, and it has been increased in number to eleven routes with a total mileage of two hundred and sixty-six miles. Wooster first had free delivery carriers in the city July 1, 1887, and at this time has six city carriers. The number of mails received daily by mail trains is twelve.

#### WOOSTER BOARD OF TRADE.

There have been various organizations for the development and further commercial and industrial improvement of the city of Wooster, but that which took on the most important and tangible form was the Board of Trade,



organized August 3, 1900, and which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio December 14, 1908. This organization has been instrumental in obtaining several additions to the city's industries and is still energetic in working for more. It now enjoys a membership of almost three hundred representative citizens. Its 1909 officers are: President, Walter D. Foss; first vice-president, John C. Schultz; second vice-president, M. M. Van Nest; secretary, Albert Dix; treasurer, Chas. M. Gray; directors: Nick Amster, Wm. Annat, W. R. Barnhart, W. G. Christy, Albert Dix, Walter D. Foss, H. Freedlander, G. Gerstenslager, Chas. M. Gray, E. S. Landes, J. C. Schultz, Geo. J. Schwartz, E. W. Thompson, M. M. Van Nest, John M. Criley.

It has committees appointed to look after the following matters: Public improvements, railroads and transportation, new enterprises and industries, finance and location of office, local mercantile interests, real estate and insurance, statistics and advertising, legislation, produce and grain, manufactures, membership, lumber and coal, taxation, streets and pavements.

#### WOOSTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The early-day library was a small affair and was carried on by the efforts of a few of the more thoughtful and educated citizens who saw the need of such a place in the city. Soon after the beginning of this decade the matter of further increasing Wooster's library facilities was advocated, and as a result the old library association was re-organized as a city institution in fact, and a new board of officers elected. In 1905 the present beautiful brick library, on the corner of Quinby and Bowman streets, was completed and first occupied. It cost, grounds and building, thirty thousand dollars, of which amount the philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, donated fifteen thousand, with the provision that the city of Wooster was to annually raise the sum of one thousand five hundred to be used for maintenance of the same. It is a modern structure, having two stories, the upper one being used for museum purposes, and in which they are now already many rare specimens and articles of interest. The library also has in connection with it a fine reading room department. The present year's report shows the number of volumes in the library to be five thousand, to which are being made frequent additions. The board of trustees is: James Mullins, president; A. D. Metz, vice-president and treasurer; James Schamp, secretary; Frank W. Miller, John McSweeney, D. L. Thompson, Rev. Frank Heilman.

## OLD MARKET-HOUSE DESTROYED BY A MOB.

The first market-house Wooster had, and the last as well, was built in 1833 on the southwest side of the public square, under direction of the town council, of which Thomas Wilson was the president and J. H. Harris, recorder. The building was about forty by seventy-five feet in dimension, one story high, paved with brick, with ceilings arched and plastered. It was supported by fourteen columns of brick-work about two feet square, twelve feet high, firmly set on stone corners, eight to ten feet apart, between which the stalls were situated and each numbered.

It was not many years before the men doing business near the square declared this market a nuisance that ought to be abated; but the town authorities refused to remove it. As a result it narrowly escaped "purification as by fire" at the hands of an incendiary. Finally, on August 9, 1847, a number of men, disguised beyond recognition, went at night time and, assembling about the building, armed with axes, hooks, ropes and tackle, and a horse strong in pulling qualities, they pulled down the offensive building, which at daylight lay a heap of smouldering embers. The destroyers were termed a "mob" and excitement ran high for a time. The mayor offered a reward for the detection of the vandals who had profaned the "temple of mutton and soup bones," but without resulting in anybody being arrested; yet many of the "culprits" were well known, but praised for their public improvement spirit. Perhaps some are still honored residents of Wooster—at least a number were living a few years since. This was the first and last market-house Wooster has ever had.

## OAK HILL CEMETERY.

The care which the living exercise over the "silent cities"—the churchyards and cemeteries—is always an index of the refinement and Christian grace and sentiment of any given community. Prior to 1852 the dead of Wooster were buried in churchyards of the various denominations; also many from the near-by communities, and there today many of the first fathers and mothers of Wooster "sleep and heed it not."

July 12, 1852, a number of Wooster's citizens, prominent among whom were Levi Cox, John Larwill, Cyrus Spink, E. Quinby, Jr., Constant Lake, R. B. Stibbs, K. Porter, James Johnson, Harvey Howard and others, agreed to form themselves into a cemetery association, to be known by the name of

the Wooster Cemetery Association, and for that purpose signed and published a notice. In pursuance to the publication of the notice, and at the time named therein, a majority of the association met at the court house and there resolved to elect, by ballot from their number five persons to serve as trustees and one as clerk of the association. The trustees chosen were Henry Lehman, James Johnson, Constant Lake, R. B. Stibbs and E. Quinby, Jr.

The original grounds consisted of thirty-two acres and a fractional part of an acre, purchased of Joseph H. Larwill, the price to be paid being one hundred dollars per acre. Five promissory notes were executed and the following persons agreed to assume their respective proportions of the notes the same as if they had been the original signers to them: Samuel Woods, John H. Harris, J. M. Robison, E. Avery, J. A. Anderson, E. Quinby, Jr., John McSweeney, Samuel L. Lorah, Thomas Stibbs, William Spear, William Henry, John P. Jeffries, J. N. Jones, J. S. Spink, J. H. Kaube, William Belnap, Benjamin Eason, Enos Foreman, E. Dean.

Superintendents were then appointed and the grounds surveyed and graded. November 13, 1853, it was ordered that a public sale of lots be had in the cemetery on the 25th of said month.

From 1852, when the original by-laws were adopted, there was but little change in the instrument with the passing years, but in 1904 there was a revision, but only on minor points.

The office of superintendent being in many ways of most importance of any of the officials, the list is given for the years since organization: Henry Lehman, 1853-54; Lucas Flattery, for same term; James Jacobs, 1854-63; Lucas Flattery, 1863-77; Isaac Bechtel, 1877-93; John F. Barrett, 1893 to April, 1909. The first president of the association was Reasin B. Stibbs, who served from 1858 to 1875.

When the "old part of the ground" was purchased it was in its primeval woodland state and glory. Since that time additional purchases have been made, materially increasing the holdings; many avenues, drives and allotments have been laid out with artistic skill; buildings have been erected in conformity to the requirements of the association; public vaults have been constructed; a complete water system established to provide all parts of the grounds with a good supply of water; much grading to bring in closer harmony the various sections of the cemetery, without the least sacrifice of natural beauty and effect. In all there have been purchased ten different lots of land, making in all at this date eighty acres, which land has cost on an average of one hundred and ten dollars and thirty-seven cents per acre.

In the summer of 1874 a residence for the sexton was built, the original cost of which was two thousand eight hundred dollars. Later five hundred dollars was expended on the place. Stables, tool houses and other buildings have been added. In 1884 a public receiving vault was made at a cost of three thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars. In 1895, after mature consideration, a complete water-works system was planned. A two-thousand-barrel reservoir was constructed on the eastern side of the premises, and water pipes radiate therefrom throughout the cemetery. This cost one thousand five hundred dollars. In 1904 improvements were made, including the better heating facilities for the main house, near the entrance to the grounds and the erection of tool houses, etc., at a cost of one thousand dollars.

Among the many rules and regulations of the association, are these provisions: This organization is for mutual benefit; the purchaser of a lot becomes and is a member of the association; the trustees are elected by the lot owners and receive no compensation; all monies received are expended on or for the grounds.

From 1853 to 1880 there were two thousand and thirty-one burials within this cemetery. Since 1880 the average number of burials here has been one hundred and sixteen, making (up to 1904) a total of five thousand two hundred and fifteen interments.

This beautiful cemetery is near the city to the southeast, and is one of the charming spots of this section. The landscape work of nature, together with the embellishments made by the various superintendents, makes this one of the most beautiful cemeteries in all this portion of northern Ohio.

In the northeast corner of this cemetery is to be seen a bronze fluted shaft, or column, about twenty-five feet high, surmounted by a life-sized bronze volunteer infantryman, with knapsack and musket. The monument is situated on a very conspicuous part of the grounds. Its west face has the following inscription: "Presented by James Mullins to Given Post, No. 133, Grand Army of the Republic, of Department of Ohio." On the eastern face of the base is this: "To the Heroes of Wayne County—1895." On the south is the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, while on the north side is a Union shield. The column is planted as a pedestal on four huge base stones. By its side is an old cannon, mounted on caisson which saw service in one of the early wars, and the woodwork at present is rapidly going to decay.

Within this sacred enclosure—the city cemetery—lie buried more than



three hundred and forty soldiers of the various American wars, the larger part of whom are from out the ranks of the Union soldiers of the great Civil war.

#### SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

On the southwest corner of the public square stands a beautiful granite monument, with a drinking fountain attached. The whole is within a tasty iron enclosure, in which are placed two large sized Parrott guns (small cannon) with a pyramid of cannon-balls. In the center of the ground fenced in is a sixty-foot metal flag staff, made of tubing and painted white, from which on appropriate occasions is seen streaming to the breeze, "Old Glory."

On the north side of the base of the monument is this inscription: "Erected by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frick in honor of the Union soldiers of Wayne county and presented to the City of Wooster, May 5, 1892." Surmounting the monument is a life-sized statue of a United States volunteer soldier in the uniform of an infantryman.

#### THE METAL BAND-STAND.

On the west side of the southern portion of the public square is a metal band-stand of rare beauty and it is surmounted with a flag-staff. The whole structure is made of iron and steel, even the canopied roof and the posts which support the main stand. It is octagonal in form and here of evenings, during the summer months, the Wooster Band discourses music to the edification of the throngs who there assemble.

#### THE WOOSTER BRUSH WORKS.

Perhaps the most important factory in the city of Wooster is the brush factory, established in 1851 by Adam Foss in a small room on the third floor of the building now occupied by Brandt's book store on the east side of the public square. The founder was succeeded by Walter D. Foss, a son of Adam Foss, and George J. Swartz, in 1876, who carried on the business of brush-making in the two-story frame building at No. 35 South Market street. On the night of January 29, 1880, the plant was almost totally destroyed by the torch of an incendiary, but within a week the business had been re-opened in a frame building adjoining Wilhelm's carriage factory, now Clapper's block and bag factory. In the summer of 1880 it was removed to the three-

story brick building on South Market street, and later an addition was found necessary. In July, 1904, the partnership of W. D. Foss and G. J. Swartz, after twenty-eight years' duration, was mutually dissolved, Mr. Swartz retiring and Walter D. Foss & Sons' Company continuing as the Wooster Brush Works. In February, 1907, W. D. Foss purchased the south half of the three-story building known as the Foss & Lee block, at No. 56 South Market street, and a portion of their plant was then moved there. In 1909 it was decided to have a whole new and complete factory and accordingly they now occupy the immense factory at the intersection of Madison avenue and the Pennsylvania railroad property. The building is seventy by two hundred feet, with a heating and power plant attached. This building has three times more floor space than both the old factories had. It is surmounted by a huge wooden tank holding twenty-five thousand gallons of water, for use in the factory and as a fire protection. Goods are received and shipped on a special spur of the railroad. The building was first occupied in August, 1909.

Almost every variety of brushes extant are here made. Their trade is almost world-wide and the quality of goods made is very superior. Scores of men and women find constant and profitable employment at these works. This in brief is the history of a business that has been in the hands of one family for over a half century.

#### WOOSTER NURSERY COMPANY.

Among the industries of modern days in Wooster is the nursery of the Wooster Nursery Company, which was incorporated in June, 1906, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, with the following officers and directors: T. E. Ewing, president and manager; Calvin Fry, vice-president; Stephen N. Green, secretary and treasurer. The directors are T. E. Ewing, Carey Eelty, W. J. Griffin and William King.

It should be stated, however, that this nursery had been established as a private concern by T. E. Ewing in 1902 and that it had developed into a good paying business by the date it was incorporated. The land now cultivated and owned by this company is near the Experimental Station, near Wooster, and consists of thirty-one acres. Besides this fertile tract, the company also leases land near the high school building. They carry on a general nursery business and sell their trees and numerous plants, both locally and throughout the entire country, employing agents, and do an extensive mail order

business. They reach out to many sections of the United States by catalogs. In the busy season of the year many men find steady employment, besides many more agents.

In connection with their general nursery business, this company also operates a large line of greenhouses and a seed and plant house in Wooster occupying two floors and a basement of a business house near the public square, one hundred and eighty feet in depth, in which they carry a full line of bulbs, plants and farm and garden seeds, sold in both wholesale and retail. This trade is carried to all parts of the globe, including Asia and far-away countries.

In the spring of 1908 this company purchased the J. B. Notestein nursery at Jackson, a concern of more than a quarter of a century growth; also the following season bought the stock of the E. C. Green & Son nursery of Medina county, which added greatly to their business.

The benefits of the nearness to the Ohio Experimental Station can hardly be calculated, as their exhaustive and practical investigations and experiments enable the nursery to arrive at positive conclusions in regard to varieties best suited to customers.

#### THE PIONEER MILL OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Around the first and all early mills of almost any county there ever rests a wonderful amount of true history, tragedy and interesting legend. This is true indeed with the old Stibbs mills, near the present site of Wooster. This flouring-mill is now known, as it has been many years, as the Naftzger or Empire mills. It dates its building from an even century ago, built as it was in 1809 by Joseph Stibbs, who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1803 and from Columbiana county, Ohio, in the spring of 1813, having been here four years before and erected a small flouring-mill and a log cabin. After his return he took personal charge of the mill and soon it drew custom from far and near, as it was the only mill within Wayne county and a large radius around depended upon its mill-stones to grind out breadstuffs for many a family. It derives its power from a race, drawing water from Apple-creek, the length of this mill-race being about a mile. In the history of the mill there have been three different races dug. The first two were just to the east of the present race and were not so deep. The present race is sufficient to give speed to an eighteen-foot overshot waterwheel. The stage of water is fairly good most of the year, but at times it is too low, hence steam power

was applied in connection with the water power a few years ago and now it is contemplated putting in a gas engine (possibly electric) and using the flow of natural gas that is now piped to a point a few rods from the mill. The capacity of this pioneer mill (that long years ago was converted into a roller-process mill) is forty-eight barrels per day. It is now the property of the Empire Milling Company, made up of local men, and is managed by Otto Riffle. It was purchased by J. R. Naftzger in 1866 from D. D. Miller and he bought the property from Jacob Kramer.

Could this old mill but talk, a wonderful history it might reveal of the early day toils and journeys made by pioneers from a long distance. It was here that occurred the powder explosion mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and in which accident one man was killed, including Indians. A carding-mill was added to the mill soon after its erection by Stibbs. James Miles, the first carder, paid six and a quarter cents for packages of wild thorns with which to pin up the rolls of wool when carded. Still later a woolen factory was built on the site of the carding mills, by the son, Thomas Stibbs. Still later a linseed oil mill was put in. This was, indeed, the busiest place for the whirl of spindle and hum of machinery in all this section.

Mr. Stibbs, the founder, died August 9, 1841, owner of one thousand two hundred acres of land on Apple creek, mostly in Wayne township. After his death and with the passing of several years, a distillery was built and operated at the same site, along the mill-race. The natural successor to this was the present brewery and artificial ice plant located near the mill property and which is among the paying plants of this section. At the old mill used to be carried on an extensive natural ice business. A large pond was made and the water run from the race was allowed to freeze, thus producing a fine grade of ice, which was packed in two large ice houses near the pond.

Thus has been kept intact one of Wayne county's oldest landmarks. The waters of Apple creek have thus found their way to the far-away ocean and back through cloud and rivulet to again turn the "old water mill" for more than a hundred years. Four generations have been supplied with bread from the bolting chest of this mill, which has kept pace with modern flour-making improvements and today sends forth an excellent brand of family flour that finds a ready sale within Wayne county, where it is nearly all consumed.

#### SNOWFLAKE FLOURING-MILLS.

These flouring-mills, on the corner of Bever and East Liberty streets, were established as the old-fashioned buhr-stone mills in the fifties. With the passing of the decades, and the improvement in the manufacture of flour,



the machinery was gradually changed to meet the requirements of the times and in 1879 they were the property of Plank Brothers, who continued until it became known as Plank & Gray's mills. In April, 1909, it changed to Gray & Smith, the present owners, Charles M. Gray and A. G. Smith. These modern process-roller mills have a daily capacity of one hundred and thirty-five barrels, which is all sold within one hundred miles of Wooster. The sales of "Snowflake" run about six thousand fifty-pound sacks per week. The steam power was superseded in 1907 by natural gas engines as a propelling power. These mills have the best local trade of any mills in northern Ohio.

#### OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The printing art and industry is well represented at Wooster. The two daily newspapers both do an excellent job printing business, besides the Collier Printing Company, on Bever and North streets, and the George A. Clapper printing establishment, on East Liberty street. The latter was founded in 1879 as a straight printery, but in about 1898 added another department, that of manufacturing and printing salt pockets or bags, the whole of which monthly output is sold in advance to the Wadsworth Salt Company, of Wadsworth, Ohio. This has come to be a very extensive business.

Wooster Artificial Ice and Brewing Company; Wooster Brick and Shale Works; the Gerstenslager Carriage and Wagon Company; Dishwasher factory; Wooster Preserving Company; overall factory and numerous other lesser industries are all found doing an extensive business in their special lines at this date.

From the first settlement of Wooster, the chief industries up to about 1840 were the numerous tanneries and distilleries located in and near to the town. Liquor then had no internal revenue upon it and was sold at low figures—as low as seventeen cents per gallon. Tanning skins and hides was almost indispensable, for leather had to be made, as transportation was high and markets far away. These tanneries have long since gone out of business and leather is made under the "trust" system largely, in the great leather centers of the country, as well as the shoes and harness made from it.

#### "WIDOW BLOCKHOUSE" GETS MARRIED.

Among the stories handed down from "ancient days" in Wooster is this: At the north end of town stood the old block house, in which at the time narrated about there lived an old lady the men had nicknamed "Widow

Blockhouse." Suddenly she surprised the community by announcing that she had concluded to doff her mourning and take to herself another husband in the person of an old fellow who had neither money nor home. This was "fun for the boys" of that period, and they made Widow Blockhouse's marriage an extra occasion, which event must here pass into the history of Wooster and Wayne county. All the jovial spirits of the settlement were present on the evening of the wedding. It was a lively occasion. Squire McClarran, an inveterate joker, performed the ceremony with the greatest solemnity. In the beginning, after a few remarks on matrimony in general and this case in particular, he asked if there was any one present who had objections to this lovely couple "renewing their hearts" in marriage, whereupon a gentleman impressively arose and in a most complimentary manner withdrew all of his claims upon the affections of the bride. Then another arose, and another, until all had made remarks and given his consent to the marriage, it being very evident from their words that they all felt they had a sort of personal claim upon the affianced charming(?) widow, but felt forced to give way to a more favored suitor. The ceremony concluded, the Squire ordered every man in the room to kiss the bride. This was complied with by all until it came to the last man, who resided in Wooster many long years after that laughable event, and who emphatically refused, saying, "I will be d——d if that is not asking too much!"

#### BIOGRAPHIES OF WOOSTER'S FOUNDERS.

The attention of the reader of this volume is respectfully called to the two biographical sketches of the founders of Wooster, John Bever and William Henry, which occur in the biographical part of this work. That of Mr. Larwill is not in the possession of the historian, as he failed to supply the proper material in his lifetime.

#### BANKS OF WOOSTER.

With the settlement of every new country, the matter of banks has always been of much importance to the citizens. While they at first had but little money to deposit, if indeed any, yet at times the bank was a necessary adjunct to the settlement and development of the country. Here in Wayne county at first all kinds of commodities went current for money. Barter was the currency of the times—pelts, skins, furs, grain, produce, and even whisky was as good to the settler who chanced to possess it as money is today.

The first banking house of the county was established in 1816 and known as the German Bank of Wooster. T. J. Jones was its president and W. Larwill cashier. For a time it operated without a charter and its existence was of short duration.

In 1834 the Bank of Wooster was established, with J. S. Lake as president and Benjamin Bentley as cashier. This bank suspended in the month of March, 1848.

The Wayne County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio was organized in February, 1848. D. Robison, Sr., was president until January, 1858, and Isaac Steese from 1858 until the expiration of its charter in 1865. E. Quinby, Jr., being cashier from its organization until its close in 1865.

The Wayne County National Bank was organized in January, 1865, with R. R. Donnelly, president, and E. Quinby, Jr., cashier. In January, 1874, Harrison Armstrong was made president and held the position until his death, in 1876; E. Quinby, Jr., serving as cashier. The original capital was seventy-five thousand dollars, with the option of enlarging to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At present this banking house is among the solid institutions of Wayne county and operates under a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It occupies a massive brick bank building on the west side of the public square, the same having been erected in 1905. The present officers of this bank are: J. S. R. Overholt, president; Frank Taggart, vice-president; John M. Criley, cashier. Its deposits are four hundred thousand dollars. The new bank building stands on the old site of the bank as originally organized in 1848, and includes twenty feet front, purchased when the new structure was built, making the banking rooms spacious and up-to-date in every particular.

The Exchange Bank began business in April, 1854, under the style of Sturges, Stibbs & Company, as a private banking house, and in 1863 it was changed to Stibbs, Hanna & Company. Later it was changed to J. H. Kauke & C. S. Frost. This bank is not now in business.

The National Bank of Wooster was brought into existence as follows: The private banking company of Bonewitz, Emrich & Company was organized in the spring of 1865, by S. R. Bonewitz, T. S. Johnson, M. W. Pinkerton, G. P. Emrich, John Bechtel and C. H. Brown, with a cash capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. In April, 1865, it opened its doors for banking business and operated successfully until 1868, when it was reorganized as the Commercial Bank of Wooster, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. Its officers then were: President, T. S. Johnson; cashier, S. R. Bonewitz; teller, C. V. Hard; directors, T. S. Johnson, S. R. Bonewitz, G. P. Emrich,

D. Robison, Jr., M. W. Pinkerton. Mr. Johnson resigned April 10, 1868, and Mr. Emrich was chosen, and continued president until the bank ceased to exist. July 22, 1869, Mr. Bonewitz, cashier, resigned and C. V. Hard was appointed assistant cashier, retaining such position during the life of the institution. In November, 1871, the shareholders of the Commercial Bank were granted a charter for the National Bank of Wooster with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. November 29th the books were opened for subscriptions, and the same day the amount of capital stock was taken. G. P. Emrich, D. Robison, Jr., M. Welker, J. Zimmerman, G. B. Smith, J. S. Hollowell and W. Barton were chosen directors, to serve until January 2, 1872, the day the bank began business. The officers were: President, David Robison, Jr.; vice-president, G. P. Emrich; cashier, C. V. Hard; teller, Will Emrich, a position vacated in 1876 by T. E. Peckinpaugh, to become one of the proprietors of the *Wayne County Democrat*.

In the panicky days of finance in 1904, and because of suspicious actions on the part of some of the bank's officials, the government sent an inspector on from Washington, examined the accounts, appointed a receiver and finally closed up this banking house permanently. The president and cashier, who were also interested in a large drug store in Wooster, and which had much to do with the closing of the bank, were finally tried and sentenced to several years in the penitentiary of Ohio. One is still in that institution. The stockholders made good the loss of money to the depositors, which act ruined some of the stockholders financially. Had the bank inspector waited a reasonable length of time, it is believed that the matter might have been adjusted and the bank's doors not closed for all time. But the majesty of the law must be upheld, and some one had to be the loser. The bank was closed for business November 23, 1904.

#### AN EARLIER BANK FAILURE.

"September 2, 1868," says Ben Douglas in his 1878 history of Wayne county, "T. S. Johnson started a bank, too, which the same was of discount and deposit, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, and in 1875 it ——, when there was wailing among the depositors to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars."

#### BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANIES.

Besides these regular banking houses, Wooster today has the benefit of the following building and loan institutions, all doing an excellent business. The Wayne Building and Loan Company, C. E. Thorne, president; J. G.



Sanborn, cashier. It has assets amounting to six hundred and eighty thousand, three hundred and forty-three dollars. It was organized July 1, 1909.

Wooster Building and Loan Company, incorporated in 1892; the assets are four hundred and forty-two thousand, seven hundred and forty-six dollars; president, Charles M. Gray; J. W. Hooke, secretary.

The Home Building and Loan Company was incorporated September 1, 1905, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars; officers, David W. Musselman, president; William M. Linn, vice-president; Weston T. Peckinpaugh, secretary and treasurer. The assets, on June 30, 1908, were one hundred and thirty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty-seven dollars.

#### PRESENT BANKS OF WOOSTER.

In the year 1909 the banking concerns of the city of Wooster were as follows:

Wayne County National Bank, following the old Wooster branch of the State Bank of Ohio. It has a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with deposits of four hundred thousand dollars. This bank has been mentioned at length heretofore.

The Citizens' National Bank, organized in 1905, has one hundred thousand dollars capital and its officers are as follows: L. E. Yocum, president; Charles M. Gray, vice-president; E. M. Thompson, cashier. Cash capital, one hundred thousand dollars; deposits, six hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Commercial Bank, organized in 1896. Present officers, Albert Shupe, president; W. R. Barnhart, vice-president; E. P. Shupe, cashier; cash capital, fifty thousand dollars.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WOOSTER.

The first school house was a brick building erected where afterward stood the third ward building. The first school was taught by a young sprig of a lawyer, Carlos Mather, from New Haven, Connecticut, in 1814. In 1853 and 1854 each of the wards of the city built a school house of its own, and for a few years thereafter each had a school independent of the others. Then they were finally put under one management, with John Brinkerhoff as their general superintendent, a position he held until 1870.

By 1867 the school accommodations became insufficient and voluntarily

the citizens taxed themselves to erect the best school house in northern Ohio. This was completed in 1870 and, with its grounds and furnishings, cost one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars. This is a part of the present high school building, to which, in 1909, was added a large section, all being complete and modern in its appointments. For many years it has stood out as the most attractive building in Wooster. Its architectural beauty has been the comment of thousands of strangers who from year to year have visited the city. It stands on the northwest corner of Market and Bowman streets. Within this structure is now held the high school of Wooster. A library of three hundred volumes, a geological cabinet, chemical apparatus, etc., were placed in the building as early as 1876. In 1874 vocal music was introduced into the schools as a regular branch of study in all the grades. In 1877 drawing was introduced and a special teacher employed for this study. The superintendent has for many years held monthly meetings of all his instructors. By state school reports it is learned that in 1877 the Wooster schools were among the best in Ohio. A large number have always sought this city from remote parts of the county for the purpose of obtaining a higher education than it was possible to gain at home.

The ward school buildings above referred to served well the purpose for which they were erected until the city had outgrown them. In 1891 what is known as Pittsburg Avenue building was erected, a two-story, two-room building, still in use. Bealle Avenue building was erected in 1901 at a cost of twenty-seven thousand dollars. It is a fine modern two-story brick building, containing six rooms. South Walnut Street building was erected in 1902, at a cost of thirty-one thousand dollars. It contains eight rooms and is thoroughly modern in all its appointments. The annex to the high school building was erected in 1908-09 at a cost of more than forty thousand dollars. It, together with the original building erected in 1868-70, is now styled Central High School building and is an imposing structure.

The present school board is made up as follows: President, George W. Ryall; clerk, J. T. Keister, John A. Myers (1909); D. L. Thompson, superintendent; C. M. Tawney, treasurer; city school examiners, C. M. Tawney, James M. Schamp and D. L. Thompson.

J. E. Fitzgerald became superintendent of the city schools in the autumn of 1909. At that date the number of teachers in the various city schools was thirty-three. Of this number, ten were employed in the high school. The total number of pupils enrolled in Wooster schools in 1909 was nineteen hundred and sixty-six.

## EIGHTH OF JANUARY CELEBRATIONS—JACKSONIAN.

Since early in the fifties, Wooster has always had a very interesting celebration in the way of observing the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and the great achievements of Gen. Andrew Jackson and his gallant army. It has come to be a "fixed institution" in Wooster. It is annually observed as a grand jubilee day, and to it men of state and national renown come each year to share in the interesting program. Usually members of Congress are invited and come and deliver eloquent and historic speeches to a large assemblage. Banquets are served and the rising young are fired with the true spirit of patriotism and love of country and a higher respect is inculcated into them, by the observance, with the return of each January 8th, of this anniversary.

## WAYNE COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On August 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1896, at Wooster occurred the one hundredth anniversary of the forming of Wayne county by order of the then governor of the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had the honor of establishing original Wayne county, the date of its establishment being August 15, 1796. Indeed it would fill a good sized volume to detail all there was of interest at that celebration—Wayne county's centennial. But the following description must suffice in this connection:

On the 11th day of August, 1896, commenced a series of brilliant exercises, which culminated on the great day of the real anniversary, August 15th. The decorations throughout the city were never half so brilliant and bewitching. The public square was truly a mass of bunting. The court house, from tower to base, was literally clothed in rich festoons and flags. North Market street had an entrance archway with the figures, "1796," bold and sightly; over South Market street "1896" appeared conspicuous; over West Liberty street, at the court house, hung a beautiful portrait of General Wooster, and over East Liberty street was to be seen that of Gen. Anthony Wayne. These pictures were executed and presented to the committee by M. S. Nachtrieb. In the center of the square there stood a white-canopied grand stand; just to the north was a real log cabin, built by a pioneer of ninety-eight years before. Its interior and exterior were furnished with primitive furniture of pioneer days, not forgetting the coon skin at the door and the draw-well. The decorations by the merchants on the public square were lavish and gay. The program of the centennial was as follows,

in brief: Inaugural day, Tuesday, August 11th; Educational day, Wednesday, August 12th; Soldiers' day, Thursday, August 13th; Church day, Friday, August 14th; Pioneer day, Saturday, August 15th. The last day surpassed all; the procession was the longest ever seen within Wayne county, being two miles long. All the arts and sciences and business industries of Wooster made it at once a complete, impressive and instructive scene. Music and bands from far and near enlivened the day. Ten thousand people participated in the march. At the southwest corner of the square a speaker's stand had been provided, and from it many eloquent and witty speeches were made.

Of educational day it may be stated that the exercises were held at the opera house and later bicycle races were in order. In the evening, at the opera house was "Woman's Evening," presided over by Mrs. Ben Douglas and prayer was offered up by Mrs. Kirkwood.

Soldiers' day was observed at the park. Captain Lybarger first spoke, and was followed by Hon. John Sherman, who delivered a masterly address in which he brought out the point plainly that the Indian was rightfully driven from this fair section in order to make room for a better type of civilization.

Church and Sunday school day found twenty-five thousand people in Wooster; eight thousand were at the tents at the park at opening time. Later fifteen thousand were on the grounds. Rev. W. O. Thompson, president of the Miami University, spoke, as did Rev. George W. Peppard, and Rev. T. K. Davis spoke at the Lutheran church.

Pioneer day, day of all days, under the charge of the Pioneer Picnic Association, was a great gathering—a genuine love feast of pioneers and the younger generations. Judge L. R. Critchfield made a masterly oration, which was printed in full. It was replete with all that was noble, good and inspiring, and was a valuable historic contribution, being reprinted elsewhere in this work.

#### DAYS OF MOURNING IN WOOSTER.

In April, 1865, upon the death of President Lincoln, Wooster was in sorrow, in common with all the country. The body of the martyred President was viewed by many from Wooster as the train stopped at Cleveland, en route to Illinois. The news of his death was received at 11 o'clock the day of his death and immediately the stores and business houses were closed, bells tolled mournfully, the people assembled in groups and every



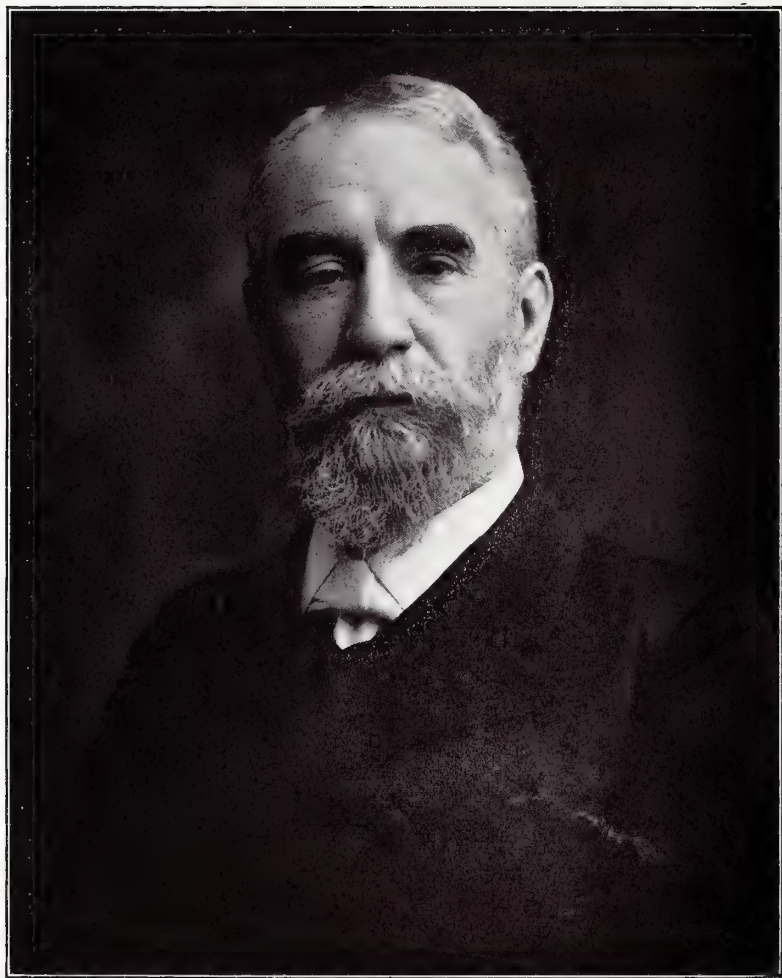
one seemed surrounded by a deep gloom. The town was filled with people from outside, and all bore evidence of deep grief. On the following Sabbath people greeted one another in subdued tones, and tears coursed down many a strong man's cheeks. The churches all observed the day in sorrow and held appropriate memorial services, alluding especially to the great Emancipator in the sermons that were delivered.

#### DEATHS OF GARFIELD AND M'KINLEY.

In 1881, when President Garfield was stricken down, the people again put on mourning in Wayne county. Then, at the death of President William McKinley, the heart strings of all were almost snapped asunder. Regardless of political lines, all were his friends, and at this time became his mourners in fact. The city of Wooster was for the third time within twenty-six years draped in deep mourning for the assassination of a President—all three noble specimens of American manhood. A committee was appointed from the Wayne county bar and appropriate resolutions were spread on the records, Mr. McKinley having at one time been a member of the bar in this county. Memorial services were held in the Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran churches. President S. F. Scovel, of the University of Wooster, spoke to a large audience at the Lutheran church on "McKinley as a Statesman." "Lead Kindly Light" (the President's favorite hymn) was tenderly sung at the services. The church was appropriately draped and had a setting of palms.

At the Methodist Episcopal church flowers and drapings of black and royal purple adorned the ceilings and walls. Rev. Neikirk read from the Scriptures and Judge L. R. Critchfield delivered the address on behalf of the bar of Wayne county. It need not be added that it was a gem of oratory. Judge Taggart also spoke for the citizens of Wooster. The last address was by President Holden, of the University of Wooster.





SYLVESTER F. SCOVEL

## CHAPTER XXII.

### HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER.

By Sylvester F. Scovel.

A university is an affair of the generations. That lends a peculiar sacredness to all which concerns its origin and fundamental principles, for by the generations God creates anew the heavens and the earth in the mental, moral and spiritual worlds.

Wooster is yet young. This sketch is written in 1910, which is but sixty-three years from 1847, when the first faint echo of the agitation for a Presbyterian college reached the synods of Ohio. It is but forty-four years since the charter was granted in 1866, but forty-two years since the cornerstone was laid in 1868, and just less than forty years since the main building was dedicated and actual college-life began within its open doors in September, 1870.

That which makes it easier to relate Wooster's history is this youthfulness. Anything less than a century in the life of a university is but an annual ring in the age-long growth of a Calaveras pine. The external life of a brief period can be more easily presented and the internal life more adequately penetrated and depicted. It is also true that Wooster's development has followed the lines of its original projection and that three out of its four decades have been characterized by quiet progress—the startling things being reserved for the fourth.

On the other hand, within a period so limited and so recent all sorts of historical material are accessible and rigid "selection" is rendered compulsory, difficult though it be, and this becomes the more imperative in a work which essays to discover and trace all the lines of interest which legitimately belong to the story of such a county as Wayne. Yet these limits must not be too rigidly interpreted, seeing that the importance of the university element in the life of Wayne county is becoming steadily more perceptible and perceived. The life and meaning, the ideals and realizations of our central educational institution should be carefully restated from time to time in ampler and more consecutive form than the transient publications provide



for. This has not been done since the admirable contribution by the second president (Dr. Taylor) to the highly esteemed history of Wayne county, edited by that remarkable man, Benjamin Douglas. That communication was written in 1877 (published in 1878) and represents the University's first thirteen years. It is, perhaps, appropriate that after the interval of thirty-three years, Dr. Taylor's successor in office should succeed to his task as historian.

Period I may be called

#### THE PERIOD OF INCEPTION AND PREPARATION.

We might press the beginning of this period, constructively, clear away to the atrocities on both sides, which ended in stripping the north of Ireland of its proper possessors by Cromwell and the insertion there of the elements out of which time created that peculiarly hardy and intelligent and aggressive folk popularly known as the "Scotch-Irish." They came to western Pennsylvania and thence into central Ohio, and reached the state also from Kentucky and North Carolina. They planted the "Scotch-Irish seeds in American soil" (see Dr. Craighead's interesting volume with this title). And the harvest was not only political freedom but an intellectual intensity that could not be content without making the speediest possible provision for the education of their children. The home missionaries of the Presbyterian church were generally men of education and they never ceased to foster the conviction that education must follow the attainment of any satisfaction of "existence wants," because it was emphatically the first of the "culture wants." Other denominations succeeded in planting colleges under pressure of the two great motives common to all—the sacredness of education in its moral and religious aspects, and the provision of a ministry for the edification of the church and the ultimately world-wide conversion of men. This essentially religious and only formally denominational pressure, more than any other force, determined the diffusive college policy which did so much to make the state the new Mother of Presidents. Its results are manifest, if one stands besides the group of statues in the Capitol's park, and traces the touch of the denominational colleges upon that rare collection of Ohio's "jewels." [The writer had the privilege of defending this policy before the Ohio Society of New York on an occasion in which the then Governor McKinley made the principal address, and had subsequently the satisfaction of the Governor's approval of the position taken.]

The Presbyterians of the state did not at first establish their own institution, but co-operated with those under state patronage, as in the case of

Miami University, or in partnership with another denomination, as at Marietta and with Western Reserve and in lesser degree with Oberlin. All believed in the just combination of the spiritual with the mental and moral elements in training and developing the whole man, as necessary to a complete and symmetrical education. But as other denominations entered the field and as no one of the arrangements tried seemed thoroughly satisfactory; as many of the sons of their own families were sent to Eastern institutions; the Presbyterians continued to discuss the propriety and finally the necessity for an institution of their own.

We have the most direct and reliable account of this period of genesis in the various addresses of the Rev. Dr. John Robinson, of which there are now extant but rare copies, and especially in the ample and careful statements made at the inauguration of the first president (Dr. Lord). And just here it must be noted that while Dr. James Hoge (so long pastor at Columbus) and Dr. John Robinson appear together as joint promoters of this great interest from the beginning, it is to the latter we are indebted for many years of most valuable service (after the death of the former) both as president of the board of trustees and as the historian of the first period in the University's life. He was spared to state and preserve for record the circumstances and convictions accompanying the conception and birth of the enterprise, to make plain its meaning and motives, and to impress these in clear and unmistakable terms at the inaugurations of the first, second and third presidents. "The idea we realize in part to-day," he said on the first occasion, "arose simultaneously a quarter of a century since [i. e., about 1845] in the minds of earnest members of the synods of Cincinnati and Ohio. It sprang naturally from the fact that the church had just then entered upon the plan of doing *ecclesiastically*, in her organic capacity, her proper work for the evangelization of our race. Foreign and domestic missions, ministerial education and publication she was carrying on under her own supervision. Nor could it be seen why her efforts in the direction of collegiate education should be less effective than those of voluntary associations or individuals, or why she should leave the important work of moulding the ruling minds of successive generations to other hands. This work seemed fundamental if not to her existence at least to her prosperity, her success not only in multiplying an evangelical ministry, but in ramifying every department of society with her earnest piety and her sturdy theology. To neglect this seemed suicidal. \* \* \* There seemed no alternative left but to prove derelict to duty or pursue this course [i. e. to create their own institution]. *In this they heard the voice of God.*"

Then the president of the board emphasized the call to evangelization of the world, which the church was beginning to hear with a new sense of responsibility. To secure the laborers for the great white harvest no other way appeared except "an institution where she could bring her religious influences to bear in her own way, most intensely, where she could infuse an intense missionary spirit, give a biblical cast to the whole course of study and inculcate her very 'ism,' not offensively nor with bigotry, or for mere sectarian ends, but with the energy which a conviction of its divinity gives, and where she might do all this without being trammelled by the fear of a lack of candor, or wounding the denominational sensibilities of any, or lessening patronage."

In addition to this dominant religious motive there was also the persuasion that there did not then exist in Ohio "an institution possessing the means and facilities for giving that broad and thorough culture which the age and the exigencies of the church demand. Not, therefore, to add another to the many colleges of Ohio that burlesque the name, but to establish an institution with broad foundations and with facilities equal to the best in the land, capable of preparing men for every department of life, for the highest walks of science in all its forms, enabling them to wrench from the hands of infidel sciolists the weapons with which they now attack the Christian religion, was the enterprise undertaken."

Nor was it enough that the institution should be frankly Christian. Its character as such, as well as its support, must be guaranteed by its *inherence in* and not simply adherence to a definite church organization. "Denominational institutions, gathering about them," said Dr. Robinson, "the sympathies, and calling forth the prayers and benefactions of a large and homogeneous Christian constituency who look to them for leaders after their own heart, in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, are those that best succeed. *Their responsibility is most direct.* Their unity of purpose and effort is best assured."

Nor was there any fear as to the effective management of an educational institution so expressing the life of an organic section of the church of Christ. "For surely," continues the same authority, "a board of direction appointed by the church and responsible to the church in her organic capacity cannot be less united, less wise or less efficient than a self-appointed board. And living pre-eminently for the church they will live with the church. As her agencies she will call down upon them the blessing of God. They cannot, therefore, but live and prosper. These considerations, accumulating force year by year, have now culminated in the establishment of this University."

A rapid sketch of the steps which led to that culmination may now claim attention.

Though the "idea" dawned about 1845, no formal action could be taken, "because several institutions were under the general influence of Presbyterians and these were deemed by many sufficient." The earliest synodical action was that of the synod of Ohio (covering the central portion of the state). A committee was appointed to report at next meeting on the whole subject of education—embracing particularly the topic of a synodical college. This committee was continued in 1848 to confer with a similar committee from the synod of Cincinnati, to receive donations and propositions for the establishing of a college. But 1849 finds the latter body "disinclined," and the former did not think it expedient to engage in the enterprise alone. But three years was as long a period as these earnest men could check their enthusiasm, and in 1852 a committee of Ohio synod was appointed to consider the expediency of endeavoring to establish a Presbyterian college to be instituted, endowed and managed by the synods of Ohio conjointly. A similar committee was asked from the synod of Cincinnati, ten men in each. Being appointed, the twenty were to be authorized to "select a location, prepare a plan of and secure means for sustaining and make preparation to open such an institution," subject to future action of synods. The committee conferred in 1853, but only with the result that in 1854 it was judged "inexpedient to engage in this enterprise at the present time." In the same year the noble old institution of Washington College, "then under the care of the synod of Wheeling," was approved by the synod of Ohio and the way opened for its agents. The next year it was arranged that funds secured for Washington College "were to be returned without interest after a use of seven years, if a synodical college shall be established in this state."

But that very year (1855) the synod of Cincinnati overtured the synod of Ohio and that synod again took measures "looking toward the accomplishment of this greatly important object." The two synods authorized the joint committee "to devise such plans and perform such acts as may be necessary to the location, endowment and government of such an institution." This 1855 action may be regarded as, in an important sense, the starting point. It gives us about five years before the war, a five years' interim during the war (except a single resolution in 1864) and five years after the war until the opening in 1870.

At this synod Bellefontaine appeared asking the location. No decisive action was taken, but in 1856 the synod of Cincinnati received definite proposals from Bellefontaine, Chillicothe and West Liberty. The last-named site



was chosen. Six trustees were appointed and an address to the churches issued. But when the action was reported to the synod of Ohio it was discovered that Chillicothe was favored and trustees were appointed for that locality. Naturally a convention of the two synods was called to meet in Columbus. There, on the 23d of December, 1856, discussion was had, and local preferences seemed to be intensified. Finally West Liberty was chosen. Trustees reported in 1857. Satisfaction was expressed with progress and the time extended to 1858. But then the funds needed were not secured and the synod of Cincinnati said "the body of the churches could not be brought to co-operate in building at West Liberty." The synod of Ohio reluctantly concurred, but declared that its action must not be "misunderstood as abandoning the founding at an early day of such an institution as may be worthy of the church and the country."

It was a time of discouragement and the "wiser and older men grew anxious." [Dr. Taylor.] Attempts to unite synods and churches seemed to fail and without such united action success was impossible. But in 1859 a joint committee was again appointed, as, indeed, even in 1858 an arrangement had been made for correspondence and conference. The joint committee of 1859 reported in 1860 on what had seemed an admirable movement toward Springfield, Ohio, and a possible purchase of Wittenberg College. Both synods took great interest in this possibility (and doubtless the location would have been ideal), but the negotiations failed. [The writer well remembers meeting Drs. Hoge and Robinson present in Springfield about this enterprise in November, 1859, at a prayer meeting of the First Presbyterian church, to the pastorate of which church he was called a year later].

Thus we reach another pause in Wooster's genesis, which was to be longer than any since the beginning. The war conditions (1861-65) were altogether unfavorable. A good many things beside the "laws" must be "silent in war." Only in 1864 the synod of Ohio demonstrated the truth of its decision of 1858 not to be misunderstood as abandoning the projected college and resolving that the time had come to resume, directed the trustees (formerly appointed) to receive offers and asked the other synods to co-operate. In 1865 nothing effective had been accomplished, apparently, yet London citizens and those of Wooster were disposed to make offers. The current is on again and incandescence is nigh. Ohio synod, without answer from the synods of Cincinnati or Sandusky (lately organized), resolved to go on alone if any place offered one hundred thousand dollars, and it "invited any synod of the New School Presbyterian church that might be willing, to

unite with it in this work." The other synods (O. S.) voted to co-operate. Thus we reach 1866 when the floating project was to be anchored. Yet it was odd that in that synod the experiment of establishing professorships in Miami University "to be held and controlled" by the synods, was entered upon by Ohio and Cincinnati. Trustees were appointed for this purpose, but nothing resulted—as might have been anticipated. Too much had been done in the main channel to permit any deflection. Just now, also, all doubts were to be dispelled by the Wooster offer of one hundred thousand dollars (including the cost of the site) with the two very proper conditions: (1) the concurrence of the three synods, and (2) the pledge to endow the institution to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, including the amount offered by Wayne county. The synod of Ohio was in session at Wooster (and it may be noted that the synod has brought a blessing to the University at every occasion of its meeting here). What may be called the first pecuniary crisis now occurs. The subscription lacked thirty-two thousand dollars of completion. A committee of synod was appointed. It viewed "the landscape o'er" from the charming campus-site and accepted it as representing twenty-five thousand dollars, an increased but fair valuation. This, however, left a deficit in the seventy-five thousand dollars subscription of seventeen thousand dollars. That the whole affair might be closed, Mr. Ephraim Quinby, Jr., and others came promptly forward with a guarantee for the needed sum, which was afterwards contributed and the guarantors released. The offer in this form was promptly and gratefully accepted by the synod of Ohio, which engaged in the work at once with that of Sandusky. The synod of Cincinnati did not receive the proposal in time for intelligent consideration, but gave in the following year the same pledge and co-operated with the trustees appointed by the other synods. These trustees "met in November, invited members of the synod of Cincinnati to meet with them, appointed the required number of citizens of Wayne county as members of the board, and with prayer for divine guidance made arrangements to secure a charter." At the same meeting they declared the object for which and the basis upon which the University should be founded. They initiated efforts both to secure endowment and to erect buildings. "In 1867 the three synods entered into cordial co-operation, arranged for the perpetuation of the board of trustees and entered earnestly into the work."

Turning now for a moment to the liberal and enterprising citizens of Wooster and Wayne county, whose intelligence and wise-hearted energy and sacrifice made the University possible, one is filled with admiration for them and the work they accomplished. There must have been a fine spirit of

thoughtful benevolence to lead them to make what was at that time an extraordinary offer. The enthusiasm of expectancy was also well developed. Denominational lines were largely ignored in giving to a frankly denominational institution. The name of Ephraim Quinby, Jr., heads the list with twenty-five thousand dollars. R. B. Stibbs subscribed three thousand dollars. There are nine subscribers of one thousand dollars each. One pledges seven hundred and fifty dollars, and there are ten down for five hundred dollars each. More money was needed and much of it given, for furnishing the central portion of the main building. S. C. Bragg's donation of five thousand dollars (in books) and the Purdy gift from Mansfield came in this first period and the Mercer and Johnson professorships, twenty-five thousand dollars each, followed soon.

While the people had a mind to the work in raising the funds and the building, the trustees were busied in poising the institution upon its true basis, and preparing the way for the opening of its doors. No part in the control of the University was given to any state officials nor to any one outside of the synods concerned, though the way was held invitingly open for any like-minded ecclesiastical bodies of Presbyterian lineage.

Agents were appointed at once and began their work with the dawn of 1867. These were Doctor J. W. Scott (ex-president of Washington College), Dr. T. K. Davis (pastor at Mansfield, Ohio), and the Rev. Silas Dunlap. Doctor Scott wearied of the work in three months and was convinced that the churches could not then be brought to such unity and liberality as would secure success. The others persevered and were successful. In 1868 (June 30th) the corner-stone was laid with considerable local enthusiasm. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. P. Marshall, of Columbus, and the Rev. W. M. Baker, of Zanesville. After this an effort was made to attach to the nascent University the Agricultural College of the state, but it did not succeed. In 1869 the synods heard the announcement that the sum below which they would not open the University had been reached and passed. Two hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars was the amount reported. It was "secured mainly from members of Presbyterian congregations" (Doctor Taylor). This result was in large measure owed to the year's energetic labor of Dr. George P. Hays and the wisely-planned organization by which he reached the churches. On the very last day conditioning the subscription a certain large donation was received on which seemed to hang the hopes of the indefatigable promoter. The writer has heard him relate the drive of that day which brought him into communication and enabled him to announce the completion of the great effort. It has been suggested

that Doctor Hays should have been the first president of the institution, to which he was so largely instrumental in giving actuality. Whether this be so or not, it is a privilege to say that, judged in the light of his noble and successful subsequent career as president of Washington and Jefferson and in varied lines of Christian work, he would have proven exceedingly well adapted to the exigencies of the institution's earlier years. Never was born, perhaps, a man with more executive talent, more purposeful energy or more real consecration to the work in hand.

The largeness of the plans of the founders was made visible in the projected building, the pictured presentation of which went into so many churches and homes of the state. Its proportions and capacity, its adaptation for a department of medicine as well as for the arts and sciences were marked. Its massive foundations and lofty stories and complete finish from cellar to mansard rooms were such and so expensive as to overgo all estimates and make the construction of anything beyond the central section impossible. But there it stood, conspicuous, upright and downright, provocative of many a quip and jest, but a solid witness to the intense desire of the founders to build an institution both broad and deep and high. The year 1870 was a busy one for all concerned. There was the faculty to be chosen, the curriculum to be planned, the building to be finished, the students to be secured. But each was accomplished. Doctors Dickson and Goodrich declined the presidency and David Swing the professorship of English literature, while the faculty was being sought. Professors Kirkwood and Stoddard, who accepted, were well-known in Ohio as educators, and their names gave strength to the selection, as did the name of that graceful writer, Thomas Fullerton, and the genial, polished and profound president, Doctor Lord. The plan of endowing a professorship by the Sabbath schools of the state (through scholarships) was admirable in theory but only partially successful. During the previous year Doctor Hays had made a characteristically bold, but certain to be unsuccessful attempt to carry over to the new enterprise the venerable Washington and Jefferson College, that institution being then in some embarrassment through the infelicities of a union of the two colleges as yet imperfectly consummated. The writer well remembers the energy and skill displayed by the irrepressible agent of Wooster, as he unrolled the great plan of the new Wooster building and plead for yet larger possibilities if all could be induced to combine at the new and promising centre. But the result only proved that Presbyterian colleges never die or resign.

Here endeth, then, the story of the period of inception and preparation. But it has in it material for reflection. The founding of the University



when it was founded, after what had preceded the founding and all the circumstances surrounding the founding, may well be counted an event of great significance in the history of education both as related to Ohio and to general principles.

I. All men who trace this history must be struck with the fact that the University owes its origin to no casual impulse nor even to local or even denominational pride, though both these motives had their place, no doubt. The founders were actuated by the deepest Christian convictions, as well as by profound attachment to their own faith and order. They felt the call of Christ and His kingdom and therefore of all humanity. The original trustees made this manifest at their first meeting by those remarkable and unexampled resolutions, fragments of which are so constantly quoted, and which, it must be borne in mind, have become our fundamental law, because they present our ultimate object. They are more properly to be denominated *constituent principles* than anything which either has been or can be subsequently written. They must be quoted here in full as they occur in an appeal to the churches, issued coincidentally with the organization of the trustees.

"Whereas, We are deeply convinced that education is a real blessing only when imbued with the spirit of Christianity and that any enterprise may hope for success only as it enjoys the Divine blessing and is devoted to the promotion of the Divine glory; therefore

"Resolved: That we enter upon the work of establishing the University of Wooster with the single purpose of glorifying God, in promoting sanctified education, and thus furthering the interests of the church, and its extension over the whole earth.

"Resolved: That we will in every way possible strive to imbue all our operations with the spirit of Christianity and bring religious influences and instruction to bear earnestly upon all who may be connected with the University.

"Resolved: That in addition to a thorough literary and scientific course of study we will aim to endow a chair for instruction in the evidences of Christianity and the relation of science to religion, and also a chair for instruction in the languages, religions, and literature of the modern Pagan nations with special reference to the preparation of young men for the foreign missionary field."

These resolutions deserve to stand for all time, not only as descriptive of a denominational ideal for a single institution and as a prophecy of what that institution has already so richly and specifically realized, but as an unassailable

definition of the nobler education, a clear index to the path of the largest real success, and a stimulus for all institutions of higher learning to acknowledge as their final reason for being, the winning of the world for Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

Thus the way was opened to the building of an institution so frankly Christian and churchly that it could never be charged with any "lack of candor," or questioned as to the "propriety or intensity" of its measures to make religion a vital force in all the culture it could ever impart. A real necessity was felt and only a real creation—even almost a new type—could meet that need. Never were ideals more distinct, more intelligently held, or more pervasive of the efficient body. The synod of Cincinnati voiced the feeling of need in 1868 thus, "Resolved, That in the judgment of this synod the cause of Presbyterianism in this state is seriously affected by our want of educational facilities for the young men of our communities, and it behooves us to take the deepest interest. \* \* \* In the early history of our church our fathers laid special stress on this matter and, learning from their wise example, other denominations are now devoting themselves with the most commendable zeal to this great cause." Equally clear and earnest the words of the same synod in October, 1869: "The synod having heard of the prosperous condition of the University of Wooster as an enterprise closely connected with our interests as a church expresses its gratification and thanksgiving to the head of the church for such a cheering result of effort and prayer in that behalf." Then follows the commendation of the institution to the churches for patronage, and the welcome to canvassing agents. The denominationalism of the founders was frank, but it was not narrow. The charter is often referred to as providing that "any synod of our own, or of any other ecclesiastical connection, may become a participant in this enterprise," said participation not to be limited to "patronage" but to mean real "partnership." Trustees of any added synod would vote influence and control with those originally designated. Synods were asked to commission the board to act *ad interim* in place of the ecclesiastical body itself, and the permission was readily granted so that extension beyond our own denomination (but not interfering with other institutions) was always possible.

The deep religious spirit of the enterprise was constantly made manifest. In 1868 the synod of Ohio commended "this interesting and all-important concern" with all their [our] hearts to the favor and blessing of the gracious God of the covenant, hoping that all our agents will remember that this is a *religious* enterprise, that we are endeavoring to found a truly Christian uni-

versity for all our people; \* \* \* and that many of God's dear children, out of their deep poverty are contributing freely, making sacrifices as they do, so that the church may at length have such an institution." Deep-rooted faith kindled this enthusiasm and created a holy confidence competent for the struggle which was clearly foreseen. They welcome co-operation of friends "who have heretofore been friendly," but now are becoming "equally hopeful and enthusiastic with ourselves," as well as the aid of others indifferent or doubtful.

2. It is moreover to be noted that the founders were deeply impressed with the "great events" which were taking place in the world during the close of this first period. The preceding decades were crowded with stirring changes. From 1848 to 1870! What a whirl of things in Europe and America. The troubled current led through the "terrible year"; the rebuke of Russian schemes by the Crimean war; the far-reaching pact of Paris (1856); the Schleswig-Holstein affair significant of the final exclusion of Austria from the hegemony of Germany; the humiliation of the Hapsburgs in the partial liberation of Italy by France, whose presumption led to her defeat at Sedan with the resulting unification of Italy, the exaltation of united Germany and the shattering of the Pope's temporal power—all culminating, together with the constitutional changes which consecrated America to freedom, just as our founders quietly opened the doors of the University in 1870. Here were the signs of new life among the peoples in the midst of the pulses of which we are yet living. They were beginning almost coincidently with the closing quarter of the great nineteenth century. They recognized the stress and meaning of their times and made them the basis of endeavor and appeal. They knew that "the universities had conquered at Sadowa and Sedan" and needed no prophet to assure them that the world was surging forward by education, that the sciences were blossoming with amazing splendor; that ideas were going to rule the world more certainly than ever; that the need for such leaders as would not be "blind leaders of the blind" was upon them, and that the opportunity was as brilliant as the need was urgent. They saw the meaning of all this—God bless their memory for it—as touching the interests of men's souls as well as toward things political and social and economic; and they builded even better than they knew, for even they could only faintly foresee what these forty years in the world's pilgrimage would bring forth.

3. Nearer than some of these things to the rank and file of the churches came the great and happily helpful reunion of the two branches of the church of their fathers. Clearly recognized was the fact that even the delays to which the great undertaking had been subjected had fallen out in this matter rather to final success. Those who were leading knew that they were

moving in the line of denominational consolidation and development. Subsequent events have shown them to have been wise and far-sighted. If one branch of the Presbyterian church could succeed in passing the first difficulties and founding the University, *a fortiori* a united and then reinforced church can maintain and develop it. The history of this important movement cannot here be given, though that would be a pleasing task for the writer, who was present at the Newark Assembly in 1864, at the great non-official but heart-to-heart Philadelphia meeting of 1866, and who was pastor of the church (Pittsburgh) whence the Old School Assembly filed out to take the New School brethren in public procession to the church in which the reunion was made visibly manifest. That which concerns the University is that the Ohio synods constituted by the reunion were "made legal successors of the synods formerly united in the control of the University." By terms of the act they became "entitled to the possession and enjoyment of all the rights and franchises, and liable to the performance of all the duties of the preceding synods" (Dr. Taylor). Trustees resigned. Successors immediately appointed. Resolution "accepting the trust" adopted. Thus the University passed under the control of the reunited church. While at the beginning the enterprise was confined to synods in connection with the Old School body, it was felt that the war had removed the chief difficulty in the way of reunion by obliterating the pro-slavery tendencies in the Old School church, and that experience had brought the New School churches into harmony with the other branch as to conducting all great missions of the section by agencies under its own care and control. Reunion was in the air in October, 1865, when the college project was effectively revived. There was good reason for the early extension of welcome (already noted) to any synods disposed to join in the enterprise.

4. The strong faith and high purpose of this period had their tests as well as their triumphs. Much encouragement was experienced when the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies and vigorous addresses by Doctor Marshall of Columbus and Doctor Baker of Zanesville. On this, the first occasion admitting manifestations of popular interest, the demonstrations were quite satisfactory. Wayne county, perhaps anticipating as certain to come immediately what would take many years to realize, smiled benignantly on that thirtieth of June, 1868. That foundation and that corner-stone were characteristically massive and solid. One could wish fervently that the art of photography had been then sufficiently developed to have preserved for us the faces of that group of earnest, self-sacrificing, hopeful and far-seeing men who must have been at the centre of the multitude of that day. The trustees say, in the report of that year: "The effect of the demonstration was



most marked and the public, taking confidence that the enterprise was a reality and promised success, have taken constantly more and more interest in it." The entrance of that incarnation of energy and executive talent, George P. Hays, into the fiscal secretaryship, took the public to the point of assurance "of starting not as a child to grow through long years of painful struggling, but like a full grown man in all the vigor of his strength and energy." Much was expected from the projected professorship to be contributed by the Sunday schools. "The prospect" was pronounced "most promising." But difficulties soon appeared. Adjustments were to be made among ecclesiastical bodies which were themselves changing their organization, and whose future boundaries were still uncertain having besides various local affinities with other colleges. One of the newly-constituted synods (Cleveland) declined a share in control and the resulting responsibilities though heartily commending the enterprise to the "sympathies, contributions and prayers" of the churches under its care. There was still hard work to be done in further arousing the half-awakened sections of the state. One of the agents (Dr. J. W. Scott, former president of Washington College) retired at the end of three months, convinced that the churches were not prepared to co-operate in such an enterprise. Other and older denominational colleges were pressing on with new life. The State University at Columbus was making its mark, though founded so lately as 1862—as a result of the congressional grant for an Agricultural college. It began to be apparent in 1869 that the earlier endowment subscriptions were not being paid in with the promptness necessary to secure needed interests for opening the institution. A strong and touching appeal was made by the trustees: "Our people, by the unanimity and generosity with which they have subscribed, have won an enviable reputation among sister denominations and before the world." Pastors and elders and leading members were entreated to form a "strong public opinion" for a "performance" of what there had been such "readiness to will," and to "employ their influence both official and social to secure prompt payment." In the earlier part of 1869 "times became so hard and money so scarce," that the culminating point of the endowment (conditional) subscription was about to be deferred for a year. Finishing the central building free from debt seemed doubtful. All was pivoted "upon the promptness with which the subscriptions" would be paid, and yet prompt payment was uncertain. Naturally these were trying times but a "comfortable issue" was at last found.

5. It is also to be noted that the whole enterprise stood in the minds and hearts of our founders, as a most promising provision for the "defense and confirmation of the common evangelical faith." They felt that "false philoso-

phy" and "science falsely so called" were rapidly developing. They saw the danger of attack upon the very citadels of the "like-precious faith," and dreaded the approach of a secularized and de-christianized public education. *For that reason* the denominational college became to them a prime necessity. This appears in the first resolutions passed by the original trustees and finds frequent expression in the documents of this period, coming naturally to fullest declaration in the opening addresses of the next period.

6. It was equally in the thought of our founders that the denominational college should be the distinctively proper annex to the Christian home. "Our sons" appear as the basal plea. That plea was plead in thousands of homes and from hundreds of pulpits. It stirred many a heart to prayer and opened many a hand to give. In those days of family altars and the consecration of serious covenant vows, parents felt some anxiety concerning the spiritual environment into which their children were to be sent. They knew how much it meant for youth's plastic years and how much would be determined by that environment concerning the life-work to be undertaken by those in whom home affections and church expectations and state needs would meet. When this sentiment is as true and deep as Presbyterian doctrine and earlier practice would have it, there can be no wonder that the yearning of the home is for a college as nearly like the home conditions under which the new generation has been born and trained, prayed for and prayed with; as can possibly be found or made.

7. Nor did the founders lack educational aspiration in the midst of their religious inspiration. They meant to do their best (and they did surprisingly well, all things considered) to found an institution which should set forward the higher education in a state already well provided with facilities for that purpose. It "*must be*," they said, of higher standing in organization and scholarship than some of the then existing neighboring colleges. They dared to hope for equality with leading Eastern institutions. As Western Reserve liked to be called "the Yale of the West," so Wooster aspired to be called "the Princeton of the West." It was not another college they desired, but a superior college. They declared that they dared not claim a distinctively Christian and denominational character without putting forth every possible effort to attain this high rank. They were sincere in emphasizing both terms in the dedicatory motto *Christo et Literis*. When in 1869 they put forth more decided claims for half a million endowment, the trustees said, "No less sum will enable the board to pay such salaries as will enable them to command the best talent in the country in filling their professorships." They had elevated conception of the faculty they were to choose. They must be "such as would

send the students away vacation after vacation rehearsing the excellencies of their professors." They owed such instruction to the students and thus only could they gather, they said, "the best students." They owed such a faculty to the most sacred interests entrusted to a Christian college. The synod of Sandusky (1868) invited and urged its people "to exercise enlarged liberality in aid of this effort to secure a large and ample endowment so that the board of trustees may place in the institution a faculty composed of men endowed with the highest order of talent and the ripest scholarship."

So then, it is plain that our founders were no strangers to the times in which they lived, to the compass and meaning of the higher education, to the consecrating touch of sacredness in their trust, to the immense and world-wide interests sure to be served and conserved by a well appointed Christian college. They realized that they were building along the line of the world's progress, as well as in harmony with the best traditions of their Presbyterian ancestors. They noted that all Christians in our noble state were willing with them, to accent every word of that inseparable trinity of the Ordinance of 1787, "Religion, morality and knowledge." Nobler motives never actuated any deed of collective wisdom than those which created the University of Wooster. Each motive illumines each of the others. Nothing is lacking and nothing is redundant. That undertaking is best which brings out the best in the men who undertake it. They hold the ideal and the ideal holds them.

More fitting close to this first period's history cannot be made than to cite the closing words of Dr. John Robinson's review of it, uttered at the first inauguration (1870): "Such is the genesis of the idea realized before us today in this University. With what intense earnestness this idea possessed the minds and hearts of many members of these synods, is manifested by the fact that action was taken by one or more of these synods every year (except 1850-51 and 1862-63) for the last twenty-three years. It is evident, moreover, from this sketch that God baffled our efforts and plans until the very best time for success had come. In these recent years, a higher conception of the kind of institution which the age demands has been formed; the conviction of the need of such a University has become more deep and wide-spread; reunion has given us greater strength and called us to mightier effort in this world's evangelization; pecuniary means are more abundant and a larger spirit of liberality prevails. This is evidently God's time for this work. \* \* \*

The world, our own country, the church, struggling and rising, our own beloved Zion, the Father, Son and Spirit, look with interest, demand fidelity and energy, and expect success."



## PERIOD OF EXPERIMENT.

II. The second period may be designated as that of *experiment*. The long course of inception and preparation had done much, despite variations of progress, to make the conditions favorable. The idea had become familiar to the people as well as to their natural leaders—the pastors. The University had grown from a felt necessity to a partially realized achievement. General passive consent, however, was far from universal and self-sacrificing co-operation. The way was just open for a fair experiment. Faith was strong and success was promised. But many conditions must be met. A mere name, even though that of a venerable and enlightened Christian denomination, would not answer to conjure with. There must be a real college and one of high grade or—bitter disappointment. Yet the means were not on hand to execute the large plans or make good the confident promises of ardent advocates. The superstructure was yet to be erected though the foundations had been well and truly laid. The church's persistence was to be tested. The state area had not as yet been fully penetrated. Will the endowment notes be paid as they mature? How can the expenses of the initial years be met? Will the counsel to patronize given by the synods be ratified by the community in which so many deep-rooted attachments to neighboring and eastern institutions presented such positive claims? Will the southern part of the state come so far—passing on the way old and tried opportunities? Can the high ideals of excellence, professed and promised, be made actual all at once? Will the distinctly Christian and denominational character of the University detract from or aid its development? Can another college adhering to the lines of the older classical curriculum (though not wholly neglecting the sciences, yet insufficiently equipped for modern methods of scientific instruction) succeed in the midst of the abounding and increasing enthusiasm for the natural sciences and the clamor for a practical education? (The Federal government's grants were going in this direction.) Can the denominational college be planted and flourish in view of the new development of the state universities? The situation was full of thorny interrogatories, despite the atmosphere laden with interest and hope.

Well, certainly an answer would be found to all such questions if sturdy confidence in and outspoken announcement of their fundamental motives and meaning could avail. Whoever ponders the declarations with which this period of experiment was entered upon will conclude its failure to have been impossible if grit and grace go for anything in this world. "We aim at more than this," the trustees say [that is more than a high rank among the colleges



of the land]. "It is a Christian college. It is a Presbyterian college. The first thought of its founders was born of the necessities of the church. \* \* \* \* Everything pertaining to it has been dedicated to Christ and His kingdom. In this day of rationalism and ritualism and vain philosophy, this day in which so much of the cultivated intellect and so many of the great schools of the country are drifting away into infidelity and false religion, it is our purpose to plant here a firm bulwark for God's truth, and to lift high above all its towers the banner of the cross." Again they refer to "this day of wonderful events, of Christian progress and missionary enterprise," together with the "one hundred and fifty vacant pulpits of Ohio" as calling imperatively for just such an institution. "We would make it," they say, "not only a Christian college but a missionary college, a college of revival, a college within whose walls the converting, sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit shall reign and from whose doors there shall go forth streams of cultivated, regenerated, consecrated intellect to make glad the city of our God." They mention the joy of the reunion, and emphasize the definite relationship of the church and the college thus: "Our doors were not opened until all our interests, the entire control of the institution and every dollar of its property had been placed in the hand of the reunited synod." *Existence* is considered as secured, *but* whether the "high vantage ground which the wants of the church and the exigencies of the times demand shall be attained; whether we shall be able to build upon the soil of Ohio a Christian university that shall equal leading institutions and shall be an honor to the Christian liberality and the consecrated wealth of the Presbyterian church in this great state, depends largely upon the spirit in which the whole church shall now lay hold of the work." Information is to be laid before the synods. "In this way," say the trustees, "the religious character of the University, its general direction and the safe investment of all its property *is perpetually secured to the Presbyterian church—the disadvantages and dangers both of a close corporation and of state control on the one hand, and if minute and excessive ecclesiastical management on the other are effectively avoided.*"

But the greatest document of this period containing the clearest explanation and most forcible indication of the Wooster ideas, meanings and motives is the inaugural address of Doctor Lord—the first president. It was delivered on the opening day, September the eleventh, 1870. He congratulates the assembled officers and friends upon the success thus far obtained: "For the difficulties of your design," he said, "were commensurate with its greatness. That design was no less than to build another strong bulwark against

the winds and tides which are blowing and drifting the men of this generation from truth and life to the shores of error and death; to rear, on broad and deep foundations, another fitting temple of literature and science conceived of in their highest forms and widest reach, and ennobled and glorified by the pervading presence and power of religion. But how formidable the attempt!" Comparing the situation of three short years before that day, he was amazed to see the building and to know of the pledged endowment "inadequate indeed, but revealing a profound interest in collegiate education that is to be broad and liberal but to be filled with Christian ideas and the Christian spirit, recognizing thus the prime fact that all truth, natural as well as revealed, has its source and end in God." Doctor Lord was hopeful that other departments would be added, constituting in time, a true University. He demanded a democratic freedom of accessibility to all men. The place for "all studies" should be the place of studies "for all men." "The essential test of citizenship in the comonwealth of science and letters should be *character*, mental and moral quality and attainments, not condition, race, color or sex." With advocacy of co-education and criticism of the proposed curriculum in favor of more modern languages, English literature and natural science. Keep the classics, but do not keep out the "moderns" (as commissioner Harris used to call them). He denies all fear of the cultivation of the sciences in a Christian college. "All knowledge leads to truth and all truth leads to God." Pages of eloquent discussion of this theme follow. Proving that knowledge is theistic, Dr. Lord advances to claim the University for all essential truth properly called Christian. "But also," he adds, "the University has organic connection with the Christian church." This is not for a narrowly sectarian purpose, but that "the most direct and powerful influence of Christianity and its highest safeguards may be thrown around education in the future." Anticipating the results of the drift from the spiritual to the material, Doctor Lord says: "The danger is that, if the church has no institutions of its own, where its voice may be heard and its power felt, there may come a complete divorcement between education and religion, an issue from which the citizen and the state may well recoil in horror as from a supreme calamity." \* \* \*

"In the presence of so great a danger it were not wise to trust alone in individual Christian men or in small and close corporations to meet and avert it. Individuals and corporations may change. The limits of a single life have sometimes proved sufficient to revolutionize cherished opinions and effect the diversion of great and sacred interests. If there are any surer means or greater securities by which the aims and benefactions of enlightened liberality may be guarded, and by which, also, the alliance of education with religion

may be welded and made permanent, most certainly we ought to have them. *Such means and securities, we believe, are found in the church. If they are not there, they do not exist.* This university, therefore, has its distinctive character as a temple of learning in its direct and vital connection with the Temple of God." Dr. Lord would have brought into the University halls all the volumes "in which are embalmed the achievements of their learning and genius, who have added to the sum of human thought and knowledge." But he would place above them all the inspired word of God. This he would do, not to restrict inquiry nor fetter mind, but because we *know* that "the God of creation is also the God of revelation; that the hand which laid the foundations of the earth and balanced and lighted the stars, is the same hand that traced the lines and pages of the Bible." \* \* \* \* "In this belief we have founded and today dedicate this University." \* \* \* "It is our desire and will be our aim to make this University an ornament and power to the church, a pillar and bulwark to the state." The writer has been anew impressed with the rich content, the forcible diction, the elevated conceptions and cogent reasonings of this first inaugural. He wishes it might be republished from time to time and widely circulated among students and patrons as a clear and convincing statement and vindication of the "things most surely believed among us."

The opening day reached its close in the strong address of the Hon. John Sherman. He outlined his own broad view of what a university should be, and hoped we might have *one* in Ohio. His special charge was to build in with the tendency of the age, which was severely practical, in order to make the institution really serviceable. The address was, in its pithy and pointed brevity, its wise counsel to concentration and in its assurance that every discovery in nature deepens and strengthens the profound reverence of the educated mind for the Almighty Ruler and Maker of us all, worthy of its author and of his distinguished career as a statesman. Impressively did he say: "Under modern lights the Christian faith shines higher and purer than before. The inscrutable mysteries of our being—its dependence only on Almighty power, its yearnings for the dim, invisible life to come, are the ties of human nature to religious faith. Let the mind be instructed and the preacher and the hearer alike be left free and as sure as the earth moves in its course the true religion will prevail." Such were the sentiments and convictions of Wooster's first day.

The conditions favorable for this period of experiment were the fact of opening with a property (deducting the cost of the campaign) estimated at

four hundred thousand dollars; a faculty of five professors "eminently qualified for their work," ecclesiastical relations settled, a medical department previously organized in Cleveland and now accepting the new charter without any fixed pecuniary responsibility resting upon the University; a collegiate department organized and the hoped-for addition of "Law Science." The building, unfinished, but massive and adapted in many regards to educational needs, was highly praised on all sides. Quotations might be made which would now seem extravagant and yet at that time there was perhaps no superior single building provided for any Ohio college. Its position and outlook were justly celebrated by contemporary journals. Apparatus and library were being rapidly provided. There were some indications of increase in the endowment.

But reconstruction of the church boundaries (presbyteries and synods) seemed to distract attention to a certain degree. The disposition of the large memorial fund then being raised to signalize the reunion of the branches was held in suspense, and, so far as I am advised, never brought to the new enterprise any considerable sum. Yet the work went bravely forward. Admission standards were at once placed on the same grade with many Eastern colleges and with all neighboring ones, and admission was wholly by examination. Of the new faculty, Doctors Lord, Stoddard and Kirkwood had already won wide and deserved reputations as scholars and professors. Special personal talent had been recognized in Professors Jeffers and Fullerton. The peculiar clearness and teaching power of the former has been recognized in every position he has since occupied, and the exquisite taste and refined personality of the other—together with his skill in writing and criticism—remain with those who mourn for the touch of his vanished hand as the beams of the dying sun linger long after the flaming disc has disappeared.

The medical department was confidently announced and there were connected with it some of Cleveland's most distinguished physicians. Four classes were at once organized and a "Commencement" assured for the following June. The prevailing spirit was that of congratulation. To quote one expression: "It was four years' from nothing to a University which takes rank with the foremost institutions of the land." A remarkably full curriculum was offered, based, it is thought, upon that of Princeton. Classical studies were prominent of course, and intellectual and moral science, yet English and the natural sciences were not neglected. Doctor Stoddard gave special lectures on "Mind and Matter," which were of recognized apologetic value. Constitutional and international law were provided for, though later the latter was neglected. Differential calculus was a required study. Civil



engineering was hinted at. The scientific course, parallel in many things with the classical, provided for the modern languages. Special courses in history were promised, associated with other studies, but distinguished by outlines during the term and examinations at the close. Biblical instruction was to form a part of every course. Daily religious services were at once established upon which, as upon Sabbath chapel, the attendance of all was expected. The Bragg donation of five thousand dollars for the library began to be realized. Orders for apparatus from abroad were only somewhat delayed by the Franco-Prussian war and a confidential assurance was given that more would be provided as needed. Two literary societies were formed at once. The attendance for the first year reached sixty-one, two of whom were young women, and from the beginning the character of the students was fixed as that of men of character, with the very slightest infusion of rowdiness. The graduating class numbered six: Messrs. W. A. Irvin, H. L. Henderson, J. E. Kuhn, J. C. Miller, J. H. Packer, W. R. Taggart. All had taken the classical course. Three are yet living and in efficient service of church and state.

During the second year a notable addition was made to the faculty in the person of Dr. D. A. Gregory as professor of mental and moral science. He took charge also of the English when Dr. Fullerton resigned at the close of this year. Mr. H. A. Rowland, afterwards famous in connection with Johns Hopkins University, was made instructor in natural science. The curriculum was changed by adjustments which were advantageous. Tuition was slightly reduced, and remission of it to candidates for the University entrusted to the discretion of the executive committee and the faculty. Scholarships were still offered covering tuition perpetually for the modest sum of five hundred dollars, and four years for two hundred dollars. Doubtless the experience of such colleges as Washington and Jefferson and Hanover had proved a warning to our founders. I once asked, being then a member of the board of trustees, the treasurer of Washington and Jefferson how many students paid tuition. "Eight," was the reply. The rest were being taught on the ruinous system of perpetual scholarships sold at twenty-five dollars. The same system compelled Hanover ultimately to grant free tuition while recouping itself in part by an increase of incidental fees. (I may be pardoned for injecting here the statement that during my father's presidency at Hanover the scholarship policy was discontinued.) During this second year there was an increase in the number of students, and there were eight graduates.

The third year was marked by the opening of the preparatory department. It was at first confined to a two years' course. The first superintendent was the Rev. J. A. I. Lowes, an approved and experienced teacher. More young women were enrolled and the attendance reached one hundred and seventy-four. The medical department reported an attendance of seventy-one, making a total of two hundred and forty-five. Preparatory seniors numbered seventeen and juniors eighteen. Elective courses were now opened after the sophomore year. The "Brainard" Missionary Society appears. Tuition was brought up again to \$15 per term, and expenses for room, fuel, light and boarding need not exceed four dollars weekly, and might be lessened in various ways. A new and most competent instructor in modern languages was secured, the Rev. Mr. Lippert. A contemporary assures us that "classes were more thoroughly organized and the work better systematized." There were thirteen graduates, twelve of whom had pursued the classical course. President Lord resigned at the close of the year, partly because the demands of the work were growing beyond his physical strength and partly on account of his desire to prepare for publication the results of his former labors in the chair of theology at the Northwestern (now McCormick) Theological Seminary.

Despite financial difficulties, partly solved by the recall into fiscal service of the Rev. L. K. Davis, so successful at the beginning; these experimental years were eminently successful. Dr. Lord was pre-eminent for personal affability as for mental resources. Organization made progress. The students met treatment at once courteous and firm. The doctrine of the University, founded on the duty of the church to care for the higher education of her own children by an institution so wholly under her own care and control as to admit of no question concerning its religious character and influence, had been successfully commended to the mind and heart of the great body of Ohio Presbyterians, and was already obtaining credit throughout the denomination. The future was secure; however, much patience might be required for a slower pace of development than a first enthusiasm had expected. The able faculty had proven that men of first-class ability could be procured for this service of the church, as for other services, without offering any brilliant pecuniary reward. A spirit of great confidence had been imparted to the whole inner circle of the founders and was penetrating wider areas. It was becoming clearly evident that this enterprise was neither "state" nor private in its origin, meaning and reliance, but represented the church awaking to a repeated call of one of the greatest needs of humanity

and of Christ's kingdom. Coeducation had been vindicated. Reputation had been established. Discipline of a specifically moral and religious type, founded not so much on "honor" as on conscience and justice, had been successfully introduced. Local and interdenominational interest had been shown to be not only possible but actual in connection with a church college. The careful inculcation of moral and religious principles had been proven to be thoroughly consistent with true liberty of opinion. All the main questions had been raised and answered. The period of experiment closed with well-ascertained results and therefore with high hopes.

#### THE THIRD PERIOD.

III. This we may term the period of *establishment*. What had been promised and begun must be performed and carried forward. The question of means was perplexing, for it must be recognized that necessary expenditures had to be made before the needed funds had been paid in, while the income from student fees was inconsiderable. The Cleveland synod's refusal to share responsibility was not without its effect in a region somewhat unconvinced of the need of another institution appealing directly to Presbyterians, and already strongly drawn upon for patronage and support by two well-established institutions in their more immediate neighborhood. Other colleges in the state were continuing to report to the synods thus claiming, though with no thought of submitting to control, a certain recognition for commendation and consideration. There was still, in the eastern and southeastern sections of the state, a considerable leaning toward Washington and Jefferson College and Marietta, and the old affection for Miami, which had been so largely sustained by members of our churches. Popular favor was still to be won in larger circles. Sufficient progress must be made, both in buildings and endowment, to show advancement sufficiently rapid to secure the larger donations. The third period fitted down upon the second accurately. There was to be no change of principle and none of practice except such as should more closely conform to and illustrate principle. But that meant deepening the hold of the university *idea* upon the whole ecclesiastical connection from which the chief support of every kind must come. It meant the constant magnifying of the work committed to the University. It meant securing wider recognition and co-operation in homes and schools as well as in churches and synods. It meant making actual that which the period of experiment had made possible.

All this Doctor Taylor was prepared to undertake, for he well understood the situation. In this he found a source of strength, and it certainly was a test of his courage and faith. He met the situation as to Wooster's exclusive relation to Ohio Presbyterianism with skill and tact. Without exciting animosities, he was gradually able to instil the conviction that no other college could possibly bear the relation to the church in this state which that college bore, the being and life of which sprang from the heart and purpose of that church after many years of discussion and determined effort. He made it evident that the "care" of the church could not properly be claimed when its "control" was rejected. This distinction made its way, and reports of other institutions finally ceased to be offered to the synods, though occasionally rendered until about 1885. But it may be noted that the habit of giving to institutions then considered as *quasi*-Presbyterian has continued until some hundreds of thousands of dollars have reached channels of educational usefulness outside of denominational relations. This only proves what the Presbyterians of Ohio might have done very early in the engagement, and may yet do if they come to have a "mind to the work."

One could scarcely think out a man more exactly adapted to the situation he found than was Wooster's second president. His antecedents were of the best. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1834. His remoter ancestors came from England in 1602, settling at Garrett's Hill, Monmouth county, New Jersey. He was a descendant of Dr. James Waddell of Virginia, and a cousin to Drs. J. W. and J. A. Alexander. After their father, he was baptized Archibald Alexander and, after his own father, Edward. His father, born in this state, was one of the original trustees, and in his honor the sophomore prizes were afterwards founded. President Taylor graduated from Princeton College in 1854 at the early age of nineteen. Three years later, having completed his theological studies in Princeton Seminary, he was licensed by the presbytery of Cincinnati in 1857. His first ministry was at Portland, Kentucky, then a suburb and now a ward of the city of Louisville. The writer's ministry began at the same time at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and a pleasant, though brief, acquaintance was formed across the river. Sent out from Dubuque, Iowa, six years his home after the two at Portland, the vigorous and witty sketches signed "Hawkeye" brought both usefulness and reputation. At the close of 1865 the Bridge Street church of Georgetown, District of Columbia, claimed him, and in 1869 he took charge of the Mount Auburn church (Cincinnati). His ministry there was much blessed for the four years which passed before Wooster



in 1873 called him thence. He had been a member of the boards of education and of church extension and of the board of directors of the Northwestern (now McCormick) Theological Seminary, and a member of the Reunion General Assembly, Pittsburg, 1869. His name appears in the list of Wooster's trustees with the opening year, 1870. His well-known literary qualifications, together with other qualities, and his intimate knowledge of the University's affairs, made him the logical successor of the first president. Doctor Lord indicated him as his own first choice, and that choice was unanimously and enthusiastically ratified by the board of trustees. Another has described him as "of medium size and kindly aspect, of fine talents and impressive address, of unusually genial temperament and well adapted to win the affection of students and to interest all whom he meets in the University, to the building up of which he has devoted himself with all his energies." Able, like Aaron, to "speak well," he was also able, like Moses, to legislate well. Familiar with what he was accustomed to call 'the spirit of youth,' he gave it right of way whenever it kept the right way. Spiritually-minded and thoroughly loyal to the evangelical and evangelistic spirit, "a powerful work of grace," one writes, accompanied the first year and in it "a large proportion of the students were hopefully converted, some of whom have already turned their faces toward the ministry."

At the second inauguration the principles on which the university had been founded and which it was now successfully reducing to practice, find most ample and persuasive utterance in the address of the retiring president, of the board's president, Dr. John Robinson, and of the incoming president. They provide a new platform, but one constructed entirely of the tried and proved material of the institution's brief but satisfactory experience down to October 7, 1873.

Dr. Lord claims existence vindicated and foundation firmly laid. Faculty, curriculum, quality of instruction and government are held to have gained "the recognition and confidence of the intelligent public." He emphasizes three things which have "materially conduced to this success": (1) organic connection of the University with the Christian church, (2) its open door to all qualified students irrespective of sex, (3) the wide range and elevated character of its studies. Concerning the first of these, Doctor Lord maintained that it was "no new thing." Both in Europe and in the United States institutions of higher learning have been founded and sustained by influences distinctly Christian. This he abundantly proves by instances which need not be cited here. "They have all been begotten of Christian

faith. They have all been sacredly cherished by it." \* \* \* "This University owes its existence to Christian men of large views and aims with reference to intellectual culture and attainments, but who at the same time have an intense belief in the necessity and supremacy of the moral and the spiritual; who believe that no degree of mere knowledge in the individual or in society can guarantee truth and right and social order or public liberty, and that without Christianity states and nations, as surely as isolated men, will perish. They therefore brought the university into *vital connection with the church*. They made this connection not one of a general and undefined description, *but of essential organism*. \* \* \* The intent was not that dogmatic forms should be visible and have sway here but that the true spiritual life of the church should touch and consecrate the intellectual life and power of the University. \* \* \* And the immense value of this procedure cannot be overestimated. Every day adds to the certainty that in all our primary and public schools education will be wholly secular." Sure that this result must arrive, the retiring president argues that the necessity to which it will give rise will be "that homes shall be pervaded with Christianity and that Christian influences shall surround and fill our academies and colleges not connected with the state. Here they have full access and beneficent operation." Happily *all* that was then feared has not arrived in these thirty-seven years since passed. There is still, for an awakening sense of our place and privilege as a Christian nation, a "fighting chance." That awakened sense can and will defeat secularism! The Bible is by no means driven from the large majority of the schools of America. But there *is* reason enough to cause anxiety and to summon the forces of truth and righteousness to the maintenance of the true theory of our national institutions. [See Story's comment on Amendment I to the Federal Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court by Justice Brewer in 1892.] Meanwhile, for the danger's sake as well as for other weighty reasons, the penetration of our homes and our colleges with a profoundly Christian spirit is imperative. Doctor Lord's address closed with a peculiarly winning and solemn parting word to the students. He attributes all satisfaction in the retrospect of his life to having "spent it all, however imperfectly, in the service and for the glory of the Son of God. In the light in which I now see and with the feelings which control me, had I a thousand lives to spend nothing could tempt me to any other service. \* \* \* Oh, may all the students of this University live and die for Jesus. Farewell."

Again we listen, on the same occasion, to the noble counsels given the

new president by that veteran in the university's service of honor, Dr. John Robinson: "We all feel intense interest in your call to the presidency of this university, around which cluster the affections and hopes, and upon which concentrate the prayers of so many of God's people. It is yet in adolescence. You are to bring it to manhood. It struggles with difficulties growing out of a want of full endowment, intensified by the commercial derangement and depression of the times. It is hoped you will relieve this condition." "This institution is designed as an exponent of the manner in which Presbyterian Christians would do the work of education. They would furnish the most complete culture, covering the whole field with deepest investigation, clearest analysis, most extended knowledge and, added to all, the elements of the science of salvation." They would "teach all that may be taught of earthly science and mingle with this the rules of a stern morality and the directions and motives of a hearty consecration to God." It is to be the instrument of the church not only for preparing a ministry but to train men for "every profession and position of influence whose power may help to promote righteousness and salvation in the earth—to bless humanity and glorify God." Then Doctor Robinson's charge dwells impressively upon the serious position toward the students the president will occupy in respect to their age, their absence from home, the new lives and conditions of thought into which they would enter. Then his position would be similarly grave as toward the world at large in view of awakening mind and its incidental dangers. The church "needs to be felt" against all that confuses thought and destroys morals. "The church looks to you and this University for the influences and the men to do this work." Then followed the pledge and the delivery of the keys.

When we reach the inaugural address we discover no failure to realize the solemnity of the obligations assumed, nor any difference of conception concerning the fundamental principles. Specially responding to the genetic idea of the University, Doctor Taylor takes the office "as a minister." "If liberal education may not be combined rightfully with religious instruction, what place have we here?" Three answers to the question as to this combination are given. The first is from "state institutions or independent corporations which have fallen under no denominational control and wherein no direct religious influence is brought to bear upon students, or, if at all, in the most formal method." The second answer comes from "institutions under general religious influence but not directly connected with any branch of the church and under no ecclesiastical control." The third answer comes

from "institutions belonging to and managed by some branch of the church. *This position we occupy.*" Then the inaugural proceeds to sustain this position. For the sake of the state it is important. Quoting from Washington's "Farewell Address" and the great "Ordinance of 1787," and emphasizing the authority of Story and Webster that Christianity has been inherited through the English common law as an integral portion of the law of our land, he is led to affirm: "We need offer no excuse for the defense of education as already bound up with religion in its application to American youth." "In proportion as free men are educated they must needs be more religious." They endanger us who "attempt the unnatural divorce of education from religion." The land fares ill when its men are "trained through non-religion to irreligion." He quotes Huxley and Cousin; as well as Cicero and Quintilian, to show that such a divorce should be counted as "inconceivable for any nominally Christian people." "From the irreligious college you bring the youth home without religion in his heart and with irreligion in his head." This introduces the second argument, that drawn from the student himself. If education be defined in terms of the intellect alone, you "obscure the moral nature" and that means disaster. "What we want from our universities is not *minds* so much as *men*." This argument finds its logical successor in the appeal to symmetry of development. Neglecting or lessening the moral sensibilities dwarfs the man. Then follows the argument based on the need of the church for such institutions. The laity, in the midst of current unbelief and plied everywhere with the facilities of infidelity, need Christian education. Neglect this and many young men are "lost to the church." "Religious stability" in every congregation demands that our youth be "taught by those who fear God and keep his commandments, and under the shadow of her own healthful institutions." The need of more numerous and yet better educated ministers presses for the Christian college the more the church is learning to press out into the masses of the non-Christian world. Our theological seminaries are half empty for want of more and more pronounced Christian colleges."

Then the incoming executive reaches the special Wooster feature of a "peculiar relation to the church." "*The property of this University and its endowments belong absolutely to the Presbyterian church of this state—to its highest ecclesiastical body.* Is there anything inconsistent or perilous in this fact? Rather ought not the church to glory in it and seek to make her own institution in every respect worthy of her piety, her power and her resources? The best method of ecclesiastical control, whether direct or in-



direct, has been the subject of much dispute and variable practice. The discussion need not be reopened. Our plan is established and seems to be working well. Let us have the opportunity and the means to put it thoroughly to the test, since it has proved valuable in other quarters. If the church is to have control of colleges at all, it must be either by the hand of a single denomination or by the united hands of more than one. We rejoice heartily in all manifestations of the spirit of Christian unity. \* \* \* But our way is no less directly toward real unity and the blessing of the whole church of God because, like our own pulpits, it is under our own immediate direction. The authority of ex-President Woolsey on this point may be deemed decisive: 'There is no practical difficulty,' he says, 'arising from the fact that colleges are in some degree under the control of the denominations. \* \* \* Here I may be allowed to state what I have myself observed, that in a long acquaintance with officers of colleges controlled by various religious sects, I have discovered no spirit of proselytism, and no important disagreements in regard to the meaning and essence of our common Christianity. They may cling and possibly with fondness to their own modes of church government, to the distinctive points of doctrine which come down to them from their fathers, but they do not differ as to the realities of sin and forgiveness, nor as to the qualities essential to the perfect life.' Our work is thus recognized by us, not as educating youth for the sake of making Presbyterians, but as educating through the efficiency of our own methods the young for the sake of the whole church of Jesus Christ, of which we are but a single element. It is not sectarian any more than it is secular." \* \* \*

Then the incoming executive defines the Wooster "mode of alliance of education and Christianity." It is to be effective "through the faith, testimony and examples of teachers who love the Lord Jesus and who desire to lead every student, both by direct and indirect personal influence, to the same loving Savior; and through the pursuit of secular studies from the position and under the constant light of religion. More and more we desire to introduce the study of the Scriptures and of the evidences of Christianity and to choose for text-books those in which the spirit of Christianity is positive and prominent." With these will be joined the daily and Sabbath worship; and a government "founded upon the quiet recognition of conscience in every student. \* \* \* Thus we desire to create and maintain among the whole body of our students a devout and firm Christian spirit which shall exert its vigorous and positive power upon every one brought within our circle."

The administration so well begun continued prosperously. The catalogue of 1873-4 bears evidence of the literary taste of the new president and is adorned with a fine portrait. A decided gain in attendance was realized. Doctor Taylor took the biblical chair. J. O. Notestein appears as instructor in Latin. No professor of English has been found, but Doctor Gregory continues to teach that important subject with remarkable analytic and suggestive power. His "outlines" are cherished still by those who came under his instruction. Adolph Schmitz, an accomplished teacher, subsequently an author, takes the chair of modern languages. The seniors numbered thirty-one. Among them our fellow-citizens, Attorney Metz, Mayor Freeman and Judge Taggart. Juniors are thirty-seven. Sophomores are fifty-five and freshmen are forty-seven. The preparatory department enrolls fifty-three; the medical department eighty-seven. The grand total reaches three hundred and ten. The annual schedule is published. Three courses now run in parallel lines, the classical, the philosophical and the scientific. The Westminster church is established. The location and advantages are more fully set forth and the "congenial and cultivated society of the city" is noted. Some emphasis is laid upon the lectures in hygiene and anatomy, delivered by Dr. Leander Firestone. There are twenty-eight graduates, and among them the first young woman to complete the course, Miss Emily Noyes, now a missionary in China. At the close of the collegiate year Doctor Stoddard conducts a party of young men on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, taking twenty members of the junior class. The fifth year, 1874-5, witnesses a slight decrease of collegiates, attributable to pecuniary stress and some advanced entrance requirements, but there is an increase in the preparatory department. Mr. J. S. Notestein appears as adjunct professor of Latin, and Mr. James Wallace as principal of the preparatory department. The sixth year, 1875-6, brings increased attendance. Junior contest in oratory for prize, offered by the class of 1875, takes its place. Dr. James Black is added to the faculty as professor of Greek, and Mr James Wallace is made adjunct for the same language. The seventh year, 1876-7, shows steady increase. The senior class numbers thirty-five, of whom thirty-one graduate. Miss Ella Alexander (Mrs. Boole), afterwards so well known as speaker and organizer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and secretary for our Women's Home Mission Board, takes the junior prize. Through self-denying efforts, with lectures and collections by the faculty, the observatory is built and the telescope installed. Dr. T. K. Davis begins his work as librarian. Prosperity continues in the eighth year, 1877-8. There are three hun-

dred and twenty-two students in all and thirty-one graduates, but Professor Gregory, the forceful teacher and author, is called away to be president of Lake Forest College. With the ninth year, 1878-9, success is yet more pronounced. There are three hundred and fifty-three students and thirty-one graduates. Professor Schmitz retires and Mr. R. C. Dalzell returns to modern languages. Strong religious influences are manifest and a gracious revival is experienced. Testimony is given to the manly character of the student-body. In the ninth year, 1879-80, new work in oratory is introduced under Instructor Sharpe, and Prof. W. O. Scott is added to the faculty. The teaching body is made more complete with Leotsakos, from the Athens University, as instructor in Greek and Latin, and Joseph Collins, honor man of 1879, as instructor in mathematics. The medical department has one hundred and six students. The summer term is instituted, mainly for those who wish to make up collegiate work in arrears. Expenses are represented as extremely reasonable. Boarding as low as \$1.90 per week may be found, and unfurnished rooms from twenty-five to fifty cents. For \$2.50 we are assured "one may live in comparative munificence" (?). The elective study plan, permitting no variation before junior year, is found satisfactory. The first term of the tenth year, 1880-81, is pronounced "one of the best and the most successful in faithful study and good order." Progress is quiet and steady and prospects were never more full of promise for extended prosperity and usefulness. Thus we go forward through the next years, finding evidences of continued success. In the last year of this period, 1882-3, these evidences were abundant. The gymnasium building is added and the commencement exercises are held therein, for it is also an auditorium. Field day is established and physical culture is expected to obtain more recognition. The catalogue enrolls 500 students in all departments. The department of music, under care of the distinguished teacher and writer, Karl Merz, is established. With his admirable instruction and entertaining lectures, the department becomes at once a great culture force in the university's life. The three hundred and fifteen graduates number half as many at our thirteenth year as "some other colleges have graduated in fifty years." The classical course has been especially well maintained. The triennial catalogue, '80-83, shows a total attendance from the opening of one thousand five hundred and ten students. In the collegiate department there have been five hundred and ninety-nine. Of these four hundred and seventy-seven have been men and one hundred and twenty-two women. The preparatory department has enrolled nine hundred and eleven. Of these six hundred and ninety-



four were men, two hundred and seventeen women. Students were present from more than twenty states. Ten other states than Ohio were represented by one hundred students, forty of them being from Pennsylvania. Four-fifths of Ohio's counties were represented. Of the three hundred and fifteen graduates, two hundred and seventy-five were men, women forty. Among them ministers and theological students numbered one hundred and fifteen, attorneys and law students sixty-seven, physicians and medical students seventeen, teachers thirty-eight. The preparatory department had given efficient service in furnishing two-thirds of those who entered the collegiate courses. The standard of scholarship had been so well maintained that students were "admitted to corresponding classes in the larger and more influential colleges of the East."

The only regret concerning this period is awakened by the financial difficulties with which it had to contend. The situation at the inauguration of Doctor Taylor, as noted in Doctor Robinson's address, was bravely met. Overdrawn funds were made good. Two professorships were contributed, one by Mr. Ephraim Quinby, Jr., and the other by Mr. J. H. Kauke. The president not only gave himself but a generous subscription of \$5,000 beside. Dr. T. K. Davis' agency was successful. Nevertheless, the general financial depression made the collection of many of the smaller endowment notes impossible. There can be little doubt that the difficulties in the triple (or quadruple) official responsibility for the pulpit of Westminster church, professorial work, internal management and external representation of the institution among the churches, together with maintaining the indispensably constant pressure for patronage and funds, led finally to Doctor Taylor's resignation at the close of ten years of most effective and essential service. The board of trustees earnestly attempted to dissuade him from retiring. But in vain. No review can be made of this period without ascribing, after due honor to its able faculty and devoted trustees, very much of its satisfactory issue to the strong convictions, and winning personality and literary talent and wise methods of the university's second president. He believed heartily in the fundamental theory of the institution, making this clearly evident so lately as in his address (as president of the board of trustees) at the inauguration of the fourth president. He commended the university from every point of view to its own immediate constituency and to the general public. Its character and meaning were *established* during the ten years of his devoted service along the exact lines of its periods of inception, preparation and experiment. It would be the most grateful tribute



we could pay to quote here striking passages from the inaugural address and the baccalaureate sermons of this period. They are fully abreast of anything which has ever been said at Wooster and of all it has been the privilege of the writer to read of similar literature issuing from more pretentious sources. There was a specially affectionate seriousness in the farewell address to the class of 1883, and penetrating wisdom and full knowledge of the whole situation in what may be termed his valedictory to the board of trustees which stands written out in full upon its records. It may be added here that Doctor Taylor's interest in the university continued long after his retirement from the executive chair. He taught in one and another of its subjects, became dean of its post-graduate department (founded during his administration), gave it the larger part of his valuable library, and was the president of its board for many years (1895-1902). As pastor and editor, his usefulness to the church continued also to the closing days of life. Wooster will keep his memory green always. Many testimonials to the confidence and affectionate respect entertained for Doctor Taylor by the board of trustees stand recorded in the minutes. We find one, passed after his death, which occurred at Columbus on the 23d of April, 1903, closes by quoting the expression of two of his editorial friends, as follows: "Doctor Taylor was a man of great versatility of talent and wide range of thought, efficient and capable in all the positions in which he was placed." Another says, "He was a distinguished preacher, a sympathetic pastor, a charming writer, a skilled executive, a forceful leader and a delightful Christian gentleman. Versatile, accomplished, witty and genial, he was a welcome comrade and a valued friend."

#### PERIOD IV. THAT OF MAINTENANCE.

In July, 1883, the trustees called to the vacancy created by the regretted resignation of Doctor Taylor, Sylvester F. Scovel, then pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh. He was the son of Sylvester Scovel, D.D., a pioneer missionary who had come from the East in 1829, taking in charge a rural district near Cincinnati, in which, within seven years, he planted or nourished (or both) five churches. Thence he had been called to the superintendence of domestic missions for the Old School Presbyterian church over a large portion of four central states. For convenience, headquarters of the mission were fixed at Louisville, Kentucky, whither he removed in 1836. Finding slavery intolerable, his family were made residents of New Albany, Indiana, while the agency was continued until 1846, at which time he accepted the presidency of Hanover College, Indiana. He may be said to have

saved the life of this valuable institution, but his iron constitution, slightly impaired by severe labors, yielded when the scourge of cholera came in 1849 (July 4th). The son, Sylvester F. (born in Harrison, Ohio, December 29, 1835), graduated in 1853. The family removed the same year to New Albany. Four years in the theological seminary there brought him to licensure in April, 1857, and at Jeffersonville, Indiana, he was ordained as pastor in October of the same year. From January, 1861, to January, 1866, he was pastor at Springfield, Ohio, and from the latter date until October, 1883, of the First church at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He had no special preparation for the work committed to him at Wooster, except a close connection with four educational institutions as a member of the board of trustees (or directors). He wonders now, in the twenty-seventh year of his connection with the university, how he obtained courage to undertake the task and accounts for his acceptance by some enthusiasm for learning, a deep interest in young people and the natural presumption of unimpaired health, to which must be added a considerable share of happy ignorance of just what the situation and its conditions would require.

The third inauguration in the university's history took place on the 24th of October (1883) in presence of the synod of Ohio—the body resulting from the union of all synods of the state in 1882. The fundamental principles upon which the institution had been founded came most appropriately to expression on the occasion. Dr. John DeWitt (then professor at Lane Theological Seminary and now at Princeton) made an address as representative of the synod, the fine rhetoric of which, and still more its condensed but massive argument, would warrant much fuller republication than can be given in the following extracts.

"In speaking in behalf of the synod of Ohio," he said, "I desire to say something in justification of the intimate relation which this ecclesiastical body sustains to the academic body whose chief executive officer we have assembled to inaugurate. The synod of Ohio, an organized portion of the church which Christ has founded, is the proprietor and guardian, and is ultimately the governor of this university.

"We have here an example of a relation common enough in the history of the Christian church—organized Christianity inspiring, directing and qualifying the instruction intended to promote the higher learning. Here the liberal arts and the physical sciences submit themselves to the guidance of religion and here religion appears both as the inspiration and the ultimate *regula curricula*, intended to secure to the students a humane and liberal training.

"I state the relation between the two bodies, represented on this interesting occasion and united in fulfilling this great trust, in the boldest language I can select. For it is just this relation of religion to education in which religion inspires and governs education that, so far as time will permit, I desire to justify."

Then the orator proceeded to show the *demand* for such justification. The effort to secularize education was never stronger. And among some most interested in "enlarging the bounds of human knowledge," prevails a disposition to dethrone religion. Yet we know that if religion appears, "it must be given the regnant place. This is due to the nature of religion. It was only when skepticism had prepared the way for a lifeless and powerless syncretism that the gods of the provinces stood peacefully in the Pantheon at the capital [Rome]. To say of religion that it may have a place which is not supreme is to say that it may have no place. \* \* \* It is a question of principle, and therefore of vital importance—whether in the educational system religion is or is not to be regarded as constitutive, architectonic and dominant." The so-called conflict of religion and science is then mentioned as making still plainer the demand for the strongest vindication of the right relation between religion and education.

The synod's spokesman then proceeded to a selected line of proof that "Revealed religion when set free, as Christianity, to exert its legitimate influence on the world, at once and in the most powerful and unique manner began to assimilate the elements of human knowledge, and disclosed its harmony with intellectual activity and its appetency for human learning. Moreover, it stimulated in the highest degree the human mind to increase and systematize its knowledge, and has thus revealed itself, historically, to be the most powerful incentive to the search for truth and unity, and the chief factor in the intellectual training of the race." After the necessary seclusion of Israel while the world was making progress in knowledge of nature and the arts, came New Testament Christianity with just this distinguishing feature—"assimilation and subjection and employment of human knowledge." The Greek tongue was used, introducing its dialectic philosophy and analysis. This was held to be a unique fact and was regarded "as the intimation of God himself, in the pages of inspiration, that human learning belongs to religion." Then this most competent authority asserted as "one of the most impressive and instructive facts" in all church history that "from the apologists onward, in the schools of Antioch and of Alexandria, in Carthage and Hippo, in the old Rome on the Tiber and in the new Rome on the Bosphorus through the



period of the ancient church, religion is the great inspiration of intellectual labor." The same influence is traced through the Middle ages and the universities of the Western world show its power.

This whole history was held to show that while a thirst for knowledge actuated this activity, it was "a thirst for knowledge which, in turn, owed its existence and intensity to the unique fact that Christianity alone among religions can assimilate and employ all the truths of human philosophy, of science and of literature." And our own continent but continues the demonstration. "When, therefore, a body representing organized Christianity founds and guides and fosters a university, it is only true to the spirit of Christianity as it is revealed upon the pages of ultimate revelation and as it is manifest in the entire history of the Christian church."

"We are, therefore," continues Doctor DeWitt, "no narrow bigots in respecting, as we do, in this young and growing university the normal union between religion and education. We do but act in harmony with the lessons of history when we make Christianity the underlying, the governing, the formative element of the system of training here adopted and employed. For if history justifies any system of education as the wisest in its methods, as the broadest in its culture, as the noblest in its ultimate fruitage, it is that system which affirms that Jesus Christ, as represented by Christianity, is the author and finisher of human knowledge, as he is the author and finisher of religious faith." This representative address closes, after kindest expressions concerning the retiring and incoming administrations, with these fervent words: "We thank God, also, in this secularizing age, and take courage, confident that the triumphs of the past are but the pledges and harbingers of greater triumphs in the future, as, under God, we shall do our part in bringing all science, all philosophy, all literature and all art into subjection to Him who is the head of all intellectual principality and power and into unity with Him who is Himself the ultimate and eternal truth."

The ceremonies (if it be right to use that word concerning proceedings far more characterized by simplicity and conviction than ceremony) were continued by a charge of deep seriousness from the president of the board of trustees, Dr. John Robinson. The incoming executive was bidden in expressions as firm in their authority as they were gentle in their conveyance of personal feeling: First, to recognize the times as "peculiar, auspicious and hazardous." Mind was said to be awakened. "Practical" education was clamoring. Rival systems of thought were contending. "Skeptical questionings and startling hypotheses" were in the air. And society was breaking out here and there into "Nihilism." Therefore, second, this demand of the times



must be remembered, viz: that the "education given here shall be thorough." Truth can be defended only with the "best weapons." Superficial cramming will not answer in times when the axe is laid to the root of the tree. "A broad curriculum and thorough training" must be forthcoming. Thirdly, the executive was charged to remember that students were being trained as members of society, and must be learning how to obey law and to preserve order in their coming life. "They will need wholesome restraint and direction. Submission to divine and human law is to be prepared for by obedience to college law. Let your government be paternal, forbearing, by appeal to manhood, reason and conscience; yet peremptory if need be \* \* \* but all pervaded by the spirit of the Great Ruler."

Especially, fourthly, was he bidden to keep in mind that "this university originated in and has thus far been conducted with supreme regard for the interests of Christ's kingdom. It is the child of prayer. It is the child of the church—I trust also of God. It is the agency of the church of this state for discharging her responsibility in the line of thoroughly trained, pious, devoted workers for all departments of society. \* \* \* Ultimate and mighty help in the cause of Christ in the whole broad world—this is the primary end of its existence, the justification of its being, the vital spirit that pervades the whole organism. Not a narrow spirit is it, but the deepest and noblest that a human institution can seek. Where the trust, and peace, the love and hope and joy of the Christian prevail, the mind is best fitted for safe, deep and thorough investigation. Spiritual health is at once the best tonic and mightiest stimulant to intellectual vigor.

"The sheet-anchor of hope for our race is the church. But the church must have for her ministry men trained to defend her against all the subtleties of error, to set forth impressively her great system of truth and salvation, and to push her conquests to the ends of the world.

"In the name of the dear old church, as well as of the board of trustees, I charge you, therefore, that you make this primary purpose of the university the chief end of all your arrangements, your government, and your teaching. Let your teachers be men and women who can say of all their work 'O Christ, I do this all for Thee.' \* \* \* Let consecration to God be the very centre of the institution and all its works."

These impressive addresses helped to deepen the already almost oppressive sense of responsibility and insufficiency with which the inaugural address now came to be delivered. "I stand in some amazement," said the new president, after receiving the keys and kindly words from his predecessor, "before a sinewy, well-appointed, well-settled, yet still developing institution

with impetus enough already gained to go alone if its parent-body should forsake it, but with such brawn and promise in its proportions that parental pride has no notion of such a surrender and would not listen to its saying 'Corban' for the world.

"Pushed forward with unexampled energy and success (so far as I know the history of church-colleges), attaining at once an honorable rank both as to resources and intellectual products, already planting its taught as teachers, and preaching in many lands and languages by those to whom it has preached, sensitive to modern educational progress in its methods, while true to our changeless principles in its life, \* \* \* I find in the university all the cherished convictions of my life's experience and observation recognized and practiced. \* \* \* I am satisfied with the theory of the institution, charmed with its judiciously outlined courses of study; and shall be, I am sure, responsive to the many wants I perceive yet to be supplied. And I promise you faithfully to press them upon you and the communities you represent to the full extent of my opportunities and of your patience.

"Now, therefore, relying upon you (as I trust we shall both rely upon God), to the development and not to the alienation of this great interest I (daring reverently to use the words of my father's inaugural) 'give myself this day.' "

The theme of the inaugural address was "Intellect and Character." No disparagement of the first is necessary to the supremacy of the second. The powers of the human mind, nearly illimitable, are to be exalted, directly in the interest of character. "For if intellect be so much what must character be, being more?" The asserted supremacy was proven by demonstrating that character conditions intellect: 1, in its exercise; 2, in its development; 3, in its safety; 4, in its usefulness; 5, in its enjoyment; 6, in its final result. The danger of "an insane devotion to the intellectual as opposed to the moral" was pointed out. The danger is a "return to an essentially sophistical period in which man shall float about in an endless whirl of shallow thinking with no fixed moral convictions to guide and no religion to ennoble. Out of such a period will come a world as fully given over to a false intellectualism as ever the antediluvian world was surrendered to a false animalism."

The address closed with sentences tracing the relation of the theme to the university. "Gentlemen and brethren, we are certainly building into the largest and surest forces of human nature and therefore, hopefully into the widest plans of the beneficent Father of all in His education of the race, when we consider this principle settled for this institution and actively apply it to the institution's whole inner life. Our ideal must be that of a careful

and thorough intellectual culture under the continuous pressure of an atmosphere of conscience and duty. This dominant idea must so shape our curriculum that no character-making study, gentler or sterner, shall be omitted. Our motto demands this. Christ and character are, in a certain high sense, synonyms. \* \* \* He taught its elements, exemplified its highest type, commended and commanded it to all men, and made the issues of eternity pivot on it. We shall never wander from Christ while we make character condition all our intellectual discipline and we shall never misconceive character while we hold fast to Christ and keep him first in our motto and our hearts.

"But to realize this ideal in its perfection, to transfer this theory, in all its amplitude, into practice, actually to form character—a far more difficult task than to train intellect; to overcome moral inertia; to neutralize poisonous forces; to evoke motive power and supply direction—'Who is sufficient for these things?' Let us invoke the only power which can bring to pass that which we long, above all things else, to see accomplished."

This much has been necessary to make it manifest that the initial ideas and views and purposes had suffered no alteration or diminution up to the opening of this fourth period. The clear duty for the future was as evident as was the behest of his times expressed in the motto of William the Silent "*Je maintiendrais.*" It became the inspiration of the next sixteen years in the history of the institution, and a modest development resulted as must always be the case where a living organism is maintained.

The period had need of strong support, as it coincided with an epoch of rapid development in neighboring institutions. Ohio State University, which began its marvelous career in 1862, obtained, largely because of the example of Michigan's liberality to Ann Arbor, an even more ample supply of the appliances appropriate to the most pronounced educational tendencies and demands of the day. Miami was reopened and Ohio University reinforced. Oberlin's semicentennial came on, signalized by donations of hitherto unexampled generosity. The Case School of Technology was rising. Western Reserve University had passed through its period of struggle and was firmly fixed in the affections and benefactions of a large constituency (and largely Presbyterian) in Cleveland. The same was true, in various measures, of Marietta, of Hiram and Mt. Union, and Baldwin and Denison. Just on our borders flourished again dear old Washington and Jefferson, with the new and vigorous institution planted at Grove City, Pennsylvania, by that marvel of energy and capacity, Doctor Ketler. It was something to have kept fairly apace with the general advance of the whole column.



One of the first things to receive attention was the equipment of the gymnasium building and its actual use for something more than an auditorium. This was accomplished and awakened an enthusiasm which it would be difficult to restore even for a much finer and more appropriate structure. Almost coincidentally military drill was added, thus providing for a physical culture efficiently supplemental to the gymnasium. The services of competent directors were engaged from time to time and a continuous record for good health among the students was preserved.

In examining the reports for 1884-5 the board of trustees noted a larger attendance of students, the whole number having reached four hundred and sixty. Already three hundred and seventy-seven graduates had been sent forth (in fifteen years) and they were widely dispersed in the world. Gratification is expressed by the board of trustees with the disposition of the varied work, with increased efficiency of instruction, with successful government, with progress in the preparatory department, and with the removal by payment and pledges of all accrued deficit. It is noted with pleasure that Wooster has been furnishing more candidates for the ministry than any other college in the country except Princeton and more in proportion to the number of students than Princeton itself. It was maintained that already the university was becoming what the first president declared on dedication day it would become—"an ornament and power to the church, a pillar and bulwark to the state, a chosen and cherished home of literature, the arts and sciences."

It was becoming steadily more evident from the practice of neighboring institutions as well as from the growth in equipment and curricula of high schools in Ohio, and their increasing employment of college-graduates as teachers and administrators, that some form of closer relationship between them and our university must be devised. It was not without serious study of the situation that the change was made from the original custom of receiving students only upon examination. A certificate plan was adopted by which the first place of the applicant should be determined under condition of sustaining the classification accorded during the first term. This became a general movement and was sanctioned by the Association of Ohio Colleges. It has done much to counteract the disposition, especially among the boys, to sacrifice the advantages of the last years of the high school, and has largely increased the number who press on from the secondary to the higher education. This method of entrance was authorized by the board of trustees in 1885. Care was exercised from the first to ascertain the exact character of the work done in the accredited schools. Coincidentally a change was made in the curriculum which gave a better arrangement of studies in the natural sciences and the preparatory course was broadened.



Through some years, up indeed until 1891, efforts were made to sustain and develop certain academies into more or less intimate relations with which the university came. Visits were paid to these academies and such moral (not pecuniary) aid given as was possible with the faculty force then available. South Salem, Poland and Central College academies were co-operated with. Green Springs Academy was accessible if the university could have undertaken its administration and the payment of its indebtedness. This academy and that at Hudson were liberally assisted by Western Reserve University, but without any reasonable return for the expenditure and were finally abandoned (see Dr. Haydn's History of Western Reserve University). The whole academy idea, once so prevalent and so really serviceable in Ohio, was moribund. The high school provisions became so ample and accessible that support of the other class of institutions became unnecessary. Constant efforts are now made to interest the high school pupils, and especially by the state colleges, which claim to constitute the natural termini of the whole system.

Some progress was made as to attendance. The catalogue of '87-8 records the first freshman class, I think, which reached one hundred. Seniors were forty, juniors forty-nine and sophomores fifty-five. Counting all departments, the enrollment reached seven hundred and fifty-seven. The denominational machinery was invoked in a request to have a standing committee in each presbytery to keep the university before the churches, and each presbytery was asked to send annually a visitor. Propaganda was also sought through a little journal, "The Christian College." It promised to be valuable, but an unfavorable interpretation of the postal statutes made its continuance unadvisable. More liberal interpretations are now made and with great advantage to the college world. The board's meeting of 1887 had been considered in its records as "peculiarly glad and hopeful," in view of no deficit, increased attendance, and the completion of the twenty-five thousand dollar endowment of the Hoge chair of morals and sociology. This endowment was raised through painful persistence in finding smaller sums on the basis of William Thaw's initial subscription of two thousand five hundred dollars. It was intended to allow the introduction of a chair of biology. This was authorized in June, 1887, but we could instal it only inconveniently in the fourth story of the main building.

The baccalaureate sermon of that year was the call to "Go Forward" (Exodus xiv:15). It was contended that our university was so clearly "of the stock and tribe of Israel" that we might rightly interpret our circumstances as the call of Divine Providence to push on—though only omnipotence could open the way for us through seas and deserts to the borders of the promised

land. The special plea was for the *sacredness* of our enterprise as against those who thought of it too much as a secular thing, and with no special covenant relation to God and his church. In much the same way the dedication of our university to the country through realization of our Presbyterian educational traditions was urged in the baccalaureate of 1888. "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times." (Isa. xxxiii:6.) It was the centennial, approximately, of our federal constitution and of the full organization of our denomination in the first general assembly.

In June, 1890, the board of trustees approved of changes in the curriculum and the introduction of a larger scope of electives in the higher classes. That improved curriculum went into effect at once and constituted a distinct advance. Just at this time, also, came the missionary alcove in the library, with improvement of the gymnasium and the employment of an instructor, plus the enlargement of Old Music Hall. They were not *great* changes, but they facilitated our work and each brought its own gratification. The alcove owed its origin to the talent and self-denial of one of the professors (Notestein), who had gained a prize of three hundred dollars for an essay on an important politico-social theme and dedicated it to increasing intelligent interest in that which he has always and justly contended was Wooster's constructive idea—the winning of the world to Christ. An important step was now taken in filling the hitherto vacant chair of Biblical instruction and combining with it the pastorate of the college (Westminster) church. The university was every way fortunate in securing, at some pecuniary sacrifice to himself, the Rev. Edgar W. Work ('84), then pastor at Van Wert, Ohio. The board filled the chair and protested against the relinquishment of a thousand dollars of salary by the president in partial provision for the incoming professor. But that release of salary continued until the final vacation of the executive office in 1899.

The assistance of Doctor Work in teaching and in the pulpit was the more necessary that the means might be founded for enlargement of the main building. The board resolved (June, 1890) that, "urged and encouraged by the growth of the institution and the growing demands of the higher education, we proceed immediately to raise the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for additions to our central building, and the additional sum of five thousand dollars for additional heating apparatus now imperatively needed." The synod approved, much begging was done, the fund grew and in June, 1891, the board "took recess till after the laying of the cornerstones this afternoon." It was 1892 before the work was completed, at a cost (with new laboratories and facil-

ities) of more than forty thousand dollars. We had reason to be grateful that just at a moment when further progress seemed especially difficult the legacy of Selah Chamberlain (elder of the Second church of Cleveland) came, most unexpectedly, to our help. The inspiration of this gift, ten thousand dollars, lifted us over the difficulties at once. The added accommodations were a relief beyond what can be appreciated by those who have not passed through similar experiences of hampering restrictions and their removal. It was like a new life in some departments. The architect might facetiously call the architecture "factory-style" and the many windows did admit the "cauld, cauld blasts" of our occasional blizzards. But it was "factory-style" in the other and more important sense. We filled its larger spaces with the hum of enlarged intellectual industries. The improvement increased our library facilities, relieved our embarrassed hallways, and brought all the natural sciences into a new and deserved prominence. We thanked God and took courage.

In 1892 the granting of Master of Arts *in cursu* was disapproved and the faculty authorized to carry into execution some plan for bestowing the Master's degree. But the execution of this decree was arrested for years by failure of the Ohio Association of Colleges to stand together for the much-needed reform of a discreditable practice. Items of gratification appreciated by the board of trustees in June, 1893, were "enlarged preparations made in some departments for special study; the healthy religious life of the university throughout the year, the increased interest in the work of the literary societies, the furnishing of the Willard and Lowell society halls, the success of Wooster's representative in the state and interstate oratorical contests; the encouraging growth of the post-graduate department, and the very large matriculation of new students during a year of great financial stringency." It was recorded that, "with the forty-eight thousand dollars expended on recent improvements," the university now represents contributions in property and endowments "of not less than half a million dollars." "It presents in its solid basis of property and patronage and in its unique relation to the Presbyterian church of Ohio, a signal opportunity and a cogent argument for progress. Its present and possible future value is becoming annually more evident."

From the beginning it had been felt that cottages for the young women were desirable. The feeling grew with experience and an organization of ladies had been formed to advance that interest. As early as June, 1884, the board of trustees recognized the need as one of highest importance, but it was not until 1895 that the donation of Mr. Hoover, made in 1894, could be



utilized. The cottage bearing his name was opened in January, 1896, and proved at once helpful and attractive. The committee was fortunate in its selection of a place and the structure remains a worthy member of the new group of buildings, because a true cottage, at once homelike and convenient.

In the catalogue of 1894-5, as the twenty-fifth year was reached, a special declaration was made emphasizing the denominational relation of the university: "The denomination to which this university belongs has, during this period, finally settled its own policy as to denominational colleges by erecting a special board to represent this great interest. The basal principles in the assembly in the wider work and the synod in the university are identical and it is certain that the churches will ultimately respond to the plans of both bodies." Allusion was also made to the general assembly's establishment of "College-Sunday," from which much was hoped. Through this close relationship much that was gratifying had been accomplished in the twenty-five years past. "By further extension and intensification of it, the next quarter of a century will far surpass the record of the first." Only fifteen years are gone and already it is evident that these words were prophetic. Faith in the church, so confident in 1895, has abundant justification in the university of 1910 and will find further ground of assurance at the semi-centennial in 1920!

During 1894 (February) the present writer had opportunity to plead the cause of Ohio's many colleges before the Ohio Society of New York. In that plea Ohio was presented as not ashamed of the fact that most of her colleges were denominational. "She takes good care that not one of them shall be sectarian in any offensive or unchristian sense, and each one of them contains the neighborhood representatives of every form of Protestant faith." It was held that this condition of things was the logical sequent of the historical facts that Ohio was the first meeting place of the various population-elements in their new movements just after the Revolution and that all forms of church organization were planted very early on Ohio soil. It was declared to be in harmony with the noticeable fact that we had no metropolis in Ohio and needed none—our three great cities being ideally distributed for effectiveness in state control and for extended commerce and trade. Ohio has a claim to being the spot from which shall emerge the typical American character, and the typical American must come largely from the ranks of college-culture. It was claimed, moreover, that Ohio colleges were making a record in "drafting the best brains into the service of the world's moral and spiritual interest," and that "Ohio college people, professors, trustees, patrons and students are happy in putting forth year by year a healing touch upon the whole vast world from which, Ohio men of New York, you are drawing your vast pecuni-



ary gains." The many colleges of Ohio provide the choicest product of Ohio's greatest industry—that of "*making men, the most men and the best men.*" Her numerous colleges are her "declaration of faith in the average man. She resiliates from Carlyle's Königsmann and "gigmanity" and from Caesarism and all that. She knows there is no aristocracy of brains. \* \* \* She holds to her heart the real source of her pride—those who in church and school and state have demonstrated that the tough resolution of medium or narrow circumstances finds just the fibre it needs in the strong frame, the healthy brain and the high morals of her Tom Corwins and her Abram Garfields. \* \* \* Instead of offensive discriminations, we open our college-doors to all races, as to all fortunes. \* \* \* Who doubts our need of men? And who denies the traditional belief of the race since Charlemagne's universities that the colleges are the seed-plots and propagating houses for men. \* \* \* Men are not accidents. \* \* \* It requires the highest social vitality to start them, and the most assiduous care to protect them, and the most ingenious devices to direct them, and winds from all quarters to deepen their roots and straighten their trunks, and sunshine from favoring social conditions to stimulate them and the purest atmosphere for the leafy respiration of them and the richest soil for the burrowing roots of them. All, sirs, and all at their best—as when nature summons her marvelous energies to rear some incredible triumph of vegetable architecture like a Calaveras pine four hundred feet high. The task and tax of every community that has ever risen to the elevated consciousness of Christian civilization is the rearing of men. It demands the supremest energies and repays the most lavish expenditures. And that is the reason Ohio's surface is dotted with colleges. And that is the reason why so many of them are so rapidly increasing in everything that helps to form and fashion manhood. And that is the reason they can afford the reproaches sometimes cast upon them, and even the partial disloyalty of those who overlook them, because they have faith that the waking passion for man-making will presently overcome the passion for gewgaws and frippery. And then, sirs, they will be, every one of them that does its work honestly, as large as any college had better be and as thoroughly equipped as every college ought to be. \* \* \* Last of all, we extend the great purpose of Ohio, through her many colleges, from man-making to *the making of public men.* \* \* \* What kind of public men do you want Ohio to produce? Are American statesmen needed to preserve and guide that which has demanded hecatombs of sacrifice to win and build? \* \* \* Where then is the broad foundation to be laid which prevents men from becoming doctrinaires with Guizot on the one extreme, or opportunists with Gambetta on

the other, and poises them as saviors of the country with Thiers in France or Cavour in Italy and our own peerless Washington? Where, I say, but in our colleges in which eager youth are held in check to ripen, and fed while they grow, and stimulated to the noblest views of patriotism and cosmopolitanism before they go out to the frequently narrowing tendencies of practical politics? And in what colleges if not in Ohio's colleges? I believe in Ohio's young men of the twentieth century. \* \* \* Aye, sirs, our past and our present assure us of the best material the sun ever shone upon. And the colleges of Ohio, linking hands with the whole secondary education, are pressing eagerly forward toward the goal of an ideal fundamental education of statesmen. \* \* \* In the whole Ohio college policy there is nothing but that which has come through our great commonwealth's historical development. Nothing which does not already go powerfully toward manmaking for private life and public, and therefore everything to set forward and develop with a generous and confident loyalty."

The writer of this sketch was asked to introduce an admirable volume by Prof. John Marshall Barker on "Colleges in America," and wrote (in July, 1894) thus: "I cannot be unwilling to avail myself of any opportunities to turn the attention of the Christian public to the Christian colleges. It is a noble public and an equally noble object. I can conceive of no worthier thing than the care-taking of one generation that the next one, which must necessarily lie so long under its influence, and for which it is therefore so thoroughly responsible, should receive a Christian education. To put Christ at the center and make Him felt to the circumference (as Bungener said in speaking of Calvin's school-policy) is exceedingly difficult. But it is exceedingly important. It is, indeed, vital and pivotal." The dangers which surround this ideal were noted and traced to their causes in "general worldliness; speculative infidelity; lowering the Bible from supreme consideration; false theorizing with regard to the limits of government and the liberty of conscience issuing in the demands for utter secularization of the states; the divided opinion of the church universal." These dangers were held to be both "imminent and actual. One section is thrown over towards utter secularism in public education by recoiling from a church education, exclusive and reactionary. The leading of the little child—the favorite indication of the millennium's arrival—is frustrated amid the clamor of the free thinkers and the uncertainty of the church and the (supposed) necessities of the state. We are slowly but surely, if we go on in this way, taking our children out of Christ's arms and our youth from beside his footsteps. And that is at once the most fearful sin against Him and the most terrible injustice to them we could possibly commit. Who

can do anything to stay this destructive tendency? "God bless him," I would say in Livingstone's spirit, "whoever he may be, that will help to heal this open sore of the world." I believed that Mr. Barker's book would help as I am convinced the astonishing success of the whole group of Ohio's denominational and Christian colleges has helped powerfully. These expressions of conviction are given space because they are but the common opinions of all who have given devoted service to Wooster University as to many others of the group mentioned.

No special effort was made to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1895. The board of trustees recorded its "gratitude that the institution has more than fulfilled the most sanguine hopes and purposes of its founders in the quarter century of its past history." By this we are to understand, of course, thankfulness for progress *toward* the original ideal. The attendance had reached an aggregate much beyond three thousand in the collegiate department alone—the graduates approaching eight hundred. The number of missionaries and ministers sent out had equaled forty per cent of the male graduates, and next in order followed the number of those who had entered the profession of teaching. Three hundred thousand dollars of productive and promised endowment were counted upon, buildings had been erected for astronomy, gymnastic instruction, and musical culture, with other such improvements as gave ample equipment for laboratory, library and literary work. The faculty had been enlarged and those now occupying the chairs had acquired invaluable experience. The inner history had been marked with unanimity and there had constantly been in attendance a large majority of Christian students fairly representative of the homes of the university's constituency. Coeducation had proved successful. Cases of discipline had been comparatively infrequent, though a high standard of conduct had been required. Some gracious revivals had been experienced and the religious life of the university had been quickened constantly by earnest work on the part of the Christian associations. The outlook for further improvements was regarded as decidedly encouraging. Large advance in every direction was considered as not only imperatively demanded but as just within reach and the settled church relationship of the university was regarded as a sufficient guarantee of large expectations.

The twenty-sixth year (1895-1896) was the transition year to a much improved curriculum with additional electives. The attendance during the following four years was not quite sustained, probably owing to increasing dissatisfaction with the continued exclusion of intercollegiate games, a policy adopted in June, 1891. The totals, not reckoning post-graduate or medical



students, but including summer students, were these: For 1895-6, five hundred and eighty-nine; for 1896-7, five hundred and sixty-five; for 1897-8, six hundred and thirty; for 1898-9, six hundred and ninety-four. Subtracting the summer students, the totals were respectively five hundred and forty; four hundred and twenty-five; four hundred and twenty-three; four hundred and eleven. Regarding only the collegiate department, the totals were respectively: two hundred and sixty-nine; two hundred and forty-three; two hundred and forty-seven; two hundred and forty-four.

At the close of the commencement exercises of 1897, on an issue connected with collegiate dramatics, the president tendered his resignation to the board, which had not sustained a policy to which he was conscientiously committed. It was to take effect at the close of the following collegiate year, the expressed wish and hope of the president being that by special effort the institution might be entirely freed from debt. The issue was submitted to the synod in October, which put on record a declaration sustaining the president's position. In the following March, he stated that "the resignation placed in the board's hands at the last commencement and held in abeyance according to the request of the board, is now withdrawn, because the occasion for it then had been removed in his view by the action of the synod at its last meeting, which has fixed the policy of the institution in the matter then under consideration. He then offered his resignation, constrained by the conviction that under the present circumstances the needs of the institution demanded the trial of a new policy for its development, i. e., an executive president. He wished to open the way for this policy and to do all he could to persuade the board to adopt it." (Minutes Vol. II, p. 37.) The resignation was accepted, the services of the retiring executive were continued in the chair he had already occupied (Hoge professorship of morals and sociology) and kindly resolutions were passed. Some gratifying things were mentioned in the board's reports of 1898 (June). "The close of the administration of the retiring president leaves matters in an excellent condition for the one who shall be chosen to follow him, who will add, we trust, another record of advancement in strength and influence to the already remarkable career of the institution." Thanks were tendered to the faculty for the "generous and self-sacrificing spirit they have exhibited in contributing during the past year one-tenth of their salaries to the financial relief of the institution."

The presidency was tendered to the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, of the Presbyterian College at Lahore, India, but his missionary zeal would not permit him to accept it. Thereupon the board requested the former president to continue in the discharge of the official duties so long as would be neces-



sary. This tenure extended throughout the following college year. The board took a contented view of the year and a confident view of the future mainly because success had again been attained in relieving the institution from all indebtedness. "Hopefulness," the record reads, "seems to pervade all ranks that the university of Wooster is upon the eve of a new era of usefulness and prosperity." The board expresses the greatest anxiety that "the faculty in all its plans and work as well as the individual professors in all their contact with the students" should "labor unceasingly for the cultivation of the hearts no less than the minds of those committed to their training." The presbyteries were again requested to appoint two visitors annually in order that the university might be brought into "closer and more vital relations with the churches." It was also advised that "earnest and successful pastors" should be invited to spend Sabbaths now and then in the college pulpit. A high-grade teachers' department was advised and the expediency of keeping in touch with the teachers of the state was urged. The board concludes: "Now is the time for all friends of Wooster to join hands to push forward and enlarge the work of our beloved university. We must have half a million of dollars in the next ten years to equip the university so that she can offer all the advantages which any other institution can offer within the borders of our state. We must attempt great things and expect great things as servants of God. \* \* \* Let our motto be: 'No second place' for Presbyterians in the educational field in Ohio."

In closing the review of this period, the financial aspect of it deserves notice. It proved, fortunately, the end of the system by which the president was to be responsible for the pulpit of Westminster church, general administrator, even to giving excuses, charged with the duties of a full professorship and still expected to represent the university among the churches, to plead its cause before the synod and to beg from door to door the funds necessary for maintenance and development. These various tasks could not all have been carried forward in any fashion but for the kind cooperation of the faculty, the timely help of the board of trustees, the confidence shown in the idea of the university in general response by contributions and patronage. Perhaps it was necessary that this stage should have been continued for the first twenty-nine years of the university's career, with occasional help from financial agents—who found their work exceedingly difficult. But it is a matter of congratulation that so feeble and inadequate a policy should have been now and forever abandoned.

During this period there were dark days, but there were also bright ones. Now and then the ledger closed with the balance on the right side. Just at

the time of need came the larger donations, securing the Hoge professorship, the Brown professorship (in a single gift), the Hoover and Chamberlain sums, which secured the two building projects, the generous Pratt gifts, the most timely and helpful bequest of Judge Robinson, the property gift of the Aylesworth will and many another gift for scholarships and improvements. On the whole, while it was a constant struggle, there was at no time defeat, but always a reward of success in modest proportions. One of the pleasantest memories of the years will always remain the generosity of the institution to those to whom it extended free tuition (and the privilege of giving a note to those who were neither children of the ministry or candidates for that office or the mission field). As early as 1885 the sum so given for that year reached five thousand forty-five dollars. In the following years it approximated four thousand dollars. In 1890-1 it was four thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars. It was not changed despite the pitifully small sum of the annual contribution solicited to meet this drain upon the funds, until 1897, when it was reduced to one-half instead of full free tuition. The writer is thoroughly convinced that this generous view of the university's opportunity to serve the church from which its life was drawn, has had its reward, and that this policy has powerfully aided in demonstrating to the church that the university is an indispensable instrument in advancing the work for which it was founded—the frankly avowed object of winning the world for Christ.

PERIOD V—THE PERIOD OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT: THE NEW WOOSTER.

The previous periods have shown us a development apparently arrested in some directions and not rapid as a whole; but they have given evidence of a solid foundation on which to build and of quiet confidence and bright hope concerning the future. Moreover, a distinct era was beginning to dawn—an era characterized by a general awakening of the educational consciousness. It was becoming manifest in the more generous provision of our communities for secondary education and the still larger legislative generosity to the state universities, as well as by the hitherto unprecedented contributions of the great fortunes to private and denominational institutions.

Here was an opportunity, not for every man, but for the larger man who might be providentially disclosed as fitted by special gifts and experiences to meet the new demands. And not an opportunity for him alone, but for him in combination with all the forces which had been brought into being by the past twenty-nine years and those which were latent in the hearts of a noble constituency to which he might win new and strong coefficients.

The discovery was the Rev. Edward Holden (now D. D., LL. D.), then professor in Beloit College and the right hand of President Eaton in all

advances for which friends and means were to be found. Professor Holden was born April 30, 1863, graduated from Beloit College, in 1888, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1891. He was recalled at once to his Alma Mater and continued there until chosen president here. The election occurred at a meeting of the board of trustees held in the First Presbyterian church on July 27, 1899. He was unanimously elected and, being introduced to the board, the record significantly says, he "cordially accepted the office, made some appropriate and effective remarks and requested that he might be set immediately at work." Here was the man ready for the larger handling of enlarging interests, one who could make way for his cause into the well-intrenched counting-rooms of the men of large business affairs to persuade them that their best-paying investments were to be found in man-making, as well as he could enlist the large-hearted women of means in an enterprise less directly philanthropic and emotional than the objects to which they had been accustomed to contribute. Robust and vigorous in body; acute and intense mentally; strong in the faith of the "glorious gospel of the blessed God," and in that specific faith which removes mountains and thoroughly convinced of the centrality and vitality of religion in education; he was the man for the place as clearly as the place was for the man. President Holden made it evident at once and since that a man of strong will may be full of sympathy; that high ideals are compatible with unwearied patience in their realization, and that daring initiative may be combined with unshrinking perseverance. Already acquainted with the inner life of America's best colleges by personal inspection, he has added a careful study of the best institutions of the mother country, and has kept fully abreast with the demands of the modern college. Forcible in address and in the style of all written documents, his propaganda pellets and pleas have the effect of grape-shot and are like Luther's words—"half battles." Realizing the opportunity at Wooster, he refused within his second year here the tendered presidency of his own admirable Alma Mater and soon thereafter repeated solicitations to another position of commanding importance. Replying that "a man must get his work done," right manfully has he adhered to a task which most men would have deserted under similar temptations. One of our fellow-townsmen (editor Lemuel Jeffries) has written of him as the "up-to-date president with brilliant ideas of a modern college;" as "possessing a peculiarly magnetic personality which has won for him success as a master of students"; and as "certain to secure grand success for the University through his wonderful zeal and energy." More recently the editor of *The Interior* (Nolan R. Best) has written of Wooster's president as "a man dominated by

an intense, idealistic passion for the upbuilding of Christian education and uniting therewith phenomenal gifts of business ability which had won the confidence of the hardest headed sort of practical men."

Nor must it be supposed that President Holden's entire energies are given to the financial forwarding of the University. He finds constantly ways of cultivating acquaintance with and impressing uplifting thought upon the student body. The freshman class is entertained at his hospitable home as they enter college life; and the senior class is assembled for a final social benediction from Doctor and Mrs. Holden, reinforced for this occasion by the faculty and trustees. The president effectively presides in faculty meetings, taking part in all that concerns the internal intellectual and disciplinary and religious life of the University. He delivers from the pulpit the opening sermon of each term as well as the baccalaureate discourse at the year's close. He conducts the daily chapel exercises with brief, clear, impressive and strongly evangelical expositions of scripture. On matriculation day, early in December of each year, he delivers an earnest and helpful address to those finally enrolled. A multitude of special cases demanding aid of various kinds command readily his sympathy and help.

Under these circumstances, general and individual, success of a large pattern might have been and was confidently predicted. But there arose, in addition, special exigencies which gave yet ampler field for the forces of the new executive and excited all those latent in the University's constituency and powerfully aided to open the doors of access to generous interest and aid from without. The narrative of the eleven years may be traced, mainly from the records, in its main features, but, necessarily, many pleasing details of this brilliant period must be omitted.

The inauguration took place on November 3, 1899, a day to be remembered for the exceptionally violent weather without and the exceptionally strong enthusiasm within. Trustees, faculty, alumni, students and many invited guests, filled and overflowed the large auditorium (Methodist church). From two o'clock to five close attention was given to a varied programme, enlivened with music and punctured with student demonstrations of a very lively sort. In the address of welcome the trustees, the faculty, the Alumni, the students, other institutions, theological seminaries, the synod of Ohio and the citizens of Wooster were all represented. It was to be expected that the dominant ideas of the University's life would appear at the fourth inauguration as they had appeared (as we have seen) at the three preceding occasions. Mr. Scovel said: "We are near the summit of things, therefore, in all we do today



in the interest of an institution which is frankly Christian. \* \* \* There is no need more imperative in the world of education today than an ideal Christian college. This institution does not pretend to have attained thereto, but it does claim to have erected that standard and to be pressing toward it steadily. Fail of it we may, in this and that particular, but lose sight of the idea we never will. The methods of approach to that ideal, the various particulars of decision as to what it may mean in this and that application of principle must be left to the united wisdom of the students, faculty, trustees, patrons and synod, all of whom have reason to hope for the guidance of the good spirit of God. \* \* \* Our great fundamental principle itself insures ultimate success, and this has been accepted without reserve by the president-elect. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that I discharge the duty assigned to me and present the president-elect to the president of the board of trustees for the administration of the oath of office."

The second president, in behalf of the board of trustees, of which he was the presiding officer, impressively signalized the urgent demands of the times upon all educational institutions and quoted the strong utterance of Dr. John Robinson at a previous inauguration, with which our readers are already familiar. "Such, my brother, was the ideal institution," he then said, "in the hearts and minds of its founders and fathers. It is well to keep this ideal ever in the fore-front. For it is the plaster-cast that you and we are to endeavor to reproduce in substantial and polished marble. We have no reason to be ashamed of our backing. Presbyterianism is a mighty power for truth and righteousness in the earth today. \* \* \* By some it is esteemed the most potent force of Protestantism now existing." Emphasizing the representative feature of the Presbyterian system, Doctor Taylor was led to apply it thus: "This institution is the creature and agency of the Presbyterian church of Ohio. Of this church the synod annually elected is the representative. The synod, in its turn, elects a board of trustees as its representatives. The trustees in turn are empowered to select the faculty, including the president. \* \* \* The church of Ohio reposes faith in its synod; the synod reposes confidence in the trustees; they in turn, confide in the faculty and I may add it will be necessary for the faculty to trust the students and have faith in them. This whole system of trust, being mutual, works both ways. \* \* \* And all must confide in the great church, the mother of all, for sympathy, encouragement and sufficient material aid to perfect machinery and equipment." Then Doctor Taylor eloquently impressed the "solemn weight of responsibility, solemn and divine," which rests upon the faculty and concentrates in the executive. "Bear-

ing such a trust, you have a right to the confidence and support of all who are interested in the University. And this you have at the outset. \* \* \* That your career in this office may prove most honorable and glorious, for the welfare of men, the glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom is our earnest prayer as we welcome you to this high sphere of duty." Dr. S. J. Kirkwood, connected with the University from its opening, appropriately extended the hearty greeting of the faculty, assured that the new executive was "in accord with the views that we, as a faculty, hold in regard to the purpose and work of Wooster." Dr. John C. Sharpe (principal of Blairstown, Pennsylvania) extended the alumni welcome as coming in the time of the "most prosperous era known to any land since the dawn of civilization," and "in the golden age of education when the growth of interest in higher education is far outstripping progress in any other human interest in our country. \* \* \* For this mighty work we pledge to you the loyalty of Wooster's sons and daughters doing valiant service in every worthy vocation and in every clime throughout the whole world." George A. Custer (1900) assured the new president that the students believed in Wooster's past and were more than ever confident, now, of her future. On the basis of their observation and experience thus far they said: "You told us once you were on our side. We are on your side." You may depend upon us to stand by you. You may consider us henceforth your avowed friends. Let the compact of friendship be signed and sealed, and it is our determination that our obligations be sacredly kept." Thus came to expression a bit of the true Wooster spirit which is thoroughly characteristic of the whole forty years. Anything contrary has only been a ripple on the water's surface. The students have never subscribed to the notion elsewhere current that there must be hostility between those whom common pursuits and common aims should make the firmest friends. They do sometimes sing: "There'll be no faculty there," but they don't act as though they believed it.

The brief address of Prof. Henry P. Smith (Lane Seminary) presented half humorously the practical side of the college executive "whose 'chair' must be the office-chair, his department the art of begging and booming and building." And yet, he said, that "vital, virile character was the paramount need of the Christian college," and that the "religious influences of the college determines the size of the delegation to the seminary." He rejoiced that Wooster "is and ever has been honest with souls as well as with minds, loyal to truth and to Him who is the truth and courageously claiming that highest scholarship is in no wise inconsistent with humblest discipleship." Dr. Trum-

bull Lee (of Cincinnati) gave the synod's welcome. Most appropriately he emphasized the fact that Christian and secular education had come to the parting of the ways. He maintained that "Christian religious thought must be vitally articulated with all parts of a true educational system," and that "this can only be accomplished by means of schools not dominated by secular influences, but controlled by the church." In eight distinct but succinct propositions Doctor Lee showed just what can be accomplished in the way of an ideal Christian education by such institutions as Wooster. "The educational climax," he contended, "is to educate the conscience and the will. Conscience and will must be influenced by a standard of right. That standard is found in the word of God alone." Eloquently he urged that "the church caring for her children, careful of their culture, strange to all alien forms of education that shut out of view her altars, her ordinances, and the hope and inspiration of her gospel, the church providing institutions with sufficient equipment and competent Christian instructors, is the church of the Firstborn, is the permanent factor of an imperishable civilization that underlies all our progressive steps into the future already dawning upon the world with latter day glory." Jacob Frick extended the greeting of Wooster's citizens, claiming that "the welfare of the University and that of our city are identical. \* \* \* This University is the distinguishing mark of our city. \* \* \* We anticipate with pleasure your wholesome influence and pledge you our sympathy and co-operation."

The inaugural address made kindly allusion to the past and expressed a fine determination to maintain the same lines, but with broad views as to the relations of usefulness which the University must maintain toward all professions and all the needs of society. Believing the University "always to have been hospitable to the highest and best intellectual tendencies of the times as judged from the standpoint of a progressive Christian scholarship;" he declared it to be his purpose to "urge the most modern and practical methods of imparting knowledge." He did not mean to be dictator. "The source of power in the University of Wooster is the synod of Ohio. To the synod belongs the elective power of the board of trustees." That board "should contain men of sound judgment in finance, men who represent the great business interests of Ohio—also men of the broadest scholarship. \* \* \* The method of government in the University of Wooster insures, through the synod, the spirit of fidelity to the standard of the Presbyterian church of America. The synod aspires to serve the nation by training men for all the callings of life to intellectual honesty and independence of mind, but it desires

to provide a safeguard to all benefactors of the college against false systems of thought being fostered and taught with its consent, in Wooster." With this declaration, so exactly correspondent to the original and oft-repeated utterances of the University's past, the president joined most judicious and winning expositions of the relations he desired to maintain with the alumni, the students and the citizens of Wooster. It was difficult to tell which of the many applauded points of the afternoon elicited the greatest enthusiasm, but the two which stand out in memory most vividly were these: The announcement of the purpose of H. C. Frick to build a twenty-five thousand dollar library building; and the grateful surprise awakened by President Eaton when in closing a remarkable tribute to the new president he affixed to him on the spot, by the authority of the board of trustees of Beloit College, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, as "an expression of their confidence and affection."

There followed upon this auspicious afternoon an inauguration banquet rich in all the elements that could combine to make such an occasion significant and contributory to an intelligent and lasting enthusiasm. "Three hundred and sixty guests," it is recorded, "sat down to a feast of wit and wisdom which continued from seven to eleven." Reluctantly we must leave the contents of these admirable addresses untouched, though the aggressiveness of Chicago was so well represented in the breezy speech of William McSurely ('86)—now Judge McSurely—and Charles Krichbaum's idealistic and poetic tendencies found the *spirit* of Wooster and praised it, and though there was mingled wit and wisdom in H. B. Work's words and those of Miss Mary Eddy. President Thwing (Western Reserve) voiced the good wishes of all Ohio colleges, and all was closed by an admirable and arousing address (Dr. R. V. Hunter) full of history and strong with statistics, on "The Church and College." Again we hear the echo of original purposes as the demand is urged that the denominational colleges shall have a faculty of scholars, devotedly Christian, loyal to their denomination but enjoying the "largest liberty consistent with the genius of Christianity and the conviction of a denomination."

Almost coincident with the erection of the Frick library (of which more in another place) went forward such improvements in the main building as increased its conveniences, changed the old tower-form and provided new recitation rooms. The furrow for the foundation of the new chapel was drawn at the close of commencement exercises in June, 1900, and the president's vacation was spent in foreign travel, partly concerned with study of old-world institutions of learning. The historical statement of former catalogues tracing the synodical origin of the University is continued with slight alteration in



subsequent issues. This first year witnesses also the substitution of a "scientific" course for the former "literary" course, and the establishment of matriculation-day. The minutes of the board of trustees bear testimony to the new achievements and to the new hopes, enkindled by the "wisdom and labors" of the new president and pledge co-operation in his plans and policy for the "larger life of the University" appreciating most cordially his "enthusiasm and consecration." His "liberal yet firm and prudent policy" and discipline are recognized. The marked increase in enrollment is noted and the restoration of intercollegiate games is approved. The president's home has been secured and a favorable financial report is presented, the total assets being four hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-three cents.

In connection with questions raised in 1897 and '98 concerning the exact powers of the synod as owner and controller of the University, it was discovered by that able lawyer and devout Christian, Thomas McDougall, of Cincinnati, that no statute of Ohio legitimated the transfer of their trust to an ecclesiastical body by the trustees of any institution of learning incorporated under the general law of March, 1853. Since the control of the synod, involving care and support, had been the root-idea of the University from the beginning, it was necessary at once to remedy this technical irregularity strangely unperceived for nearly thirty years—even when a special legislative act, admitting the election of alumni trustees had been passed by the General Assembly at the instance of Wooster's board of trustees. Accordingly the board, in November, 1899, adopted the following resolution presented by Dr. Wm. McKibbin, of Cincinnati: "That the board of trustees will cordially co-operate with the committee of the synod of Ohio to obtain such legislation as will secure the control contemplated in the charter of the University." This joint effort to place the original relation upon a satisfactory legal basis obtained its desired result in the passing by the Legislature in April, 1900, of "An Act to Supplement Section 3751 of the Revised Statutes." The subject was brought again to the board's attention at the February meeting of 1901 in a paper by Doctor McKibbin and another by Doctor Hills of Wooster. Both papers were referred to a committee to report at the June meeting of that year. Order was then taken. Doctor McKibbin submitted "Amended Articles, or Certificate of Incorporation of the University of Wooster, accepting the provisions of the act of General Assembly passed April, 1900 (94 O. L., pp. 331 and 332), and known as sections 3751*b* and 3751*c* of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. The articles were unanimously accepted and a copy was ordered to be sent to the synod "for its acceptance of the powers proposed to be conferred upon it." The

synod accepted, of course. The essential part of the whole transaction may be most clearly apprehended by citing the action of the board of trustees. After reciting in full the provisions of the original charter which provided for the election of trustees by the synods to replace the incorporators (who were to serve only until November 1, 1867) which also declared that "the said University shall be under the care of said three synods," the board continues: "Whereas, The University of Wooster, incorporated as aforesaid, desires to avail itself of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, passed April 16, 1900 (94 O. L., pp. 331 and 332), and known as sections 3751*b* and 3751*c* of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as a part of its articles or certificate of incorporation; now

"Therefore, Be it resolved by the board of trustees of the University of Wooster, located in the city of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio as follows:

"1. That said the University of Wooster accept the provisions of sections 3757*a* of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and confer on and grant to the synod of Ohio in connection with the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America the care of and control over said University and the right to appoint thirty trustees in classes as heretofore, and of whom at least seven shall be resident freeholders of said Wayne county, Ohio, and of whom three-fourths shall be communicant members of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, and not more than five of whom may be non-residents of the State of Ohio; six of whom shall be nominated in classes as heretofore, by and from the alumni of said University as provided by section 3751*a* of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, and the residue shall be nominated by the board of trustees of said University; and the right to appoint such additional number of trustees as said synod may from time to time deem necessary for the best interest of said University upon certifying its action to said board, and upon nomination by the board as aforesaid; and the further right, in the event of the rejection by said synod of any or all nominations of the said board of trustees, on its own motion to elect a trustee or trustees, to fill the vacancy or vacancies for which nominations were made by the said board of trustees.

"2. That said University confer on and grant to said synod the right to protect the property and funds of said University, in the event of the misuse or division of said property or funds by the board of trustees, or other person representing said board, in such legal manner and in the name of such person or corporation as said synod may direct by resolution, certified by its clerk, to any civil court, having jurisdiction over said University."

This action, now of record in the office of the secretary of state, so thoroughly thought out and so well-grounded in its historic foundation, would seem to have been another of the fortunate happenings in Wooster's history. Arising in a question of doubt, it settled everything to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. It clinched the nail already driven home by many declarations of the thirty past years and made absolute that "guarantee" so strongly insisted on by the first president, Doctor Lord, and so repeatedly mentioned by that indefatigable and wise first president of the board of trustees, Dr. John Robinson, and so constantly referred to in the catalogues. It seemed especially timely at the dawning of the new day of prosperity and expansion which had come to the University with the new administration.

The financial report of June, 1901, shows an increase of contributions from churches and individuals and almost the whole amount needed for the handsome Memorial chapel in hand. Newly adopted rules are commended by the board. New buildings for science-extension are hoped for. A school of oratory is projected and schemes to meet enlarged expenses are discussed. The spirit of hopefulness has bloomed into confidence and larger things are expected.

But the enlargements came through previous destructions—a not unfamiliar way of divine providence in producing the greater changes in human affairs. The fire of December 11, 1901, still a mystery as to its proximate cause, seems to have unfolded into a clear design to permit an apparent (and in some sense a real) calamity to become the open door into the coveted and expected larger life. The story of the loss may have its aspects of touching reminiscence, but the more important story is that of instant recovery from momentary depression; the development of almost unsuspected breadth and depth of attachment to the University; the rising to the occasion of President Holden, carrying with him all the discouraged ones by his resourceful energy; the co-operation of many warm hearts and willing hands; the actual self-denials of many; the readiness with which aid from the outside met the great need and stimulated the inner and the innermost circle to greater effort and resistless enthusiasm. The story has been told, perhaps best told, by Professor Compton in a special number of the *Wayne County Democrat* issued in December, 1902, in connection with the dedication of the new buildings. The ruins were still smoking when we held the gymnasium meeting at ten A. M. of December 12th, when Doctor Hills eloquently reminded us that as the corner-stones had come through the fiery furnace uninjured and were "still there," so the old principles and purposes of the University were the guarantee of success. If built upon again as foundations we could not fail. The evening meeting called by



the city's Board of Trade and enthused by the presence and courage of President Holden who had been out of the city the previous night but had sent a heart-rousing telegram early in the day, proved how impossible it was to burn the University out of the hearts of Wooster's citizens. The people determined that, aided by the insurance-money (only sixty thousand dollars unfortunately), they would rebuild that which had been the nucleus of the whole enterprise in 1866. James Mullins put the heavy burden in motion by a subscription of five thousand dollars and was followed by his son Walter in a subscription of one thousand dollars, who was followed in turn by Mr. and Mrs. John McSweeney with one thousand dollars and these added to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frick's one thousand dollars and many smaller sums carried the amount to within about fifteen thousand dollars of the supposedly necessary forty thousand dollars. The subsequent ten days were scenes of ingenious division of labor among classes and alumni and citizens within and county men without and such responses were met as made certain a rehabilitation of the University, yet the size and style and proportion of that rehabilitation were still uncertain. But that uncertainty disappeared when the challenging gift of Andrew Carnegie—the one hundred thousand dollars on condition of two more within sixty days—followed by Louis H. Severance's pledge of a fifty thousand dollar science building (ultimately costing him seventy-five thousand) came to our knowledge. Now everybody hastened to have part in what was to be an assured magnificent advance. We all resolved that conditions should be met without fail. From far-off mission fields came donations redolent of affectionate self-denial. It was the writer's privilege to receive eight such contributions. But enough; let us use Professor Compton's closing paragraphs. "The gifts came in so rapidly in the last few days that the indefatigable treasurer, Jesse McClellan, to whom large credit is due for the success of the canvass, could only record, not add. \* \* \* There were more than five thousand givers. The crisis was momentous, the victory glorious. It was a dramatic chapter. December 11, 1901, the fire; December 22, the electrifying offer; February 21, 1902, nearly four hundred thousand dollars raised and the ever memorable jubilee. December 11, 1902, the dedication of the new buildings and the realization of the New Wooster. It is too much to ascribe to man alone. God's hand is in it." The names of the citizens' committee should find a place in this permanent record: Walter D. Foss (chairman), Louis E. Holden, L. P. Ohliger, F. W. Miller, W. J. Mullins, I. N. Kinney, C. M. Gray, Albert Dix, George J. Swartz, J. S. E. Overholt, Robert C. Taylor, R. D. Firestone, A. Cunningham, David Myers, Prof. J. H. Dickason, Prof. J. O. Notestein, D. S. Firestone, David Nice, Will Long, John F.



Barrett. The board of trustees, present at the dedication of Memorial chapel, passed the most appreciative resolutions, gratefully mentioning all classes of those who had helped the great consummation. The exercises of dedication on December 11, 1902, though much was still unfinished, were accompanied with genuine enthusiasm. President Moffatt incited our zeal by the assertion that "Presbyterian institutions have allowed themselves to be crowded back until today they occupy not the first but the fourth place in denominational schools. Presbyterians have not sustained what the fathers founded a century ago." Dr. S. S. Palmer, president of the board, in presenting the keys to the moderator of synod, reminded him of the increased responsibility which would devolve upon the synod in the maintenance of the larger university, as it accepted these buildings. That moderator (Dr. R. J. Thompson, of Lima, Ohio) emphasized the union of synod and university, and declared: "There is no stronger friend of education than the Presbyterian church," and the "Presbyterians of Ohio have finally realized what they have in the University of Wooster." The city was gay with decorations and full descriptions of the various buildings were published. The "white city on the hill" has attracted many descriptive pens, but none more intelligently appreciative than that of the *Interior's* editor—the well-known Christian layman, Nolan R. Best—in a sketch recently published in that widely-read journal: "Although people of a philosophic turn of mind are always ready to warn one against attributing perfection to anything mundane, it is impossible to suppress the instinct to call the Wooster college buildings perfect. What could be thought of that they want. The architecture is an example beyond criticism of that style which the world of art has agreed to set aside for the use of higher learning—the English collegiate Gothic—expressed as purely in each unit as it is harmoniously in the group. The buildings have been planned with such foresight of the particular uses for which each is designed that no convenience is missed, no necessity left unprovided for. Heating, lighting, ventilating and water-supply are taken care of in the latest methods known to practical science and all are supplied from the university's own powerhouse, which alone would win the university the admiration of any observer who appreciates the mechanical beauties of high-class machinery. But to patrons and students far more important is the generous modern equipment of the buildings. \* \* \* Nothing is extravagant or pretentious, but there is absolutely no stint of apparatus. Everything that a teacher of undergraduates can need is there. \* \* \*

To prepare young men for engineering there is a full working outfit of dynamos, motors, engines and electrical apparatus for the student's experi-

mentation. So in the biological building, the young man preparing for medicine will find there the best microscopes and a vast variety of slides for advanced work in anatomy and physiology. The library facilities are also of the most liberal. \* \* \* In every way Wooster has put itself beyond the necessity of apologies for what it affords the young men and women under its care."

But it must not be supposed that the new administration found it all plain sailing after the buildings were completed. Then, indeed, came the struggle to meet inevitable deficits which always follow such extensions. President Porter many years ago begged the alumni of Yale to remember that whoever gave a new building and did not provide for the care and expense it entailed laid a new burden upon the management. It was not an easy thing to convince even the newly aroused generosity of Wooster's friends that a much greater endowment was needed to meet the budget entailed by the multiform facilities and the increasing faculty. It had to be explained that even a larger enrollment of students meant a larger expenditure, instead of creating a fund for other expenses. More books in the library and more apparatus in the laboratories and more privileges of all sorts for the student-use of all the advantages offered meant more income, or larger deficits. The situation became accented when the president reported in February of 1903 that the deficits of two years would amount to nearly forty thousand dollars, all of which ought to be in hand, if possible by the following June. Since the dedication in December, 1902, only five thousand three hundred dollars had been raised to meet this sum and five thousand dollars of that had come from one ever-generous friend of the university. In May a special board meeting was held and more aggressive efforts and appeals resolved upon. In June an improved situation, but twenty thousand dollars still to be raised and that in short order to secure two conditional pledges of five thousand dollars each. Special appeal was to be made to the synod in view of the "quickened spirit of the Presbyterian church in behalf of her schools of higher learning which found expression in the last general assembly." It was to be urged that the time had come "for binding this university more closely to the hearts and purse of the Presbyterians of Ohio," since "the university is the synod's educational creation, subject to its ownership and control and entitled to its abiding interest and its generous benefactions." The elaborate scheme resolved upon seems to have largely succeeded, and while there is some subsequent borrowing the effort was seriously considered early in 1904 to raise the endowment to one million dollars. President Holden thought it could be done, but would require many workers in the field and several years of labor.

During these current years and on there were the constant evidences of the highest success in the internal life of the university. Without important exception, the annual reports show increased enrollment, departments better manned, excellent steadiness in the student-body, an encouraging general religious life and constant annual quotas of those who were constrained by love of the Master to undertake his service at home and abroad. Library facilities were increased. Here and there a salary was raised, always within the sacred limit of one thousand five hundred dollars however, and the generous custom of the Sabbatic year was begun with the senior Prof. J. O. Notestein.

In 1906 the often-mentioned additional accommodations for the young women of the university was taken up in earnest. The cost was to be fifty thousand dollars, but the investigating tours, in which Doctor Holden visited the leading women's colleges of the country, changed the estimates. In the end the palatial building cost one hundred and ten thousand dollars, something more than half of which was the contribution of Louis H. Severance, who insisted that it should be called Holden Hall. Thus another angle was reached and passed on the toilsome acclivity of the university's upward movement.

But the pressure for more endowment came now to be considered as imperative. The budget of 1906-7 had been put down as eighty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars. That of 1907-8 was to be seventy-eight thousand six hundred thirty-six dollars and seventy-two dollars plus the first installment of the paving assessment. Deficits up to June, 1907, amounted to eighteen thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents. Courageously this burden was shouldered by the indomitable president, aided and abetted by faithful and laborious field-agents and stimulated by the good wishes of the growing multitude of Wooster's friends. The general education board, administering Mr. Rockefeller's bounty, thought it worth while to help an institution which had more than doubled its assets in five or six years—they had reached nearly one million and a quarter—and initiated the effort to raise five hundred thousand dollars by April 1, 1908, by a subscription of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars conditioned upon the whole amount by the date just mentioned and the extinguishment of all debt. Louis H. Severance added a like sum with similar conditions and Andrew Carnegie followed with fifty thousand dollars. Here then was an open way to the half million of fresh endowment if the two hundred eighteen thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents could be brought together. And this must necessarily be a harder task than the four hundred and twenty thousand dollars of the rebuilding fund. There were no such commanding and

heart-reaching circumstances. It was no longer life and death, but only life and a larger life. Besides, everybody had given over and over again and many quite recently, and the close of 1907 was wintry in the financial skies. But there could be no postponement and no relaxation of conditions. Since, then, it must be done, ways and means were found to do it. Again there was division of labor and responses from many quarters. Such an opportunity could not be lost. With much painstaking the triumph of the first trial was repeated and the completion of the subscription announced. Then another jubilee and a red-letter day was added to the Wooster calendar—March 31, 1908.

Throughout these recent efforts constant reference has been had to the "forward movement" of the synod of Ohio, responding to the enthusiastic call of the general assembly uttered in 1903. The objective point of that stirring summons was twelve million dollars to be raised by the entire denomination "for the purpose of endowment of our Presbyterian colleges in the several states." Of this movement the board's report to synod in 1909 says: "Ohio's quota of that amount is one million two hundred thousand dollars. As goes Ohio so goes the country. The synod determined to do its full share—ten dollars per member. Thus far the effort has been a magnificent success. \* \* \* It is with the deepest appreciation and gratitude that we acknowledge the earnest effort and large generosity of the entire Presbyterian church, and the friends of Christian education, to the extent of six hundred seventy-seven thousand five hundred and seven dollars and nineteen cents toward the million dollars of the new endowment, leaving but three hundred twenty-two thousand four hundred and two dollars and eighty-one cents to complete what you began in the synod of 1903."

The forward sweep of the university's financial progress becomes brilliantly visible in the following luminous statement:

The total assets of the University of Wooster May 31, 1899, were \$452,551.87. Of this amount, \$181,737.42 was credited to endowment. At the time of the fire December 11, 1901, the total assets were reduced by the loss of the main building and its wings \$184,174.00. The university received \$60,000 insurance on its loss. Crediting this amount, the total assets would stand December 12, 1901, the day after the fire, as \$328,377.87. This may rightfully be said to be the financial foundation on which the present administration had to build, although in this amount the first half of the Library and the new Chapel are included.

At the close of business March 31, 1910, we had \$755,368.52 in general



and special endowment; also outstanding pledges and annuities, which when paid will be credited for endowment, amounting to \$229,911.11. If all these prove to be good we might say that we have \$985,279.63 in line for the endowment. We have in addition to this our present plant; land, building and equipment, which amount on our books to \$871,970.20, or total assets of \$1,857,249.83.

But, as Doctor Gause (first secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges) was accustomed to say: "Nothing is so hungry as a college." When current income and current expenditure had been, for the first time in the university history, equalized, the need of further development in various directions was perceived to be imperative. The largest of all the plans was projected and an effort has been commenced to provide for a largely increased endowment and for at least two buildings—a dormitory for men and a much desired gymnasium with a possible chapel-extension, according to original plans, to make yet more attractive and effective the work of the Christian Associations of men and women. John R. Mott reports a friend ready to give two thousand dollars to commence this enterprise. No less an amount than six hundred thousand dollars is considered adequate to meet these needs. Of that sum the first three hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed—one-half by the general education board and the other by a friend of the university whose personality is as yet kept in reserve. The active canvass now in progress has secured up to this present writing (September 1st) three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars—leaving two hundred and four thousand dollars to be sought for. The conditions are completion by the closing day of the current year (1910) and the extinguishment of all indebtedness. There will doubtless be another jubilee and another red-letter day in Wooster's calendar. Along with other enlargements, the university's campus has grown to dimensions which provide for the certain and undoubtedly rapid development of the future. From the original twenty acres the campus has now extended to a total area of sixty-three acres. Part of this is a recent addition separated by only a street's breadth from the main block—a most timely addendum as pre-empting what would have proven inaccessible within a very few years.

The constant increase of students during the present administration has kept pace with other phases of progress. During 1907-'08 the total enrollment without the summer-school students was seven hundred and thirty-three; with them, one thousand six hundred and twenty-one. For 1908-'09, the total reached eight hundred and twelve without the summer-school roll; with it,

there were one thousand eight hundred and one. The largest freshman class in the university's experience—one hundred and sixty—came in the year just closed.

This growth has been accompanied by a gradual increase of the faculty until it now numbers, counting instructors and adjunct-professors, thirty-eight. The new department of history, long desired, opens with the college year just before us (1910-11).

An important change in the charter has been under consideration for more than a year. It contemplates the relinquishment by the synod of Ohio of the right to elect the trustees of the university, thus surrendering all control of the institution. The moving consideration for this change is the desire to acquire for the institution the benefits of the pension-fund of the Carnegie foundation. The matter was presented by the board of trustees to the synod at its meeting in October, 1909. A postponement until the meeting of 1910 was agreed upon. Meanwhile a careful study of the subject was to be made by a committee which will report at the approaching meeting.

The remarkable success of Wooster's president for the decade past has drawn upon him the attention of those who constitute the Board of Aid for Colleges in the denomination as a whole. Three or more times they have sought his services as secretary. The last attempt was but a few months ago, and the following resolution was unanimously passed by the board of trustees: "The flattering offer \* \* \* only accentuates the esteem and affection in which the board of trustees holds President Holden. It is the sense of this board that the services of President Holden for the present and for years to come are indispensable to the progress and development of the university of Wooster and that it would therefore be a calamity to the institution at this time to subtract from it his forceful personality. In saying this we have all the while in mind President Holden's good, together with the prosperity and destiny of the university which must be forever associated with his name, and which will remain a monument to his unselfish devotion and labor, for it is seldom given to one man to accomplish so much in eleven short years as the noble work he has accomplished during his administration.

"We are not unmindful that his services as associate-secretary would open great avenues for usefulness. Nevertheless the work to be done by Doctor Holden here must necessarily bring him in close and affectionate relations with young men and women which are in the highest sense personal and that personal relations and affectionate regard are the highest earthly rewards.

"The board therefore respectfully asks President Holden to remain with

the University of Wooster and prays God that he may be permitted to give many years to the work to which he seems to have been divinely called." At the recent commencement the constant expressions of undisguised satisfaction on the part of all concerned for the welfare of the university—faculty, alumni, patrons, students and citizens—furnished ample evidence that the affectionate respect and devout wishes of the board of trustees awakened loyal echoes in all hearts.

#### VI.—THE FACULTY.

Now that the governing principles of the University have been discovered and described and the chronicle of events has been brought down to date, there remain many aspects of this multiform life which are best understood and estimated when treated separately. They vary, of course, in relative importance, but no one of them can be fairly omitted. And precisely for that reason each must be dealt with as briefly as may be at all consistent with the purposes of this historical sketch.

Faculty changes have been many, naturally, and it is impossible, though the material is at hand, to give even the names, dates, antecedents and characteristics of so large a number. The inner history of the teaching body has been, what it might have been expected to be for a body of men gathered to practice such definite principles for so noble an end, one of great harmony. Personal animosities have been unknown. Differences in religious convictions have led to but one resignation. Changes for inadequacy have been very few. Those who have gone to other fields of usefulness have entered upon them with warm commendations from the body they left. Many names are starred thus in the records, of which mention can be made only of two, Dr. Edgar W. Work, of New York, and Prof. Dr. James Wallace, of Macalester College. Some have been added to the faculty in later years who have received the warmest and most appreciative welcome, but none have seemed more worthy or competent than Wooster's own product, such as Notestein, who is the glory of our teaching force, and that ideal dean—Compton. Lecturers who gave their services gratuitously were Judge Welker (United States court), the Rev. Dr. Jeffers (while professor at Western Theological Seminary) and Prof. John De Witt (while at Lane Seminary). The first faculty has been frequently described and the pen of the present writer would be ready enough in lingering over their gifts and graces, since it has been his privilege to have personally known them all in one or another relation of life. But space forbids except to mention the exceptional ability as teacher and author of Dr. C. S. Gregory, whose forcefulness and analytic talent can never be forgotten and whose bow

yet abides in strength as a brave defender of that faith in God's word, "once delivered to the saints." There must also be recorded the appreciative testimonial of the board of trustees as Dr. Willis Lord sundered his connection with that body: "We can never forget that he came to us at a critical period in our history,—when, in fact, our history was yet to be made. We were not insensible then, nor have we become so, to the risks attendant upon the assumption of the position to which we ventured to summon him. That the University has passed these perils so successfully we feel is largely due to the wisdom, skill and fidelity of its first president. We would have been thankful if the students, so strongly and rightly attached to him, could have further enjoyed his counsels, sympathy and instruction. \* \* \* Associated as his name must ever be with the infancy of the University, we know that Dr. Lord will always be interested in its prosperity."

For those who have "fallen upon sleep" while still members of the faculty there must be reserved an assured place in the grateful memories of their successors. In every case they were held in highest esteem by the people of the city and county as well as by the University community. They had obtained this testimony, that they pleased most those who knew them best.

The first of those whose "hands were laid to the plow, but, behold! it was a palm," was Miss Annie B. Irish, Ph. D. She possessed rare gifts and had enjoyed some unusual advantages. The board of trustees entered this record: "The death of Miss Annie B. Irish has touched our hearts with profound sorrow as a personal bereavement. By her lovely and symmetrical Christian character, her remarkably able management of her department and her faithful and efficient work as a Christian among the students, she had won our warmest admiration and love. Counting by years, her life was short; counting by work done and results achieved, it was longer than that of many who have attained to threescore and ten years." Miss Irish died February 12, 1886. Her portrait was presented to Hoover Cottage, June 6, 1889, and memorials of her winning character and elevating influence were read by ladies representing the Woman's Advisory Board.

The whole community shared in the grief of the University circle when Karl Merz, Mus. D., the founder of our musical department, was taken from us. His death occurred in January, 1890. The following testimonial was published soon after: "A man of remarkable abilities and diversified gifts, developed by unremitting application, he mastered and enriched the science and art of music in its composition and literature, and gained a more than national reputation.



"As exemplary and great-hearted as he was industrious and efficient, he had by eight years of unceasing kindness won an exceptional place in the confidence and warmest affections of the whole community.

"He was attached to his associates in the faculty, invariably found on the side of just authority and thoroughly loyal to the ideal of the institution.

"A fervent and intelligent religious faith both underlaid and crowned his life. It is hoped that the department he adorned and toiled for may ever bear testimony in its future development to the gifts and character and faith of its founder."

The close of the same year (December 22, 1890) witnessed the removal of Dr. James Black, D.D., LL.D., from the work to which a long and fruitful life had been devoted. The records of the board of trustees show how profoundly the fifteen years of his professorship (Greek and English) had wrought themselves into the University's life. The board emphasizes its estimate of "his superior intellectual capabilities, his high literary qualifications for the position he occupied and his unexcelled genius as a teacher. \* \* \* Above all they would bear testimony to the unfaltering strength of his religious convictions, and the power of his spiritual life as displayed in the class-room \* \* \* and in all social contact with his fellow men. The pervading presence of his gentle piety was like the sweet scent of a field the Lord hath blessed. He was loyal to duty in every thought, faithful in every service, exemplary in word and act, overflowing with loving kindness to every man and every creature. His Christian consistency was never questioned while the influence of his noble character impressed every soul that drew within the magic circle of his consecration." When this minute was read on the following Commencement Day "the whole audience reverently rose and remained standing in expression of their concurrence in the sentiments of the resolution."

Dr. O. N. Stoddard, LL.D., was a member of the first faculty and already well known as a professor of natural science when Wooster's doors were opened. He became emeritus in 1883, though continuing lectures to the senior class, and died February 10, 1892. The board of trustees recorded that he "was a striking exemplification of the saying: 'To be is to teach.' He taught by what he was as well as by spoken or written word. \* \* \* He was a Christian man of science. To him the heavens and earth and all things therein declared the glory of God. \* \* \* He had a high and chivalrous sense of honor—a Christian gentleman without fear and without reproach. \* \* \* Hundreds of men and women in this and other lands hold him in grateful remembrance as a man and as a teacher and will perpetuate his influence in ever widening circles."

Another testimonial describes him thus: "A wise man and length of days were in wisdom's hand for him. A student of nature's mysteries and rewarded by her sympathy. An artificer in all substances to express all forces. A careful student of mind finding its impress and majesty everywhere superior to matter. A master in morals, public and private, teaching the noblest type of citizenship and illustrating it in a life devoted to a large and intelligent patriotism." Doctor Stoddard possessed mechanical genius and some apparatus made with his own hands is still in use in our laboratories.

Nearly a decade passed before Prof. S. J. Kirkwood, Ph. D., LL. D. (mathematics and astronomy), passed away. He, too, had been a member of the original faculty and one of those who brought an already established reputation to the service of the institution. With one exception (Notestein), his life as a professor projects the longest line of active service. Coming in 1870, he gave up his work only with his life on June 24, 1901. The observatory is the monument of his extra-professorial industry. He delivered most of the lectures and solicited much of the funds which made such an equipment so early in the University's history possible. An admiring friend has provided ten thousand dollars as a partial endowment for a professorship of astronomy which shall perpetuate Doctor Kirkwood's name and memory in connection with that in which the Professor's preferences were pronounced and on which he had made great progress in preparing a text-book. Doctor Kirkwood's interests in students was such as to commend their entire confidence and attract their affectionate regard. He loved to teach the importance of character,—that sum of the moral attributes in which Kant found the value of human personality outweighing all the stars. He counseled everything which would satisfy the preferences of the student-body and be at the same time consistent with a conscientious regard to the sacred trust as to their welfare reposed in the University's governing body. He refused other positions of honor and profit to abide with the interests he had done so much to build up. The memory of his personal Christian influence will long be cherished by Wooster's alumni and alumnae, along with their sense of indebtedness for the mental vigor and positive knowledge his clear and skillful instruction in the mazes of mathematics brought them.

Director Byron J. Oliver had taken charge of the department of music, in 1893, when his highly esteemed and most competent predecessor, D. F. Conrad (one of Karl Merz's pupils), had gone abroad for a second term of foreign study. Mr. Oliver soon proved himself thoroughly furnished for every good work in piano, organ and theory, as well as in the capacity of con-

ductor. In a continuous service of nearly twelve years (interrupted only by one year of organ-specializing in Berlin) he grew into a place of confidence and personal influence only second to that of the founder of the department, while probably excelling the latter in matters of teaching—technique. He died, after brief illness, January 29, 1905. Director Oliver began his life's work as a teacher under the admirable school-policy of Canada, his native land. Not until he had reached maturity did he give himself to music and therein he profited above many who made an earlier consecration. He was a thorough teacher, an inspiring conductor, and an excellent manager. Very early in his youth he had professed his faith in Christ and made it evident always that Christian principle sustained every purpose he formed. He knew the best in sacred as well as in secular music and conducted every church-service with profound reverence and true feeling. He carried forward the work of the department in the spirit in which it was commenced. The memorial window in the chapel but faintly expresses the abiding esteem and affection of which he is still the object in our entire community.

The last of our co-laborers to fall beside his work was Prof. William H. Wilson (mathematics and astronomy). Wooster was his Alma Mater (class of '89) and never had she a more loyal son or one more thoroughly appreciative of her original ideals. He became at once a teacher in his chosen line of study and proved his competence from the beginning. Advanced to a professorship in that excellent institution, Geneva College, and supplementing his natural gifts by graduate study, and privileged to take part in observation of an eclipse, he demonstrated originality in research as well as efficiency in teaching. By nature he was accurate. It was part of his remarkably symmetrical and steadfast character. If ever a fine life was indicated by a faultless youth, it was true in Professor Wilson's case. The boy was father to the man. The young man was the index of the maturity which had just been reached, in its fullest sense, when he was called away from earth. It was a great gratification to him to be selected to succeed his former instructor; and he brought all his ingenuity and exact methods, as well as all his strong personal power as a manly Christian, to the service of the institution he loved. His life throughout was transparently sincere, and probably no member of the entire faculty ever obtained at as early a period of professional experience so wide and deep an influence among the students. He became specially effective in sustaining high ideals in athletics. While insisting upon ball-playing of a high grade he mightily convinced the players that the obligation to be Christian gentlemen in fair-play and courtesy was to be held as first and funda-



mental in every arena. He died in June, 1907, and the wound in our hearts is still unhealed despite the comfort we have in a successor (Professor Gable) of like competence and character.

Concerning the contemporary faculty, it must be recorded that they represent in more than thirty personalities many of the best educational centres of our own land and, by graduate study, of other lands. So many members have been connected with the university so long that unity of life and opinion and a continuity in development has been aided. Some of those longest here remain most effective in service. Others are bringing new contributions through experience of life in the later developed condition of the larger universities at home and abroad. In 1901 seven additions were made. The latest are Dr. Oscar F. Wisner (Wooster '81), formerly president of the Christian College in Canton, China; who has taken the chair of missions. Mr. Delbert G. Lean, who enters with great acceptance upon his work in the department of oratory; Robert Granville Caldwell (Wooster '04), who comes to the department of history after experience in India and in Huron College; and Professor Meyer, who comes from Bethany College, West Virginia, to be assistant in Greek, Latin and German.

Leave of absence had occasionally been granted for considerable periods of foreign study before 1906. But then the administration felt strong enough to provide the appropriation for a substitute, which permitted a professor to use his salary for a year in furthering his preparation for subsequent work. The custom is an expensive one, but marks a great step in advance by giving established men the coveted opportunity for wider observation and research. It began appropriately with the senior Professor—Notestein. The present writer followed in 1907-8. Dean Compton succeeded, then the privilege fell to Professor Bennett (chemistry) and just now Prof. John G. Black (mathematics and geology) is enjoying it.

During all these years many assistants in various departments have been employed and this has proven to be an exceedingly helpful method of providing men trained for competence as professors in other institutions and for temporary assistance in the absence of members of our own faculty.

The secretary of the faculty is designated from time to time and he is usually chosen from among the more recent additions to that body.

This office was formerly accompanied by responsibility for the work of the registrar. But increasing members and the necessity for ascertaining the propriety of receiving certificates from schools of all grades, together with the demand for accuracy in the record of each student's work (and this accented by the fire-loss of previous records) have resulted in a registrar (Lester H.



Wolfe) whose whole time is given to these varied uses. No office could have proved a greater convenience at many points in the university's life and no officer could have more speedily brought the entire force, educational and administrative, into obligation for his intelligent and ready aid. Professor Notestein bore the burden of most of these duties for many years and as usual "*nec tetigit quid non ornavit.*" He devised the scheme used before the fire. Then came Professor Behoteguy's tenure of the office, but his careful work was reduced to ashes. Now thoroughly organized in a series of standing committees, with a system of careful observation of what transpires in our secondary schools and in our greater universities, and re-enforced by the observations of some member whose sabbatic year may be spent in educational centres of the old world, we may consider Wooster's enlarged and enlarging faculty as worthy the confidence of its constituency.

#### VII.—THE TRUSTEES.

It was the good fortune of the present writer in coming to Wooster (1883) to know some members of the original board of trustees. And in the study of the institution's life I have been additionally impressed with their supreme earnestness, their strong faith, their vision and their prevision. Many of them continued to bear the heat and burden of the day for many years after the doors were successfully opened in 1870. The first loans were made by the trustees themselves, in order to meet exigencies. They held many meetings and canvassed many plans. Two of them I had known during my boyhood in Indiana—the Rev. L. I. Drake and Dr. W. W. Colmery. They were all self-sacrificing and ingenious in devising methods to meet the demands of each year. Of the whole number but one survives—David Robison, Jr., of Toledo. He represented the synod of Columbus from 1866 to 1877 and the synod of Toledo, from 1877 to 1883. Long a resident of Wooster, he is still interested in the city and its welfare. The board was largely composed of ministers, as befitted the existing circumstances. It is now made up largely of laymen from the ranks of business and professional life. It is impossible, though it could not fail to be interesting, to print a full list with any such comments as the roster would deserve. A high degree of faithfulness to their trust, often at great personal inconvenience, was characteristic of them all.

Lucas Flattery resigned in 1882 and a minute of appreciation and regret was entered. Peter Foust was elected in 1883 and died in June, 1901. The board recognized his seventeen years of service. "Quiet and unobtrusive in disposition, he yet exhibited an unflagging interest in the university by a uni-

formerly faithful attendance upon the meetings of the board and its executive committee. \* \* \* We place on record our appreciation of the life and character of our departed brother."

In 1886 Dr. James Eels, the well known professor of theology at Lane (member of the board since 1882), passed to his reward. "His lofty character and wide influence in the cause of Christ," as also his "interest in this institution and his wise counsels and efforts in its behalf" are gratefully acknowledged.

Two years more and the one to whom all looked as Elisha to Elijah was translated. A great void was created for all friends of Wooster when John Robinson, D.D., LL.D., died June 15, 1888. It was touching a battery of reserved faith and courage to meet him. He had so long brooded over the university in its prenatal state that he could not help hovering over it afterwards. He prepared the early reports to the synods and the earliest appeals to the churches. He was often on the executive committee (though not resident in Wooster) and on the examining committees. He may fairly be said to have done more for the university in the twenty-two years next after the granting of the charter and before it than any other man. The handsome bronze tablet, with its appropriate inscription, which used to stand on the main stairway of the old building should be restored in the new. In the catalogue of 1888-9, it is printed on a separate page that "for more than a quarter of a century no publication concerning the synodical university was issued which did not contain the name of this venerable man. He was its ardent advocate as a hope and as a plan. After its realization he was the first, and, until his death, the only president of its board of trustees. He gave it his energies, his prayers and his means. \* \* \* It is the fervent desire of the board of trustees and of the faculty that his life-long views concerning the duty and the opportunity of the church in the higher education under denominational control, may be regarded as typical among the ministers and churches of Ohio, as it is their assured conviction that the memory of his high character and matured Christian graces and useful life will never perish from among us." It is added in the board's own minute that Doctor Robinson was never absent from a meeting except on one occasion and then he was "visiting in Scotland." "In every time of trial his wise counsel and courageous stand and loving adherence to the right made him the centre about which others might rally. \* \* \* He was meek, pure and straightforward, as he was prudent, persistent and true. He presided with dignity and grace and cast over the meeting of the board the tender unction and hallowed expression of one who walked with God. His earnest and touching prayers lifted us to the very

portals of the skies. \* \* \* A touching expression of his love to Wooster University appears in the fact that, out of the scanty earnings of a long life he has devoted one thousand dollars to establish a scholarship in memory of his beloved wife. And we rejoice that the children of our honored friend have signified their determination to found a similar scholarship to his memory."

No one of all the noble men who have stood by the University in its perplexities has been of more real service than the Honorable J. W. Robinson (of Marysville). Entering the board in 1871, he continued in deepest interest and activity until his death, in 1899. He was thus identified with the three decades of struggle and advance. The board records its "deep sense of the loss sustained in the death of one of the University's earliest and warmest friends. \* \* \* He was in profoundest sympathy with the principles for the maintenance and propagation of which the University was founded. His counsels were characterized by eminent wisdom and in times of special difficulty were marked by sagacity, foresight and gentle moderation. He loved the University. In her prosperity he greatly rejoiced and when for any cause her welfare seemed in jeopardy his sorrow was sincere and deep, but not stronger than his patience and skill in helping to bring her out of trouble and into a 'large and wealthy place.' He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the University in the way of financial aid and the supreme token of his fostering spirit in this respect was his legacy of ten thousand dollars which has so lightened our load and brightened our future today.

"With thankfulness to God for giving the University such a friend, in loving memory of his virtues and with solemn purpose to emulate his devotion to the interest of our beloved institution, we inscribe this memorial upon our records."

In June, 1900, we lost a friend, the Rev. Dr. John H. Pratt, whose membership in the board had been confined to the initial years from the charter in 1866, to the opening in 1870. During that period he took most effective part in aiding to construct the first curriculum and in fixing the conditions of entrance. His efficient friendship was not limited to that period, however. The board's minute says: "He was ever a devoted friend of the University and, during these years, contributed liberally to its support—his benefactions amounting to over twelve thousand dollars. He was a sincere, devout and earnest Christian, whose life was a consistent, lovely representation of the Christian character. In his various pastorates he proved a faithful minister of the Covenant and was universally honored and beloved by the entire community where he resided."

Dr. Charles S. Pomeroy, long pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Cleveland, became a member of the board of trustees in 1883. He succeeded Dr. John Robinson as president of the board in 1888. He represented the University, amid surroundings which were strongly drawn in other directions, always with discretion but always with firm preference for the institution of church control and ownership. He died suddenly in September, 1894. "Doctor Pomeroy," says the record, "was a marked man, distinguished for his natural abilities, his scholarly attainments, his mechanical genius, his genial Christian character, his delightfully interesting public address, his evangelistic and spiritually helpful preaching and his wise counsels as a member of this body, and in the ecclesiastical bodies of our church. He was a thorough Presbyterian, a firm defender of our faith and was decided in his views of Presbyterian government. But his sympathies were as broad as the Christian church and his voice was heard in the support of whatever promised to be useful to men or for the enlargement of the Redeemer's Kingdom."

In 1892, the resignation of John McClellan, as treasurer, was reluctantly accepted by the board of trustees, and a testimonial (by Doctor Taylor) was ordered to be read from the commencement platform, declaring that "among the early advocates of the establishment of the University none other aided with greater activity, zeal and liberality." His labors in connection with the erection of the main building were recognized as "indefatigable and conspicuous." His service as trustee and treasurer endured for more than twenty-five years and "he was present at every meeting of the board," besides proving an "energetic and self-sacrificing member of the executive committee." As treasurer his administration was marked by "wisdom, justice and kindness" and thus he "won the favor of the public, the gratitude of the board, and the universal friendship of the faculty and students."

In 1900 (March 30), at nearly ninety years of age, Mr. McClellan died in faith. The board of trustees again expressed its sense of his early and abiding and effective interest in the University. He had executed his difficult duties "with conspicuous fidelity, skill and unusual knowledge of human nature." By his "devotion of extra labor and thought" and by his "hopefulness in dark days he stimulated others to loyalty and consecration in the work." "The simplicity, transparent honesty and sterling integrity of his character" are emphasized.

While the trusteeship of Jacob Frick was comparatively brief, it was marked by deep interest and by generous and efficient aid in the financial dif-



ficulties then encountered. The board laments his loss (he died November 17, 1901): "His simplicity of manner, the honesty and integrity of his character, his manifest helpfulness and kindness to others stamped him a man of high Christian character."

In June, 1898, the board of trustees, in accepting from J. H. Kauke the gift of the property now known as the conservatory, passed resolutions of heartfelt recognition of his "unselfish service" of many years in "advancing the work to which he has given so much of his time, his strength, his means and his prayers." He died suddenly on Sabbath morning, March 20, 1904. At its next meeting this minute was entered upon the record of the board, expressing its deep sense of the "loss which the institution has sustained." He was the oldest member of our board and the sole survivor (save one) of the original incorporators. "Pre-eminent among the men whose labors and liberality secured the location of the synodical college in this city, he gave to it an untiring devotion and for thirty-eight years sacrificed time, money and strength to its upbuilding, maintenance and enlargement. He had passed the 'dead line' of fifty years when the University was founded, but for more than a third of a century he gave his unfailing and exuberant vitality to the care and nursing of the institution he loved. Day after day, usually before attending to his own business, he was on the hill, attending to the needs of professors and students with indefatigable zeal and patience.

"And this was true not alone of one season but of all seasons. Summer and winter, day and night, he wrought and planned, meeting perplexities and bridging difficulties, unceasingly careful in the economical use of the University's funds and giving, especially in later years, a large part of his time gratuitously to the care of the building and grounds.

"His interests in both teachers and scholars was unfailing. He was deeply interested in the struggles of the students while here and followed them in after years with sympathetic watchfulness, rejoicing in their success and grieving over their failures and defects. His own life-battle, with his disadvantages and straitened circumstances in early life to the comfort and affluence of later years, fitted him to be a true friend and counsellor of those who in poverty were seeking to gain an education. After eighty-six years of busy and fruitful labors he entered into rest."

It would be hard to find in any community a more remarkable history than the life-course of Captain Kauke. Some pains should be taken to present it to *this* community as a priceless inheritance, an asset of more than economic value, a perpetual stimulus to the nobler triumphs of character over

circumstance and a brilliant tribute to native intellect and to its power, under stimulus of high morality and a deep religious faith, to assimilate the most valuable results of culture without submission to its tedious processes.

Two years later (June, 1906) the board traces carefully the life history of the Rev. John C. Holliday, D.D., always useful and widely known—a trustee from 1888 to 1906. He died suddenly while pastor at Norwood, Ohio, on the 14th of February of the latter year. Absent in seventeen years but from one meeting of the board and then far away in Palestine, he was a model of punctuality. He had been the Prohibition candidate for governor in 1897 and received the largest vote (7,558) ever given to a similar candidate. He was especially useful to the whole church (Presbyterian) in our state by the well-ordered scheme of home missions which he devised. "Fidelity, conscientiousness and efficiency characterized all his relations to the University." Dr. Holliday's solid acquirements, sustained convictions, and ready sympathies conspired to make him a man of mark in any line of duty for Christ and fellow men. The board expresses its "profound sense of the greatness of its bereavement."

At the same meeting (June, 1906) the death of Harry True (of Marion), which had occurred since the February meeting of that year, was recorded. He was a "trustee by lineage. His father, Dr. H. A. True, was one of the original incorporators." \* \* \* Despite large business interests he was a faithful member of the Board. He was "too genuine a man to herald his worth, but when put to the test he revealed his equipment and splendid character." He had unusual literary taste, and was "a manly man, an upright citizen, a generous helper of a worthy cause, a friend worth having, always a gentleman and a devout and consistent Christian."

Among the earlier trustees were two whose tenure of office was not long but their interest was deep and permanent. Of these, William D. Johnson (1873-5) endowed the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. This gift was one of the most encouraging evidences of future success during the days of the early struggles. The board marks "the exemplary spirit and devoted piety" of the generous trustee and records its gratitude to God for the bequest in his will. It deserves to be entered here that Mrs. Johnson, when the railroad bonds in which the endowment was transferred were repudiated by the county which authorized them, paid the interest (\$1,500) for many years until finally by legal process the county was compelled to make good the principal. It is hard to see how the institution could just then have gone forward without this singular act of generosity.

The trusteeship of the Rev. Dr. R. B. Moore was also brief (1871-74), but he held a life-interest in the university's work and welfare. After other donations, he gave, in 1904, ten thousand dollars as a foundation for a professorship of astronomy and as a memorial to his life-long friend, Professor Kirkwood. But a few months before his death in May, 1906, he "gave utterance to the hope that the university would always remain true to the traditions and ideals of its founders."

Brief mention, at least, should be made of many of these worthy men, who have served in the capacity of trustees during these forty years. The whole number is one hundred and forty-three. Of these, sixty-eight have died. The list includes men of mark in all the professions. Naturally the clergy were called upon first and seventy-six of the whole number have been in the ministry. Teachers, lawyers, business men and now and then a physician, make up the remainder. In the existing board, as by the catalogue of 1909-10, there appear twenty-five names (omitting the president, who is a member *ex officio*). Of these, only six are clergymen (with a seventh who is an honorary trustee), four are lawyers, one is an editor, one is an educator, and the remainder are business men. It would be but just to remember that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Colmery, one of the original board, is credited with having aided William D. Johnson to decide in favor of endowing his professorship. He also sent donations from his own slender resources when kept by increasing infirmity from attendance upon the meetings of the board. His tenure lasted from 1866 to 1895. As much might be said for Hugh Bell's long and faithful service from 1871 to 1898; for the short service of that estimable Christian lawyer of Cadiz, Josiah Estep (1885-'88). Dr. B. K. Ormond, once resident in our city, maintained an effective interest from 1893-1904. Dr. E. L. Raffensperger (of Marion) proposed the name which the institution now bears, at the close of a long committee discussion. He was instrumental in the proposed location at West Liberty. His term identified him with the period of inception (1866-70). The widely known attorney at law, William Rush Taggart (now of New York, then of Salem, Ohio), was a member of the board and an efficient aid from 1877 to 1889. J. G. Peebles came a long way from Portsmouth and at an advanced age for the years between 1883 and 1897. He gave freely of his own means and appropriated to the use of the university a bequest of two thousand dollars, the disposal of which had been left to his judgment by his sister, Mrs. Hamilton. Dr. George C. Heckman (1855-88), the Rev. Dr. David A. Wallace (1880-83), the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. McCurdy (1876-85), Dr. Willis Lord (1877-9), Dr. David A. Tappan (1897-9), Dr. J. B. Helwig (1894-98) and Dr. George P. Hays

(1887-8) were all college presidents and gave the values of their varied experiences to the counsels of the governing body. Dr. Abram D. Hawn of Delaware (1874-79) still survives to maintain a loyal interest in Wooster; Dr. A. B. Marshall (1890 to '94), then of East Liverpool and now in *transitu* to the presidency of the theological seminary at Omaha, should be coupled with Dr. William McKibbin (1894-1902), now president of Lane Theological Seminary, in appreciative remembrances. The Hon. A. E. Jones, recently commissioner of education in Ohio and long superintendent at Massillon, gave us good counsel from 1893 to 1901. Judge William McSurely, since busied in important cases in Chicago, gave most efficient help during reconstruction after the fire (1901-4) having secured a most welcome donation of five thousand dollars from the authorities of the Pennsylvania Leased Lines. Myron Wick (of Youngstown), elected in 1901, generously aided in the rebuilding and then in completing the great effort to reach the five-hundred-thousand dollar point in 1908, on reaching which so much was conditioned. He resigned last year and this year has been called to higher service in the better land. Alva Agee, now of Pennsylvania State College, was with us heart and soul from 1905-8 during his residence in our city. Samuel J. McMahon (Cambridge banker) was generously efficient from 1888-1903. Taken all in all, this list of one hundred and forty-three trustees' helps to prove that the synodical college has proved to be solidly imbedded in the best heart and mind of our church in this state. Wooster has been able to command those who were able to serve her interests intelligently as well as faithfully.

During the third administration (June, 1893) the proper steps were ordered for enlarging the number of the trustees by synod-election from nominations by the "alumni at the annual meeting of the Central Alumni Association." This action was carried out, involving the passing of a general law by the General Assembly of Ohio. It has proven a wise and satisfactory step. A number of those most interested and useful in the board have been added by this expedient; and this result will be cumulative in the future.

There have been five presidents of the board, Dr. John Robinson (1866-1888); Dr. Charles S. Pomeroy (1888-1894); Dr. A. A. E. Taylor (1895-1902); Dr. Samuel S. Palmer (1902-5) and Louis H. Severance, the present incumbent. Lucas Flattery was the first secretary, in office from 1866 to 1878. Dr. T. K. Davis succeeded in a service of thirty years from 1878 to 1908. Since then Jesse McClellan has held the office, as he has held that of treasurer from 1885, succeeding his father, John McClellan, whose tenure of that important office lasted from 1866 to 1885.



Among the fiscal secretaries mention must be made of Dr. George P. Hays' pioneering and organizing in 1868 and 1869, without which the raising of the two hundred fifty thousand dollars endowment deemed indispensable for setting the university in motion could not have been realized, and of Dr. T. K. Davis' continuous and successful employment in this capacity from 1871 to 1875. The Rev. Robert M. Donaldson gave up choice pastorates for this difficult work from 1895 to 1898. Since 1904 the burden has rested upon those experienced workmen in this vineyard (in which there are grapes enough but not easily accessible), the Rev. Charles R. Compton, Ph. D., and the Rev. Samuel W. Douglas. One who knows something of their task heartily wishes them the faith and patience which alone can perpetually (to use a borrowed expression) "renew the solicitor's nerve."

It is due the faithfulness and efficiency of Dr. T. K. Davis, connected with the university in one capacity or another from April 1, 1867—thus reaching forty-three years and constituting a longer nexus than now exists with any other person living—to give place to an extract from his letter to the board when resigning the secretaryship in 1908: "The institution was founded on the Rock of Ages, by men of profound convictions in this central and influential state, at a time when the older and wealthier colleges of the country seemed to be losing their grip on the Christian faith. Merely as an additional college to the many in Ohio it was not needed. But as a college connected with and controlled by the Presbyterian church it was greatly needed. The Presbyterian church in Ohio was suffering and losing ground for want of a college of its own. I believed that it was needed by our country and the world as a college that would stand for Christ and the Bible as long as the Presbyterian church in Ohio would be faithful to her Lord and Master. My work as secretary has kept me in touch all these years with the internal life and work of the university and it has been a great joy to me that the trustees and faculty have never wavered from the position taken by the board of trustees at the first meeting in December, 1866." [See the resolutions quoted elsewhere in this sketch.]

The most important section of the board of trustees is and always has been the executive committee. It is something of an equalizing consideration to remember that if our city receives some special advantages from the university it must always contribute the management through this committee—in close connection with the president as a member *ex officio*—of many most important concerns of the university-life. Questions of policy as well as of detail come before it for decision. Some are committed directly to it by the board, and others are urgent because the meetings of the board are infrequent. There

must be management of the investments also by a sub-committee (on finance). There is constant demand for time and judgment and sympathetic study of various situations on the part of the executive committee. Right nobly have our best citizens responded to these demands during these more than forty years. I may not dare to specialize beyond mentioning the extraordinary devotion of John H. Kauke—for so many years the chairman—and the continuous and indispensable services of the Rev. Dr. O. A. Hills since 1885. Every crisis through which the university has passed has called for renewed devotion and activity on the part of this committee.

Closely connected with the general work of the trustees, there has existed since 1892 an advisory board of women. The number was to be equal to that of the trustees and their names were to be reported to the synod for confirmation. It was a roving commission under which this advisory board was organized; but its main design was always as clear as it was important. It was meant to bring together representative women from each presbytery who with womanly tact and intuition would find ways to increase the efficiency of the institution in all matters pertaining to the young women who came into residence in the university. In 1896 "the board, recognizing the zeal with which the advisory board have given themselves to the work of fostering the university, would suggest to them that they have a sub-committee who shall regularly visit the institution and report from time to time to the faculty or board what, in their judgment, would promote the efficiency of the university especially in the matter of securing to our young lady students accommodations and surroundings that will approximate their life in the university to that of a Christian home." The thanks of the board for continued aid along the lines in which so much has been done to increase the attractiveness of the institution to the mothers and daughters of our constituency, have been frequently expressed. As early as June, 1880, Doctor Taylor had suggested a "Woman's Association to aid in promoting the higher education of young women in the university." The usefulness of the advisory board is constantly increasing and their suggestions receive most respectful attention from the trustees. It was in connection with this organization that the efficient work of Mrs. Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg was done in forming Wooster leagues in several Ohio cities. These organizations quickened interest in certain circles to the point of valuable co-operation.

Closely connected with the foregoing items must be mentioned the honor-roll of those who through the financial pilgrimage of the forty years past have been signal helpers. There heads the list, of course, the fine face and figure of Ephraim Quinby, Jr., whose gift of the campus undoubtedly secured the lo-

cation of the university at Wooster, and who gave, also, later a professorship. The pastor Reed gave encouragement and prevailing prayer. Capt. John H. Kauke gave liberal donations at the beginning, a full professorship later, paid for the transfer of the conservatory property, and always an inexhaustible store of personal concern and superintendence. The Johnson professorship was a gleam of hope for the larger endowments so much needed. David Robison, Jr., gave means and time as a member of the original board of trustees and is now its sole survivor. Mr. Purdy, of Mansfield, and John Black, of Zanesville, added some of the larger sums of the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Mercer endowed the Biblical chair. Mrs. Mary Myers was one of the few who could add five thousand dollars to the original subscriptions for endowment. Early and middle and late, Dr. J. H. Pratt came to the institution's help. C. S. Bragg, of Cincinnati, planted the first library as a centre of intellectual stimulus with a gift of five thousand dollars. In the middle period there came to us William Thaw's repeated gifts, including the two thousand five hundred dollars which made certain the Hoge professorship of morals and sociology. And Mrs. William Thaw founded a memorial scholarship to that noble Christian gentleman (her father), Josiah Copley. Then came, from the same beneficent hand, the five thousand dollars and more, which realized that finely-conceived plan—the homes for the children of missionaries. Benjamin S. Brown, of Columbus, gladdened all hearts by a perpetual scholarship (one thousand dollars) and a professorship (twenty-five thousand dollars). Selah Chamberlain's ten-thousand-dollar bequest carried us over the construction exigencies of 1891-2, and literally gave us "wings." Henry Flagler, of New York, gave one thousand dollars. That veteran of Christian service, John Peebles, of Portsmouth, helped the work for himself and for his sister, Mrs. Hamilton. Judge J. W. Robinson's bequest of ten thousand dollars, with Dr. Pratt's five thousand dollar gift, prepared the way for the large things which were to come.

And what an honor-roll is that of the past eleven years! H. C. Frick's library building was not only a promise of spring, but the "one swallow" which, contrary to the proverb, seemed enough to "make a summer." Then came Mrs. Davidson and the Memorial Chapel with Mrs. Livingstone Taylor's five thousand dollar organ in it, and the five times greater, later gift in the stress of the effort for the five hundred thousand dollars ending with March 31, 1908. And how these larger givers have multiplied since the fiery ordeal! Here begin the astonishing gifts of Andrew Carnegie; of the Rockefeller General Education Board; and of the ever-generous patron-saint (shall I say) of the institution, Louis H. Severance. Along with these how wonderfully

sprang up from willing hearts and open hands the large gifts of John Converse (of Philadelphia), of Dr. R. B. Moore; of Mrs. Darwin James and other "elect ladies" of New York; of Mrs. Samuel Mather (of Cleveland), of Miss Denny and Miss Spring and Mrs. Curry, of Pittsburgh; of Solon Severance, who took such effective pity on the condition of a library magnificently housed but helpless to fill its own shelves. There have kept coming from very many sources the scholarships (of one thousand dollars each) for payment of tuition for the children of missionaries. There have also been entered some large contributions on the annuity plan, which will prove no doubt, to be the forerunners of yet more numerous arrangements of this character—a plan so satisfactory to the annuitant and so certain ultimately to enrich the treasury of the university.

All these things are recorded (and it is but a partial enumeration) that faith and hope may be animated by experience. In the crisis of rebuilding how plainly it was proven in some of the larger gifts, already recounted, and in the prompt and generous response of the city of Wooster through James Mullin's gift of five thousand dollars, with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frick's one thousand dollars and the similar sum from Walter Mullins and from Mr. and Mrs. John McSweeney, besides the self-denying smaller gifts from everywhere, that the high purpose of Wooster's founders would never lack friends and helpers. So it has been and so it will always be. True to her noble mission, help and deliverance will arise in every exigency. Patient waiting and working are the only conditions of prosperity for an institution devoted to the aims for which Wooster was founded.

#### VIII. THE ALUMNI.

Here is a most winning theme and one full of interest. Only the rigidities of time and space could compel a brief treatment.

The number for the forty years compares strikingly well with the output of institutions which have ampler state foundations or are created by hitherto unprecedented private endowments. It is much beyond the record of any ecclesiastical college known to the writer. The grand total gives us collegiate alumni up to May, 1910, 1402. All departments carry the figure to 1705. The report to synod (October, 1909), is willing to test all college life by "the service it renders to the world through its alumni." A table is printed showing that of the 1393 graduates of the collegiate department, 378 (27.13 per cent) have gone into religious work; 376 (26.99 per cent) into collegiate and secondary teaching; 142 (10.19 per cent) into law; 91 (6.53 per cent)



into medicine and 236 (16.94 per cent) into business. Wooster has furnished 11 college presidents and 54 college professors, of whom 44 are men and 10 are women—a contribution of 67 members to the faculties of institutions of full collegiate or university standing. “The *quality* of the scholarship product of Wooster is indicated by three facts; first the large and growing demand for Wooster alumni as college professors and for important positions in normal schools, academies and high schools: second, the books of scholarly merit written by Wooster men; third, the large number who pursue graduate courses in the large universities and the many fellowships and scholarships which they win in competitive theses or by their high grade of work during their first graduate year.” Abundant details exist to make good these claims. Ten fellowships were won during 1903-4. Four of a then recent class took fellowships at Yale, Columbia, Chicago, and Wisconsin. A “Roll of Honor” has been voted for those who do such things.

The distribution of the alumni shows the Wooster preparation for a life-work is not limited to any environment. Out in the West, there are 24 in California, 20 in Colorado, 10 in North Dakota, in Oregon, 13; in Kansas, 28; in Washington, 22. Coming Eastward, we find 62 in Illinois, 477 in Ohio, 125 in Pennsylvania. In Massachusetts there are 10; New York, 58. Going to the far East, there are 15 in India and 30 in China. Again we must regret the necessity of omitting most of the names of those referred to. Mere mention can be made of such men as Professor Hyslop, in moral and mental science; Joseph Collins, in mathematics; William Henderson, in chemistry; Professor Culler (Miami), in physics; Dr. Edgar Work, in authorship; W. W. White, in the great Bible school of New York, and J. C. White, at the head of the laymen’s missionary movement, and Professor Kingery (Wabash), with his editions of Latin texts, and many distinguished missionaries; and ex-Governor Morrison and Professor Chadock of Pennsylvania University, and Professor Wallace Notestein (history) and ex-President James Wallace, whose heroic devotion saved Macalester College; and of such women as Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole, Mrs. Mary Mills, Mrs. Hanna Cox and the Misses Popper. These names, taken almost at random, give evidence of real vitality in Wooster’s work.

Every year the bond strengthens as the number increases. Organization is being perfected rapidly. The next decade will bring the fiftieth anniversary and observation convinces the writer that the semi-centennial is a point of new departure for the alumni of a great and growing institution. Wooster men and women have better means now of knowing what the other Woosterites are doing. The admirable Alumni Round Table in the *Wooster Quarter-*

ly is now supplemented by a regular bulletin, packed with information. Wooster's diploma means more each year. The children of the benign mother's first generation are coming to drink of the same fountain. The four mission-heroes, Ritchie, Pinkerton, Devor and Noyes, lie buried in China, Brazil and Africa; but their souls "are marching on" in the recruits who annually say: "Here am I, send me." Wooster's alumni have given one professorship twenty-five thousand dollars and they know this is but a beginning for an ever-enlarging body in ministering to the ever-growing demands of advanced Christian thinking and knowing and doing. Experience has proven that the high-grade students (taken by classes) do the high-grade work in life. A great mission is worth great preparation.

#### IX. HISTORY BY DEPARTMENTS.

I. First, attention may be given to those which have disappeared. And among these the first place is due to the medical department. Undoubtedly our institution owed its title of "university" to the expectation that a medical department would begin its functions at once and be followed by a department of law. The main building bore distinct traces of adaptation to the need of a medical department. But it was found expedient to accept an already established medical school, a "going concern" in Cleveland. It opened simultaneously with the collegiate department. There were long struggles to maintain it by the self-denying and capable professors. Hospital facilities were lacking at times. For a while it became only a summer school. Reorganization was had and enlargement of facilities followed. Standard instruction was given. Four years were required for completing the course. Some of Cleveland's best surgeons were members of its faculty. A building for instruction became imperatively necessary. That was beyond the power of the university at the time. A change was acceded to and the medical department passed under the charter of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Just now in the interests of each institution and of medical education in general, a union has been formed with the medical department of Western Reserve University, long known for unusually good facilities and high standards of admission. In bidding this department farewell in 1895, the following was published: "It has been impossible for the university, burdened with the beginnings of things, to occupy any other than an almost passive position toward the medical department at Cleveland. What could be done without assuming any pecuniary responsibility was done in the hope that the enterprise might find such friends in its immediate surroundings, as would meet its needs. \* \* \* The rec-

ord of the past twenty-six years has been an honorable one for the university and for the medical faculty, which has managed to sustain the entire expenses of the department and to maintain a high standard of efficiency."

A second department has been discontinued—the military. It opened under Lieutenant (now Captain) A. C. Sharpe in 1883. His commission to teach was renewed and he remained until 1888. Lieutenant Wilkinson succeeded him for two years and the instruction ceased in 1890. On the whole, the experiment succeeded. The drill was an effective, mainly out-door, supplement to the gymnasium instruction. The carriage of men who underwent the exercises was strikingly improved. The result was good as to health, as to neatness, and as to the habit of immediate and simultaneous movement under orders. The university endeavored to administer the trust implied in the appointment of an officer conscientiously, and favorable reports, we understand, were made to the government by the officers of inspection.

The post-graduate department opened in the collegiate year of 1881-2. Doctor Taylor, its originator, was later its dean. Half a dozen courses of advanced work were laid down to be pursued *in absentia*, but with a view to constant and detailed examination of the studies and laboratory work. These courses were strengthened from time to time until they seemed to be full equivalents for the work demanded for similar degrees in the larger institutions. There were disadvantages, no doubt, connected with such a plan, but they were reduced to a minimum by great care in the selection of candidates for these advanced degrees, such previous preparation being insisted upon as made it reasonably certain that they could profitably pursue their studies with no further direction by the professor in charge than could be given by correspondence. The members enrolled grew beyond expectation and it was demonstrated that a large class exists which desires direction in advanced studies, but for which university-residence is impossible. Ministers, teachers, professors, with a few lawyers and physicians, entered the lists. But finally the burden grew too heavy for the smaller faculty of that day, and a sentiment hostile to all *in absentia* study developed in the college circles. During 1898-9 measures were taken to bring the work to a close. No new candidates were received and the last degrees were conferred in 1903.

2. The library of a college is increasingly esteemed as one of its most important departments. That that should not have even the endowment of a single professorship which underbuilds all the professorships is a scandal—to say nothing of the demand upon the general fund for appropriations to meet current expenses. It has not been for want of the right estimate of the library-function that Wooster is still minus a library endowment. Even when



small, the library was diligently used. Housed in its plain shelves more "takings" were recorded than were found to exist in an institution with a sixty-thousand-dollar library building. The four stages of development include the primal donation of C. S. Bragg (American Book Company, Cincinnati). That five thousand dollars attracted other library fragments. Better facilities came under the second administration with a librarian and the establishment of a reading room. The third stage comes with the "wings" in the third administration. About 1892 there was a separate stack-room and a larger reading room furnished with suitable desks and the beginning of better cataloguing. Judge Welker's important gift of a complete set of Congressional Records was hailed with joy, as were the contributions from Dr. James Hoge's library. The contributions of the second president, Doctor Taylor, at various times, exceed in number and value the gifts of any other contributor, Mr. Bragg's excepted. It was most fitting that the uplifting gift of H. C. Frick should be the first bird of promise in the fourth administration. That building, planned by Nimmons (Wooster '87), is the classic ornament of the whole campus. It contains all conceivable library conveniences in its completed form (1906). As an initial surprise it amazed us—but as a complete book-palace it comforts and reassures us. We cannot long have such a cage without the birds it is built for. The appeal is now made in connection with the present strenuous effort for increased endowment by the president, to whose Midas-touch the building was the first response. It is a pleasure to echo that appeal here. Let the benevolent remember *scripta manent*. Books are the waymarks of civilization. I wish it were possible to tarry here for even brief characterization of the admirable and thoughtful addresses pronounced at the dedication, including the eloquent tribute of President Holden to the generous donor. Nor can I stay to trace the growth of the really valuable library already within this handsome enclosure. Professor Notestein saved the old library by insisting upon its removal to the scarcely complete new building but a month or two before the destruction by fire of the old building. And he has been acknowledged generalissimo of the progress since. He founded the mission-alcove with the proceeds (three hundred dollars) of a prize won by his brain and pen. He has pushed forward the Dewey system of cataloguing. He has presided over a number of purchases which have given us many a series of Poole-indexed publications rapidly becoming inaccessible. Special obligations are due to Messrs. L. H. and Solon Severance, of Cleveland, whose tastes and travels have led them to be the largest (almost the only) givers of large sums to the library-shelves. The whole faculty and the whole student-body join in thanking them. The accession-lists show over



thirty-four thousand books as the total enrollment of these series ranks of learning's infantry. Excluding duplicates and losses (as well as pamphlets), we have now about thirty thousand volumes. From October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909, net gain was one thousand three hundred forty-one volumes, besides six hundred eighty-seven pamphlets. Whoever says "library" in Wooster says Dr. T. K. Davis, the honored librarian emeritus. Much as Miss Bechtel deserves praise for accuracy and system and patience and ability to make the library useful to its maximum, and much as we must gladly acknowledge the valuable service of her assistants, the meed of esteem and admiration must not be withheld from him, whose efficient care ("respect property" e. g.) and perfect knowledge of the library's resources all along its growth have furnished just the aid required in the studies and general culture of the student-body. How earnestly he has endeavored to make the room a "temple of silence" that it might be a temple of thought also. What a brave fight he has made for the elusive intellectual as against the intrusive emotional! Many generations of students rise up to call him blessed.

3. A third specific work is that of the preparatory department. At the close of the first collegiate year order was taken by the board, through the executive committee and the faculty, for the organization of a sub-freshman class. This resulted in the whole department which entered upon its work with the opening of 1872-3 and was cordially approved at the close of that year by the board. The dangers of such an experiment were fully appreciated and wisely guarded against from the beginning and high standards were insisted upon which have brought their reward ever since. The Rev. J. A. I. Lowes, an experienced superintendent of schools, was the first principal. Details of subsequent history may be omitted, save to mention that some of our best professors did their first work in this department and thereby earned their promotion. Miss E. Pendleton, A. M., deserves the greatest esteem for having contributed to and conserved the best spirit of the department since 1889. Adjunct professor of English since 1901. An epoch arrived with the principalship of J. H. Dickason. In 1895 he became instructor and temporary principal. In 1896 he was made principal and adjunct professor of Latin and given a seat in the faculty. Progress in all directions has been constantly made. Demand arose as early as 1896-7 for a school of review and improved methods for the teachers of secondary schools. This has resulted in the present permanent arrangement for pedagogical instruction in this department. An earlier demand (1897) was perceived for a commercial department. After various experiments this, too, has found a safe and permanent lodgment in the academy with excellent appointments and a varied curriculum. As early as ten years ago a full four years' course was provided with such variations in

the curriculum as make the department eminently serviceable, even for those who do not expect to pursue the higher education. The very first class under the new arrangement graduated twenty-five. It is believed that the courses now offered "present as valuable and compact groups of four years of study as can be selected." Experienced instructors only are employed. Credit is accepted from high schools. Reports are made three times a year to parents. "Helping hours" are provided for those who "show marked need of supervision," and thus better habits of study are attained. The latest catalogue shows two hundred and eight, not counting those in the commercial course. The department's ideal is the first-class New England Academy. That ideal is elementary thoroughness and accuracy, as determining the student's future success. The equipment of the academy in Taylor Hall is believed to be superior to any similar department in connection with any college. German is the only language from the first lesson in that tongue. The academy graduates easily find employment as teachers. In the college-life the sophomore prizes, in the proportion of nineteen out of twenty-six students, have gone to those prepared in the academy. Senior honor-men and oratorical and debating honors show the same results.

4. The summer school comes naturally next. Its beginnings are (relatively) ancient. The modest arrangement of 1876 was designed to give "students the opportunity to bring up studies in which they were deficient." Twenty students were enrolled. Fourteen of these are classified elsewhere in the catalogue and the summer school contingent, pure and simple, was just six. The purposes declared in catalogue of 1879 were more complex. (1) For teachers; (2) for those below entrance standard; (3) for those less proficient in their classes; (4) for the winter-school teachers; (5) for conditioned collegians. The president, assisted by "a select corps of teachers," was put in charge. In 1883-4, Professor John Boyd took care of the school. Professor James Wallace followed in 1884-5 with emphasis on making up college deficiencies. Thus it went on with varying success and small numbers—Prof. John G. Black being mostly responsible for the management. In 1893-4 catalogue, fifty-three enrollments are reported. In 1896 J. H. Dickason joined Professor Black and special work for teachers in preparation for examinations or positions was undertaken. That was the need to be met. It has proved a veritable foundation of sweet waters—a sort of artesian well. Lectures were provided in 1897 and aims more fully advertised. One hundred forty were in attendance. In 1898, two hundred were reported. The next year (Dickason and Sauvain, principals) the number rose to two hundred eighty-three.

In 1900 the special imprimatur of the board of trustees was put upon the growing enterprise "as an invaluable adjunct to the educational forces of the institution." Use of buildings was formally granted and an annual report to the board's winter-meeting suggested. By the betterment of each year's temporary faculty and vigorous use of all methods of making known the attractions of the place, the patronage was steadily increased until it reached and just passed the mark of a thousand enrollments for this year (1910). The university buildings are overtaxed and the city authorities allot a neighboring school house. The busiest of educational centres during the eight weeks is here. Reviews for examination, studies in methods, sciences (mental, social and natural), mathematics, history, languages, all are pursued with prompt vigor. Besides all the regular work there are chapel hours with ringing addresses, and "round-table" conferences, with the accompaniment of clicking type-writers and hammer-blows in the manual training and the ripple of musical fingers and the songs of choral singing and the competitive struggle of orators; to say nothing of the wit and wisdom of the high-class lecturers or the wild yells of the ball ground or the fearfully early excursions of the nature students, or the savory odors of the domestic-science department.

Much of the work is elementary, but some of it counts, according to strict regulations, on college credits and even for the Master's degree. The admirable location, the well-adapted buildings, the co-operation of the university faculty, the enthusiasm of members, the impulse of practical values, the comparison of experiences, the ample library and the very brevity of the flying weeks; all tend to make the summer school a scene of intense life and fruitful endeavor. Yet variety and recreation are so wisely intermingled with stimulus and exertion that the whole effect is refreshing rather than exhausting and cannot but tell powerfully on the general level of the teaching force of the state. It cannot be doubted that the marked success of Wooster's summer school has incited so many like enterprises that the good custom has now become well-nigh universal. A markedly successful feature is found in the helpful teachers' agency by the arrangements of which positions are secured, the salaries of which aggregate something beyond half a million! The genial Superintendent Dickason is known throughout the state and not only finds his way to institutes and other meetings of teachers, but sends them, through all avenues, a literature of penetrating freshness and homely wit and of convictions that are convincing.

5. The University of Wooster was early convinced of the dignity and value of music and art as instruments of culture and character. The way was found open for something of art work almost from the very beginning of



the second administration (1873). Drawing for the preparatory department and some mechanical draughting for the collegiate were introduced. Specialized work seems to have begun in the year 1875 under the intelligent care of Miss Louise Stoddard. Miss Josephine Ormond (now Mrs. Calder) took charge in 1884 and 1885, notably extending the course. Miss Emma Sonnedeker (now Mrs. Spencer) presided from 1892-'96, following Miss Nellie Coover, 1887-'91. Since the installation of Miss Claribel Durstine (1896) the scope of the instruction has been enlarged, additional facilities have been provided in the new buildings, and the department has been recognized in college credits, and as furnishing electives when the literature of the subjects is combined with the practice of the various arts. It is increasingly useful and attractive.

The musical department was opened in 1882. Doctor Taylor saw his opportunity to engage in it Dr. Karl Merz, already a teacher, writer and editor of great reputation in Ohio and elsewhere in the United States. Karl Merz (the simple dignity of history most befits him) was born in Germany and at first dedicated to the priesthood. At the age of about eighteen he broke away from that purpose and came to Philadelphia where he began at once his career as organist and teacher. At first violently Romanist in conviction (so much so as to tear out of a volume presented to him by his pupils the portrait and history of Luther), he finally became an equally earnest Protestant Christian. "When I had experienced," he said, "the lightning of the Gospel I understood the thunder of Luther." He would have devoted himself at once to the ministry but for the advice of his trusted friend, Dr. O. N. Stoddard. Both were then in Oxford, Ohio. It is significant of his integrity that when in 1871 the present writer, representing the Pennsylvania College for Women, sought to disengage him for a much more lucrative position, he refused because of a pledge given to the proprietor of the female college in which he had charge of the department of music. At the golden moment when release had come, Wooster was fortunate enough and Doctor Taylor venturesome and wise enough to secure his services. The board would only approve the plan provided that "music should not be made a part of the regular course and that the instruction be self-sustaining." But, with Karl Merz at the oar success was certain. He was not only well and favorably known but a tireless worker and a man of many resources and much ingenuity in their employment. From the beginning the elevated views of this remarkable man were accepted and cherished with enthusiasm by his pupils, by the university circle and by the whole community. Frequent public expression was given to these views. Perhaps as satisfactory a quotation as any may be made from words of the



present writer, published in 1895, and showing the permanency of the first impressions: "Music will not be taught merely as an ornamental accomplishment, but as part of a complete education. It has been placed upon an equality with other selective studies. The literary atmosphere of the university ought to stimulate the development of musical culture and should receive a certain warmth from its presence. The school of music is organized with a four-fold purpose: (1) To combine musical and literary studies as a broad basis for regular collegiate work. (2) to use the art of music as a means of intellectual, aesthetic and moral culture; (3) to furnish instruction in all branches of music to special and general students; (4) to educate teachers of music."

Karl Merz interested the public first by lectures on the Saturday afternoons, accompanied with performance by pupils. Then, as numbers grew, he yielded to persuasion and entered upon the series of oratorio concerts which has been continued to this day and which has resulted in distinct education and elevation of musical taste and feeling in our entire community. As early as 1888 there were two hundred and sixty names enrolled. One of the most interesting efforts was called "a musical trip around the world" in which, in successive afternoons, primitive music and national anthems and customs were illustrated and explained. One said of a certain Palestrina concert, given in a series upon epochs of musical development: "Only in Wooster could such a programme be heard." The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred, I think, in 1885. His salary was increased. He was made a member of the faculty and the hope was expressed "that he may not be disturbed in his position by any flattering offers but may continue at the head of our musical department which owes its advanced position and remarkable success so largely to his masterly management and rare devotion."

When he called my attention to a specially complimentary notice by the editor of a Philadelphia musical journal (*The Etude*,) he added sadly: "But this all comes too late. It is the swan's song." Strangely enough, it was but a few months thereafter that he was snatched away from us. Let me quote here the language of the minute I submitted to the board, in June, 1890—after his death on January 30th of that year. " \* \* \* We regard it alike our duty and privilege to put thus upon record for those who come after us, our vivid appreciation of the divine favor in having given Professor Merz to the university to leave the stamp of his elevating and refining and religious influence upon the important work to which he gave himself. He was a thorough artist, deeply learned in the literature of his art, a tireless worker, a brilliant editor, gentle and winning in his address, the truest of friends, the fondest of fathers, and a thoroughly devout and consistent Christian. It is

our fervent prayer that the department may preserve forever the impression of his cultivated taste, his unwearied industry and his devout piety."

Dr. Henry Hubert Haas remained but one year and proved a contrast to his predecessor in several important respects. But he was an excellent teacher of the piano.

The University called home from his studies in Germany one of its own graduates, a favorite pupil of Karl Merz—D. F. Conrad (class of '86). His work from 1891-3 was most eminently satisfactory. He was skillful, prompt and faithful. Further study lured him away again to Germany and he was succeeded by Mr. J. Byron Oliver, who continued in office until removed by death in January, 1905. Time enough has passed to disclose the many aspects of character and talent for which Director Oliver deserves to be held, as he is held, in affectionate remembrance among us. He grew in the practice of his profession and in general culture. He proved to be an excellent conductor of the oratorio chorus and brought out the old and the new successfully. He was permitted to install the small first organ and, after the fire, to direct the construction of the great instrument with which Mrs. Livingstone Taylor indowed the department and the chapel. The "Singers' Club" gained wide reputation under his care and the "White Robed Choir" was introduced. As it was with Karl Merz, so was it with Byron Oliver—nothing could be suffered to disturb the deep reverence each felt for everything which had to do with the "service of song in the house of the Lord." An elaborate minute was inscribed by the board of trustees upon its record and a memorial window bears testimony to the continued regard cherished for him. I quote a few words from the minute referred to: "He was equally beloved as a teacher and as a man. He possessed a charming personality with unaffected simplicity of manner, always gentlemanly in speech and conduct. \* \* \* Not a hard master \* \* \* by mingled gentleness and persistency \* \* \* he brought forward the least promising to some measure of creditable achievement. \* \* \* His influence in the musical education of the city was widespread. It has been well said: 'His passion for the best things in his art has been communicated to the University life, and has made us familiar with the best products of consecrated genius.' " There were touching evidences of the fact that he "had won the warmest place in the hearts of all cultivated people of the city."

Director J. L. Erb came at once in 1905 from a recognized position in New York and has proved in every way worthy of his eminent predecessors. In speaking and writing (he has written a life of the celebrated German musician—Brahms), in the art of composition and in that of conducting

he has proven equal to all the demands of the position. The department grows in character as in numbers. The Conservatory is well adapted to its uses and the outlook is promising.

Along with these talented directors the department has enjoyed the services of many instructors of rare gifts. In piano-teaching mention must especially be made of Miss Mary T. Glenn (1898-1904), of Mr. Carey E. McAfee (1895-98) and of Miss Edna B. Riggs—since 1901—made adjunct professor in 1907. In vocal instruction we were privileged in the rare voice and fine method of Mrs. Minnie L. (Carrothers) McDonald (1891-1901), in the admirable work of Mrs. Francis E. (Glenn) Brewer (1901-4), as in that of Miss Miller and Mrs. Wilson (of Columbus) for shorter periods. Under Mr. Harrold Hutchins the vocal outlook is now better than for some years. The violin—a department of instrumental music we would gladly have enlarged—has known the brilliant touch of Miss Anna M. Hunt (1893-5) and the rare talent of the virtuoso Mrs. Caroline (Harter) Williams, and the sound instruction of Mr. George F. Schwartz, now presiding successfully over a large department of music in the West. Carl Duer-ringer, the present teacher, is both proficient as a performer and diligent as a teacher. It is hoped that a small orchestra can now be formed.

The epochs in the growth of the department have been the inauguration of the larger chorus work and the enlargement of "Old Music Hall" under the first director, for which the credit is due to Dr. O. A. Hills. Then came the first organ (1894-5). Then a degree, Bachelor of Music, was granted the graduates (but that was abandoned in 1899). Various extensions and modifications of the course were made and hymnology introduced as a subject of study. The Conservatory was fitted up and occupied, and then, after the fire, came the great organ in Memorial Chapel. Artists' recitals have been given, which have brought before the student-body and the community some of the most distinguished soloists and lecturers of the country. Glee clubs for men and for women receive constant attention. There is also a University band, which has been maintained with greater interest since the gift of a superb set of instruments by Mr. H. C. Frick. The department is now fairly abreast, in its personnel and equipment, of its original ideal. It remains for the University's constituency to give it sufficient patronage and it will soon equal any similar department in an educational institution. Nothing more would be needed to establish that conclusion than to know what underlies the following (partial) list of special talent found in the graduate list: Miss Florida (Parsons) Stevens (now teacher and piano-virtuoso of Chicago) 1889; Mrs. Ida (Speer) Coan (1884); D. F. Conrad (1886);



Miss Alice M. Firestone (piano, '87, organ, '05); Miss Bessie Merz (now teaching in New York) 1887; Emmanuel C. Zartman (now presiding over the department of music at Tiffin, Ohio); Miss Anna E. Hunt (piano and violin, '88); Benjamin Welty (1890—head of a department in the West); Carey E. McAfee and Reno Meyer (classmates 1891); Miss Elizabeth R. Speer (1892); Miss Mary Elizabeth Beer (now one of the world's best contraltos) 1898; Miss Josephine Cook (1899); Miss Regina Barnes (1904); Miss Ora M. Redett, 1906; Miss Dessa Brown (1908), with Messrs Hart and Keim, recent tenors. Perhaps the most talented of all has been just lost to the world, in which he promised to be among the most eminent pianists, by sudden death—Ralph E. Plumer (organ, 1905, piano, 1906, collegiate, 1906). In the near future it is to be hoped that this department, which can be made more useful in many ways, may share in the large endowments which seem to be coming to the University.

6. The homes for missionaries and their children deserve an honored place in this record. The crying need for such homes as would offer shelter and care and education to the children of missionaries, both of whose parents remained at work in the foreign field, was first emphasized by the Rev. Dr. Wherry, who was marooned at Chicago by the care of his family for some of the years which he well knew might be most fruitful for the great work he had been compelled to leave in India. Application being made to Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburg, for aid in establishing such homes elsewhere, she saw at once the propriety, the satisfaction to those on the firing line, and the true economy of the proposal for the church in the home land. Preferences already established for this University, because of its declared Christian ideals, its distinctly denominational character, its central position and the lower cost of living which prevailed here, determined her to make a proposition conditioned upon the location at Wooster. The board of trustees passed the following minutes in June, 1892: "The board recognizes with great satisfaction the action of the executive committee in consenting to the condition on which the proposal of Mrs. William Thaw (that generous friend of the University and of missions) has been made, viz., to give five thousand dollars to provide two homes for the children of foreign missionaries at Wooster, fifteen thousand dollars to be raised in addition, and to give five hundred dollars annually for five years to support the work, one thousand five hundred dollars being also to be provided yearly for this purpose. To the pledge of free tuition to the children in these homes the board freely consents." The properties cost, with the necessary additions and modifications, over thirty thousand dollars. Some contributions must still be made



in the way of maintenance. "Each child cost the Homes, for maintenance alone," says the report of last year, "four dollars and forty-four cents per week, while the amount received per week for each child's board and home privileges is three dollars, twenty-seven and one-half cents. This weekly deficit was met by interest on endowment funds [the endowment is small] and by contributions from friends. The fiscal year closed without a debt."

The inmates of these homes are in all stages of education from primary grades to university seniors. The Westminster family (for girls and very young boys) represented last year "thirteen different homes and nine different countries." In the Livingstone home were "nine college men, eight preparatory boys and three little boys in grammar grades." It is evident at a glance, without and within, that these homes mean comfort and kindly care, tempered with only such control as is necessary for the safeguarding of mutual interest and happiness. The health record is most gratifying. Not a single death at either of the homes has occurred among the one hundred and fifty who have been sheltered in them since 1893. The whole history of these seventeen years has been one of blessing, and many grateful as well as anxious hearts are turned toward these homes from the ends of the earth. They are not local institutions. They are the property of our whole denomination through its Board of Foreign Missions and they are its only property serving this noble purpose. The University redeems its pledge of free tuition and the church in general is providing slowly sufficient permanent scholarships to enable the institution to meet this expenditure. Maintenance of the homes is an entirely separate matter. "No money given to the University goes to the maintenance of the homes, or vice versa." The best evidence of the divine pleasure in this enterprise is found in the number of these sons and daughters of missionaries who have returned or are preparing to return to foreign fields, and generally to that one in which they were born. These homes mean much to those for whom inevitable separation from their children must always prove one of the sharpest trials associated with their obedience to the "great commission."

Congenial to the work just considered, and as a kind of sequent, there has arisen a desire to provide for missionaries on furlough so that their years of reinvigoration might be spent with their families about them in the locality in which their children were being educated. The first of these comfortable houses given to meet this need was presented by Mrs. Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, and bears the name of the "Julia Gleason Home," in memory of the donor's venerated mother. Mrs. Mather's unexpected death last year was recorded with sincerest grief by the board of trustees in a minute emphasizing "its profound appreciation of her beautiful character, her many

and generous sacrifices for this institution and her sincere loyalty to everything it represents. \* \* \* She was like her blessed Master. \* \* \* We cherish her memory as sacred." L. H. Severance, in his recent journey through the Orient, had occasion to notice yet more carefully than before the "anxiety of the missionaries about to leave for America on furlough" and was moved to provide two additional dwellings for the special purpose of allaying that anxiety. One of them is called the "Juliana Long Home," after his grandmother, the wife of Cleveland's earliest physician. The other is named for Mrs. Sarah C. Adams, "the first lady missionary sent out by the Presbyterian church in Cleveland." Other dwellings will the more certainly be provided because a noble woman has purchased the requisite site for two or more and has conveyed it to the University to await the building thereon by some one who shared the purchaser's enthusiasm.

It is scarcely necessary to add that most of the pressure toward the provisions just noted exists in full force for home missionaries and their children. The University asks respectfully the same for each and more for both.

7. The Florence H. Severance Bible and Missionary Training School was opened September 16, 1903. It was appropriate that such a school should find its proper attachment to the Wooster stem, for in June, 1871, at the close, that is, of the University's first year, the board of trustees solemnly recognized the endowment of a chair of Biblical instruction according to a wish expressed and through means furnished in the will of Boyd J. Mercer, of Mansfield, Ohio. And so, early as 1873, it was resolved that a missionary professor should be elected "provided means could be raised to meet the expense, before the next meeting of the board." When Mr. Louis H. Severance introduced the proposal it was immediately resolved that "such a school was needed and that preparations for opening this fall" should be made—if the expense could be met. That was settled by the offer of the same generous friend to provide for the salaries of two professors for five years. In June, 1908, in a letter to the board of deep thoughtfulness and earnestness Mr. Severance requested that one hundred thousand dollars of the one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars he had just contributed to the University should be set apart for this school and that any surplus above expenses should become a part of the principal until the total sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars should be reached. Mr. Severance expressed the conviction that the best way to bring about world-wide evangelization was "to strengthen Christian education to mould the ruling minds for successive generations." "This work," he continues, is fundamental to the life and work of the church. In this spirit this college was founded. It is a rare privilege to build on such a

foundation and to aid in carrying out the purposes of the first board of trustees." Announcing his conviction that the only hope of those who sit in darkness "is to hear the gospel from the lips of those that know the Word and are striving faithfully to live it," he could not but see that "young men and women of our Christian colleges are needed as preachers, teachers, evangelists, lay-workers and kindergarten leaders more than ever before." "That such young men and women may be properly trained for this work in surroundings and atmosphere meet for such service, and that the work may go on for all time and be left to no uncertainty, I donate to you the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing, in loving memory of my wife, Mrs. Florence H. Severance, a permanent endowment fund for the Florence H. Severance Bible and Missionary Training School—a department in the University of Wooster." The trust is being carefully administered by able men. Its effect is not confined to those who are exclusively connected with this department. Its varied and attractive courses are elected by numbers of regular collegiate students, and thus the influence of Bible study and mission experience, joined with study of fundamental truth and ingenious methods, gains larger power constantly. "The infiltration of distinctly religious material into liberal education at Wooster is in consequence much greater than seen in other Christian colleges. This influence is further extended by the co-operation of other departments." (Nolan R. Best, *Interior*, May 19, '10). The work of the department appeals to at least seven different classes, "(1) Those who expect to become foreign missionaries; (2) those who design to be pastors' helpers in the larger cities; (3) those who intend any kind of city mission work; (4) those who look forward to being lay missionaries in the home field; (5) those who desire increased usefulness in any chosen sphere of activity; (6) those contemplating work in Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. associations; and (7) students from foreign-speaking communities." All the resources of the university, so far as they can aid this work, may be freely drawn upon, and its benefits are diffusive throughout the whole university community. Those who have the work in charge are specially fitted for every phase of it by home and foreign study and experience. The department would take us deeper into the religious consciousness and progress of our race and kindle sympathy with all religions, while accenting the infinite superiority of the Christian system and of God's holy word.

#### X. MISCELLANY.

Under this general term there must be grouped, with brief notices of each, many matters intimately connected with the internal life of the uni-



versity. As largely independent of each other, it will matter little in what order they are presented.

1. The conferment of honorary degrees has been in the past (especially in America) a much-abused college function. Judging by observation and knowing something of the number of candidates who are pressed upon boards of trustees, and of the motives of various kinds which facilitate the distribution of these titular ornaments, one is disposed to reckon the position of our university as rather conservative. Including 1909, there have been one hundred fifty-five degrees of Doctor of Divinity; forty-five have been accorded the Doctor of Laws; twenty-three have received the Doctor of Philosophy; twenty the Master of Arts and five others have been recognized each by a little used degree. The total is two hundred forty-eight. The clergy have profited (if it has been a profit) by more than half. I have heard of no declines save one. Looking over the printed list one cannot but note the many really eminent men who, like good wine, needed "no bush," and the number of excellent and useful men whom no title could make eminent but who will incontestably have won at the great assize the plaudit, "Well done." In 1898 a committee of the board expressed its opinion concerning the faculty commendation (a prerequisite according to the law of the university) that "we are in danger of quite too freely distributing honorary degrees." Later a rule has been made requiring statements by the faculty as well as nominations and that notification of the nominations must be made at the February meeting of the board preceding the June meeting at which degrees are usually conferred. This encourages the hope of the writer, and of the negligible number of those who hold similar opinions, that the flagrant evil of honorary degrees, though it be now the age-long practice of the educational world, will be gradually restricted to those who have no need of it and so disappear.

2. Interesting as other evidences of intellectual activity and moral character in a student body may be, wise observers will attach great significance to the college publications, especially those managed mainly or wholly by students. In this respect our university must be acknowledged to have shown enterprise in the series reaching through *The Collegian* (published by the literary societies); the great blanket-sheet commencement editions (so full of fine characteristic material for detailed history); *The Voice*, early among college weeklies; *The Christian College* and *The Wooster Quarterly*, together with the annual *Index*. Two of these publications were sustained by faculty and alumni, as the *Quarterly* still is. Kindly co-operation of faculty and student organizations created a weekly journal (*The Voice*) invaluable to those who wish to keep in touch with the college life. The *Quarterly* is indispensable as an in-



dex of the higher literary work of our graduates and by its ever-fresh "Round-Table," at which increasing numbers are coming to be guests. Much is yet before us in the development of the real, but largely latent, power of students, faculty and alumni in creditable literary work.

3. On the question of commencement exercises the institution has stood stanchly by the just conception that the graduating class should form the centre of interest. That day is *their* day and not to be given away to any adventitious aid from without. The men and women who have been receiving the training of the whole plexus of college forces are the specimens of handiwork worth exhibiting. As the classes grew larger—and as early as 1877—the faculty was requested by the board to restrict the speaking to not over twelve persons and to select these according to scholarship. Variety has been introduced but all the class graduating must prepare orations and the questions of how many shall speak and how they are to be selected are variously disposed of as they occur. The blanket-sheets referred to, preserve so much of the real life of the university as expressed at the great occasion of the year, that it seems a pity they could not have been preserved and bound in order. In reviewing carefully many of them I have found much to admire in the subjects chosen, the treatment given them, the constant evidence of wide-awakeness on the substantial issues of the time and even in the innocent prodding of the prophets and the affectionate (?) advice of the retiring (?) seniors to the juniors whom they affected to believe were patterns of all they ought *not* to be. As for stingless and good-natured college pasquinades, I would say again that I have seen many a youth ripen under them as a good apple under the sun—not even omitting the blushes.

4. Training in the fine art of expression has arrived at Wooster, displacing the imperfect and largely artificial thing known as elocution. There has been constant progress in this direction. J. C. Sharpe (Wooster, '83) was efficient. Byron King and Claude Davis and Miss De Voe and Chambers and Strong and Dresser did good work. But the present incumbent, Delbert E. Lean, has a university professorship to fill instead of a precarious living to make by private pupils, as was so often previously the case. The better position gives the work a broader basis. Training for forensic work of all kinds is carried forward and results are seen in the local and general contests, and especially in the vigor and power of the debating teams. Throughout the forty years Wooster has held an honorable position in oratory and just now seems with the successful debates and the winning work of our remarkably intelligent and able Chinaman P. W. Kuo, to be on the top of the wave.

5. Naturally connected with public speaking comes into view the place and power of the literary societies. Testimonies of highest character by most distinguished men (James Blaine, for example) give them highest rank in practical preparation for life's work. They stimulate and develop the independent activities of students; they bring out talent and exhibit character; they teach poise and self-control; they sharpen the forensic faculties and help to discern fallacies and to find the joints in an opponent's harness; they prepare for influence in all deliberative assemblies by knowledge of parliamentary law; they are great schools for mutual esteem and fine demonstrators of the democracy of talent. It is a wonder and a disappointment when any hindrance to supreme interest in their work arises. Yet Wooster has seen a very special early development in this direction yield to periods of comparative indifference and partial neglect. I regret that space cannot be afforded for a careful review of the early planting and successful operation of the odd and hardly understood "Alpha," with the permanent Athenaeum and Irving and Willard, the Lowell and Lincoln, and the later Castalian and Orio. In all of them good work has been done; but it remains true that still better work, and that by larger numbers, may yet be done. At present writing there seems to be a distinct revival of interest, and at the same time a considerable energy expended in clubs with a literary purpose, together with "Congressional," of a political cast, and the "Peace Association," with its wide affiliations and humane impulses. Details cannot be given, but the outlook is encouraging along the whole line. The president's report to the synod of 1909 indicates the faculty's deep interest in the work of these societies: "In order to foster their work, Friday evening has been exclusively reserved for them. The membership of these organizations consists of one hundred ten men and one hundred eight women."

6. The system of prizes and honors is closely related to the literary life of the university. This is not the place for a mature study of the problem which such a system presents in either its intellectual or ethical relationship. But it may well be questioned whether all forms of competition are not injurious and all forms of co-operation helpful toward the true social ideals. That the higher motives should rule in education in view of their character-revealing and character-making power, it seems a truism to observe. In a Christian college it would seem that all true ideals should rule and that is tantamount to saying that delight in learning for itself; experience and power gained in study and in communicating the resulting acquirements; the honor from without which comes from having done well; the honor from within with which conscience crowns those who have done their best; the value of every exact fact

as a thought of God and a boon to our race; and the supreme satisfaction of having done all worth doing under the Master's eye, *ought to be found sufficient* to arouse the mind, to fix the attention, to stir the emotions and to determine the will to serious and continued endeavor. The last of these great motives or intellectual exertion might well be held first and foremost in all institutions which bear the Christian name. The time must come, if Christ's kingdom is to come, when

"Only the Master shall praise and only the Master shall blame.  
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;  
But each for the joy of the working and each in his separate star,  
Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are."

Must we not have a care lest by including the lower motives we dim the power of the higher, and open the way for the construction of inferior character.

However this may be, the historian must record the fact that here, too, Wooster has been conservative. Neither honors nor prizes are pushed strongly to the front, though both exist. They have existed in one form or another from the opening years. Commencement honors have sometimes reached the number of six, though now there remain but two. "*Summa cum laude*," "*Magna cum laude*" and "*Cum laude*" are still distributed. Prizes were offered for the early society contests. In 1875 the graduating class established the Junior Oratorical prize. In 1876 the two prize scholarships for Sophomore proficiency were established on a foundation provided by Doctor Taylor. The "trustee prizes" were continued for many years by annual contributions from members of the board and were distributed to those who came out of the preparatory department to enter the freshman class, with the highest grades. The best scholar in approved high schools may now receive a scholarship. There is the annual prize of the Oratorical Association; and that of the Peace Association, with the new Fackler prize for debating and a prize system in the summer school. As yet no fellowships have been established to be administered upon a competitive basis.

7. As compared with other institutions of its own grade Wooster's customs concerning vacations and holidays may be styled progressive. The university has chosen the shorter period for the college year, and acknowledges every legal holiday by suspending all class exercises. After repeated endeavors to "improve" these holidays nothing is now done collectively except in connection with the ecclesiastical holiday—the "Day of Prayer for Colleges." In



addition to the former privileges recent custom seems to have established the elimination of two more days from the working plan, viz: "College Day" and the "Friday after Thanksgiving."

8. The question of dramatic representation, with or without the use of costumes and stage accessories, was for some years agitated. It reached its crisis in connection with class-day exercises in 1897. The board's decision seemed to favor a "more liberal policy," but the synod of that year congratulated the institution on having "avoided complicity with the theatre." A subsequent action of the board, waiving discussion, expressed "approval of the action of the faculty in the matter relegated to it by the decision of the synod," and hoped that "the faculty may be united in maintaining the university's high standing as to the subject-matter of this part of their report." The faculty subsequently (I think in 1899) took action of a different character and for the last decade dramatic representations have been freely employed by the classes and literary societies under supervision of a "Committee on Public Occasion." No objection has been made, so far as known to the writer, either by the trustees or the synod and the policy of the institution would seem to have been permanently changed in the liberal direction.

9. Physical culture has been growing in favor as an essential in a full-orbed education for many years—especially as the English-speaking world has come to realize the beneficial effects of Father Jahn's *Turnexercise* in Germany. The gymnasium came to be a marked feature in college equipment. It was realized for Wooster in 1872 so far as the building was concerned. In 1873-4 the furniture was added and work begun. The board recognized this as an "occasion of marked interest in the progress of the university" and the students expected good results from the practice and instruction. The out-door sports seemed to be arranging themselves in a natural and easy manner. But there began to be felt the pressure for intercollegiate and competitive games with organized teams and the accompanying enthusiasm. The existing executive tried dissuasion, but in vain. The requisite permission was given by the faculty and the experiment begun. In the *Commencement Reporter* of June, 1888, large headlines proclaim the success of the intercollegiate system: "Wooster Downs the Other Colleges" was conspicuously printed. The trial term's success and the "determined stand taken by the students during the winter term" had been the means of "arousing a college-spirit to which Wooster has been long unaccustomed." The students "realized the necessity of such contests as a stimulus to athletics in general and as foci on which could be concentrated the attention and interest of the boys as students of the same college, pitting their strength and skill against those of other colleges. Our faculty



evinced a ready spirit to enter in and give the matter a fair test. \* \* \* What has been the result? Can any one doubt that the experiment has been crowned with success?" It is declared that Wooster had probably the champion college-team of the state and that "no noticeable detriment" had come to intellectual work, but rather the contrary. "Above all there has been infused through the college the belief that there is something complete and permanent in the ties that bind the students to their Alma Mater, that as enthusiastic upholders of the university we are to meet and vanquish, if possible, all competitors on the oratorical platform and on the athletic field, that when we have long severed our relations to college life we will find our memories clinging around our hard-fought struggles as salient points in the routine of our student-life." Assurance is felt that the faculty will "enlarge the privileges of the athletic association. And on the students' side it can be pledged that the privileges granted will be used cautiously and honorably."

Thus commenced what in college parlance is called "Athletics," in the University of Wooster. But difficulties arose and faculty conditions were not always respected. In 1890 the board of trustees appointed a committee "to study the whole subject of intercollegiate athletics and report next year." In June, 1891, that committee reported and asked to be discharged "in view of the fact that intercollegiate athletic contests, so far as this university is concerned, have been abolished by the faculty." Further action at the same meeting is recorded as follows: "Recognizing the value of physical culture and encouraging all proper methods of promoting it in connection with mental training, we yet approve of the action of the faculty in regard to intercollegiate athletic contests, because of the loss of time and of interest in study and the danger of demoralization involved in them."

Discontent with this decision was expressed variously, but there seemed reason to believe that Wooster's conservative constituency thought the struggle worth while, and acquiescence seemed to be gaining for some years. The gymnasium was improved and an athletic field provided just beside it (for inter-class games of all kinds) at considerable expense and the sacrifice of about one hundred fine specimens of that "grove of native oaks" which the catalogues, for so long a period, never forgot to mention.

In 1895 the synod met at Wooster and urgent petitions were presented, but that body sustained the faculty and trustees. In June, 1897, the board adopted the report of a committee which, after mentioning certain gratifying circumstances, contained this sentence: "The commotion over intercollegiate games has subsided and the question may be regarded as satisfactorily and safely settled."

But during the winter of 1899-1900 the faculty reversed this finding and

the board in June, 1900, recorded the following minute: "The action of the faculty in annulling the prohibition of intercollegiate games and the measures taken by them to so regulate the sports as to keep both the plays and the players within due bounds, and in conformity with the aims and purposes of a Christian university, is commended and approved." Financial aid was granted in 1901 and 1902 and an addition made to the incidental fee in order to meet the increasing expenses of the intercollegiate system. The board, in 1902, considers the "present method of guarding and guiding the athletic interests of the university" as "wisely devised and successfully administered. The growth of interest in this subject seems to be, on the whole, in a healthful direction." Further and larger grants in aid have since been made and a report is regularly presented to the synod as to the year's history on the arena; and attention is called to the endeavor to secure a fair class-standing for those who compose the teams.

A comparatively recent order restores gymnastic enrollment, examinations, and practice to a proportion of attention more just to their fundamental importance. Regular class-work is required from November first to May 15th. Great care has been taken in connection with the competitive games, to encourage clean play and courtesy toward opponents. And no Thanksgiving Day contests have been permitted. *Per contra*, it cannot be doubted that with a considerable number of students and in all colleges of the land, the relative importance attached to athletics is disproportionate; that the system is artificial enough to create a new group of expenses—the more undesirable because the legitimate expenditures of the college and of the student continue to increase. Nor can it be denied that ameliorations of certain objectionable (not to say brutal) conditions of the game of foremost interest have not been made by the faculties and trustees of our colleges (too many of whom apologized for and accepted these conditions) except in response to convictions and demands of a public not under the influence of the glamour which college-relations have thrown about these fierce competitions.

10. The question of fraternities (including sororities) has produced in many institutions of higher learning (and recently in secondary schools) considerable agitation. Some institutions foster them and claim to find them beneficial. Others, as the United Presbyterian, Westminster, Oberlin and Princeton, have excluded them and evince no disposition to introduce them. They do not exist in the Roman Catholic colleges, as far as I know. They do not much resemble the different "corps" of a German university. In Wooster they were formed, five of them, in the first administration (1871-3). Others have been founded later. No detailed history can be attempted here.

But opposition seemed to develop at once. The record of June, 1873, shows that "a petition of fourteen alumni to suppress secret societies was presented by Doctor Taylor and was referred to a committee." That committee's report was unanimously adopted, as follows: "This board agrees with the general sentiments of the petitioners in regard to the workings of college fraternities, but does not at present see the way clear to enact any prohibitory statute on the subject. We refer the whole matter to the deliberate consideration of the faculty and recommend that—as a faculty—they open a friendly correspondence with the faculties of other universities and colleges, with a view to regulating and, if possible, suppressing them." In June, 1876, Doctor Taylor reported a petition from members of the preparatory department for abolition of secret societies in the university. After discussion a committee reported a minute "in accordance with the spirit of the discussion." It reads thus: "While the board does not deem it necessary to enact a prohibitory ordinance, they are constrained to give it as their deliberate judgment, drawn both from experience and observation, that secret societies in colleges are of no permanent advantage but a positive injury. They distract attention from legitimate literary duties, cultivate a spirit of insubordination, produce alienations among students and are a waste of time, money and energy. We therefore earnestly advise the students of the university to refrain from any connection with these fraternities, and the president is hereby requested to make known this judgment of the board at the opening of each collegiate year." The subject came again under consideration in June, 1889. Recognizing the fact that "great prudence and sagacity are required in dealing with questions arising out of the relations of Greek fraternities to the university," the board resolves "that a committee of three be appointed to study the whole subject, to report at the next meeting and that the faculty be requested to consider whether any arrangement can be made by which the meetings of fraternities can be held in rooms of the university building and the other places of meeting abandoned." This committee reported progress a year later and was continued. There was also continuance in 1891 and in 1892. In 1893, the long expected report was presented upon the basis of a very large correspondence. It was discussed carefully but not placed upon the records. Its recommendation that "no action be taken at this time" was adopted. The impression left by the discussion was that the mind of the board was still unchanged as to the desirability of fraternities, but unwilling to encounter the difficulties in the way of their removal. The supervision of them was committed to the faculty and in 1894 a resolution was passed "that the rules adopted by the faculty in relation to the use of the halls of the university, including the fra-



ternity halls, are approved and the same should be kindly but firmly enforced." Further faculty action requiring initiations to be confined to the fraternity halls and nothing done in such ceremonies which would expose the candidate to bodily injury or demand anything inconsistent with his self-respect, was subsequently taken.

Owing to various circumstances the whole question was again very carefully studied by the faculty in the spring of 1908. By a small majority that body voted to allow matters to stand as they were, but refused to approve further multiplication of the fraternal organizations or the final establishment of chapter-houses. Appeal was made by a committee representing a large number of alumni, to the board of trustees. The result was thus recorded: "That the board of trustees looks upon the Greek-letter fraternities in Wooster as organizations whose general purposes and character are in harmony with the aims and spirit of the university and favors their continuance and extension under proper supervision by this board." A committee was also appointed which reported in February, 1909. A delegation representing an inter-fraternal committee was also heard. Permanent chapter-houses were permitted. Rules were established covering eligibility, initiation and its fees, class standing of 80 to be maintained by students in chapter-houses, and notification to the dean of all initiated members. The chapter-houses are always to be open to visitation by the university authorities. These rules were supplemented in June, 1909, placing the location of the chapter-houses in the hands of the board of trustees and restricting invitations to eligibles shown to be such by a certificate from the dean. This apparently final settlement was, however, brought into question by the offer of an ever-generous patron of the university conditioning a liberal subscription to much-desired buildings, upon the ultimate, final exclusion of the secret societies. Action upon this proposal at the June (1910) meeting of the board was postponed at the suggestion of its author, who was absent from the country at the time. As a matter of justice two petitioning associations which had taken "important and expensive steps" under the action of 1908, were allowed. Within the last few years four organizations have been authorized, of which two are resuscitations of formerly existing fraternities. Whether the oscillating pendulum has finally reached its point of rest, it remains for the future to disclose.

II. In so young an institution in a Western state, and on a Christian foundation, which is essentially a democratic one, it was not to be expected that class distinctions and disturbances would find lodgment in Wooster. Real hazing has never known tolerance here. The first president seems to have given it the *coup de grace* when it made a first appearance. He denounced its



unfairness and its cowardice and even counseled, it is reported, the exercise of the reserved right of self-defense to any needed extent. "Class spirit" has sometimes sought the rough way of expression and now and then some "rushes" have occurred. But here again the good sense of the student-body and a determined stand taken by the faculty has freed Wooster from disgraceful scenes such as were witnessed this very month in some of our Ohio and Western colleges and universities. The principle announced here has been that of the entire liberty of any class to adopt and wear in peace any cap or cane, or other class insignia its fancy might dictate. The "cross-country" connection between Juniors and Freshmen, Seniors and Sophomores has been domesticated here, but finds expression only in banquets. "Upper-class men" is a phrase sometimes used, but means little in the real life of the university. The capped and gowned seniors are paid some special attention on one or two special occasions and in being waited for in retiring from daily chapel. Plainness and sincerity go well together and all artificial distinctions seem inappropriate in presence of the Wooster ideal, viz., that all estimates which are worth while are based on character and conduct.

12. When we come to discipline, it is manifest that Wooster has found support against the foreign university standard of irresponsibility for the moral character and conduct of students—a standard far too closely approximated in some of America's larger universities and technical schools, in at least three things—(1) the original and distinctively Christian purpose in which the institution originated; (2) its vital connection with a denomination as distinguished for its ethical as for its doctrinal standards; and (3) by its carefully maintained connection with the Christian homes from which the large majority of our students have come. Parental co-operation has always been sought by the report system and by special correspondence. The effort is unceasingly made to cultivate in every student an intense loyalty to the home he represents. The old *in loco parentis* idea may have been modified in some of its applications but it has never for a moment been abandoned. Naturally the discipline has been both firm and kindly, and the result has been that the current of the university's life has been almost uninterruptedly placid. The close of the first year (1871) brought special expression by the board of trustees of "gratification at the good order, industry, and honorable conduct which has marked the first college year." It was found necessary to have distinct rules, of course, but these seem to have appeared for the first time in 1875. All immoralities, including profanity, were considered disciplinable offenses. Saloons were not to be visited, nor were amusement rooms which had saloon attachments to be entered, nor was intoxicating liquor to be taken

to or kept in the room of any student. Public dances were not to be frequented. Special permission is required for leaving the city to attend conventions of any kind or to accompany an athletic team, and in granting such leave the student's class standing and the wishes of his parents are taken into account. The so-called "honor" system for examinations has not been adopted—greater reliance having been placed upon Christian conscience. In a notable case in 1900 it was finally stated in the college paper: "The sentiment of peace and submission to the judgment of the faculty has been gaining among the students."

Naturally when forms of self-government appeared in general college life they could be appropriately experimented with in such a college community as that of Wooster. For several years house-committees in the dormitories for young women have been established and more recently (1908) a student senate has been installed. It is well understood that these bodies are ancillary and complimentary and that the faculty still holds itself responsible to the board, the synod and the constituency of the university for the proper oversight of the interior life of the college community.

13. It would seem almost superfluous to mention *co-education* in connection with Wooster's history. At his inauguration the first president (Dr. Lord) thanked the founders that they had adopted the plan, and gave it not only a hearty approval but devoted a substantial portion of the inaugural to an argument in its behalf grounded upon the most fundamental considerations of human equality in all conditions, oneness of all in Christ and essential similarity of mental endowments. He rejects with considerable feeling, the intimation that the presence of women would "prove a disturbing element, unfriendly to mental concentration, and also to the vigor and efficiency of academic government." He asserts with confidence that it would, on the contrary, "give powerful impulsion to mental activity and progress." He avows it as his conviction that "womanly presence in our colleges and universities will conserve order, increase decorum, and in every way cherish manliness, honor, truth and right." The eloquent address is even prophetic. "Presently young women will be trained, like young men, for our college and university courses, and will then resort, in increasing numbers, to these higher institutions. In that day let the young men look to their laurels. Many a time it will happen that quick, keen, flashing womanly minds will work out most brilliantly the hardest problems, and delicate, womanly hands seize upon and bear off in triumph the most coveted prizes."

The policy, thus early adopted and approved, was reasserted in the catalogue of 1873-4 thus: "Co-education has proven decidedly successful, the num-

ber of young ladies in attendance having steadily increased, and their relative standing in the classes proving their entire ability, in all respects, to master the difficulties of the college course." Doctor Taylor (writing about 1878 in Douglas' History of Wayne County) says of the young women of Wooster: "They are prepared for teachers or for an adequate appreciation of literature, science and life in general, and are enabled to reason for themselves and act with superior judgment, moving without embarrassment in the most cultivated society and fitted to adorn the highest walks in social life." Forty years of experience have only accented the accuracy of these assertions. It might be surprising to some people if the records of these later years were examined to note the number of instances in which the "honors" have gone to those "quick, flashing womanly minds" which President Lord foresaw. Co-education prevails in thirty-nine out of the fifty-three colleges which are recognized as, in one degree or another, attached to the Presbyterian faith and order.

There has inevitably arisen the social question, however, and the temptation to excessive engagement in various social activities. But this yields to sensible rules founded upon the usages of good society and restricting social privileges only in the degree necessary to secure the quiet which conditions at the same time health and success in meeting the requirements of the curriculum.

14. It would be of interest and value if a study of the expenses accompanying an education at Wooster could be made. The original purpose included, beyond doubt, the "plain living" as well as the "high thinking," because Wooster was designed for efficiency in connection with the rank and file of its first, though not its only, constituency—the Presbyterians of Ohio. But that study is now impossible for this sketch. Suffice it to say that it has been steadily endeavored to hold the university, with all its increasing advantages, open to those of limited means and to those who must provide for themselves. From these classes have come the vast majority of Wooster's students and from among them have emerged those by whom its records are most adorned. The students have never paid the entire expense of their education, of course, and the most liberal arrangements have been made in aid of various classes of students. While expenses have increased it cannot be said that this increase has been in proportion to the additional advantages offered or beyond the unavoidable increment due to higher prices in all departments of life. This reasonable adjustment, it is hoped, will be maintained, since nothing in splendor of equipment could compensate the university for a loss of accessibility to those of whom we may speak as "the middle class," the "bone and sinew" of every democracy.

15. There remains but one thing more in this miscellany and that may be styled the department of propaganda, which has been inaugurated in the administrative offices. The resources of ingenious statement, adapted to many classes and communities, have been taxed for the presentation of Wooster's claims to consideration, patronage and contributions. Space will permit the quotation of only a few titles, such as: "Why Go to College?" "Why Go to the University of Wooster?" "Education from the Christian Point of View"; "Why Should the Denominational College Live?"—which query is answered in twenty-two brief sentence suggestions; "From Farm to College"; "An Ideal Place for Self-Discovery," are other titles in this most persuasive literature. It unfolds the lines of opportunity in modern education and the demands these create which an institution of the first class—Wooster's class—*must* prepare to meet. It is a literature full of information, stimulus and broad outlook. It demonstrates plainly with what ease and certainty our constituency—aided by friends of education everywhere—can build upon the ample foundations laid by forty years of experience and the marvelous development of the fourth decade. May it penetrate homes and hearts without number.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

Aside from the city of Wooster, the chief metropolis of Wayne county, there are several good-sized towns and villages which have been mentioned incidentally in the various township histories, but in this chapter a more extended account will be given of them.

#### DOYLESTOWN VILLAGE.

This prosperous village was laid out by William Doyle, after whom it was named, on December 9, 1827, and it was incorporated August 6, 1867. The first house was erected in the village on a vacant lot standing between what was afterwards Mrs. Diebel's and Mr. Shondel's grocery. It was a log house, built by William Doyle, who occupied it as a tavern, sold whisky and allowed dancing. The first doctor was a Mr. Pierpont, who stole a horse while on a visit in the East and was sentenced to the penitentiary. The first election was held in December, 1866, for municipal officers.

The mayors who have served this incorporation are as follows: 1866-8, A. H. Purcell; 1869, Moses Bugher; 1870, J. B. Weaver; 1871, J. B. Weaver; 1872, A. H. Purcell; 1873, A. H. Purcell; 1874, W. J. Bigelow; 1875 to 1877, W. J. Bigelow; \* \* \* 1886 to 1890, Allen Hassing; 1890 to 1902, G. W. Barkhamer; 1902 to 1903, John Whitman; 1903 to 1905, G. W. Barkhamer; 1906 to 1910, B. R. Tagg.

The present officers are. Mayor, B. R. Tagg; clerk, O. B. Heffleman; treasurer, N. R. Zimmerman; marshal, Levi Whitman; fire chief, Henry Roth; health officer, E. Dannemiller; Councilmen, A. Gantes, J. A. Myers, William Jenior, A. Flath, M. S. Fleck, David Beal.

The village owns a large two-story town hall, and at present the public schools are in session in it, while the new school building is being completed.

The present physicians of the town are Dr. A. E. Stepfield, homeopathic; Dr. E. R. Spencer, Dr. E. H. McKinney, allopathic; W. A. Pursell, dentist.

## THE POSTOFFICE.

The following have served as postmasters at Doylestown: William G. Foster, from 1828 to 1847; Angus McIntire, 1848 to 1852; Samuel Rouston, 1853 to 1856; Orrin G. Franks, 1857 to 1859; Samuel Blocker, 1860 to 1867; H. A. Soliday, 1868 to 1872; Henry S. Deisem, 1873 to 1877. The list from 1877 is as follows: H. S. Diersem; 1883, E. S. Nichols; 1885, C. D. Gardner; 1889, George Jackson; 1893, J. V. Hartel; 1897, George Jackson, who is still serving in an acceptable manner. The present office is kept in a new building erected by the postmaster and it was first occupied on the morning of June 5, 1909.

The first rural free delivery route was established out from Doylestown in December, 1904, and the second route started in May, 1905. The length of the former is twenty-three and one-half miles, while the latter is twenty-four miles in length. At first the office was at Chippewa, south of town, and was removed in 1874.

## CHURCHES OF DOYLESTOWN.

That Doylestown is a worshipping people is seen by the presence of four neat church edifices—the Methodist Episcopal, built in 1885; the Evangelical Lutheran, built in 1867; the Catholic, built in 1877, and the Presbyterian, a frame building, and the oldest of all edifices in the town. For more in detail concerning these churches, the reader is referred to the chapter on Churches of the county, elsewhere in this volume.

## LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Doylestown is the home of the following fraternities: The Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, instituted about 1880, the Royal Arcanum, Maccabees, Foresters, Sons of Herman. The Odd Fellows own a fine block and lease to the Knights of Pythias order. Odd Fellowship was first established here in August, 1854. The lodge now numbers one hundred and twelve members. At one time there existed a flourishing Grand Army of the Republic post, known as J. Galehouse Post, No. 227, but owing to the death of all but four or five comrades of the Civil war who belonged, the post was abandoned in 1904.

## INDUSTRIES AT DOYLESTOWN.

From an early day, for a town of its size, Doylestown has ever been a lively manufacturing place. It still holds good that early-day reputation. Among the institutions worth mentioning here, may be named the Empire

Mower and Reaper Works, established in the fifties. Its present condition seems flourishing for a small factory. Its president is Samuel Miller.

Of the more modern factories, may be mentioned the Buckeye Aluminum Company, established in 1903, coming from Quincy, Massachusetts. Their specialty is making communion sets, which are of a rare and beautiful design and find a ready sale in various parts of this country. W. H. Huffman is the president; W. R. Miller, secretary and treasurer, with Leon Ward as its manager. They employ about twenty-five men.

Another aluminum industry here is the comb factory, in which a number of skilled workmen are employed and they produce a fine grade of combs for the hair. This was established by home capital in 1903-4. J. A. Myers is the manager of the stock company.

A new concern, starting up in the fall of 1909, is the second comb factory, which produces from a Doylestown invention a superior article in way of a fibre comb. It is dark, like rubber, but very tough and flexible. It is operated with home capital and is incorporated for twenty-five thousand dollars. Its president is Bert Myers.

#### BANKING.

The banking business is well taken care of here by the Doylestown Banking Company, with D. J. McDaniel, president; J. W. Zimmerman, vice-president; George Landis, cashier. The capital of this banking company is fifteen thousand dollars, while its deposits were, in 1909, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

#### TOWN OF CRESTON.

This was formerly known and platted in 1865 as Saville, but when the railway company established a town by that name elsewhere—over the county line—this place was, for a time, called Pike Station, it being situated on the old Cleveland pike road. But in 1881 it was changed to Creston. It is situated in Canaan township, near the north line of Wayne county, and now has a population of about twelve hundred. It has the following transportation lines: The Wheeling & Lake Erie line; the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio line and the Cleveland and Southwestern, which is the electric interurban road, built about 1901, from Wooster to Cleveland.

The present professional men of Creston are Doctors T. D. Hollingsworth, J. W. Irvin, A. C. Kenestick, William Orr, Van I. Allen, R. J.

Baird and G. H. Smith, dentist; Price Russell, attorney; J. E. Elliott, real estate, loans and notary public.

The present-day industries here flourishing are The Buckeye Concrete Company, manufacturing, in the largest plant in Wayne county, fence posts, hitching posts, arbor posts, porch posts, water troughs, building blocks, etc.; Pickle and Preserving works, which is doing a good business, the owners being Messrs. Lutz & Schramm; Creston Hoop and Stave Company, the most extensive works of the town; the Creston Wood Handle Company, who make all sorts of tool handles from the native timber of the immediate vicinity; the White Rose Creamery; D. G. Hay's roller flouring mills, etc.

The hotels of the town are the Arcade and the Hotel Creston.

The newspaper of the place is the newsy, independent paper known as the *Creston Journal*, established in 1880 and now edited and printed by its owner, F. M. Sulliger.

The schools of the town are held in a fine two-story frame school building.

There are the following civic societies represented in this place: The Masonic, Odd Fellows and Maccabees orders.

The churches are the Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian, of which mention is made fully in the church chapter.

#### POSTOFFICE.

At an early day the postoffice was kept at old Jackson, but in about 1864-5 it was established at what is now Creston. The postmasters from the first have been as follows: Elmer St. John, serving at least eight years; Phillip Baum, serving four years; G. W. Littel, four years; J. T. Miller, four years; C. P. Smith, four years; N. I. McGlenn, from 1893 to 1897, and John McGuff, from 1897 to the present time. There are now two free rural delivery routes out from this town.

#### INCORPORATION.

Creston was incorporated June 2, 1899; the following have served as mayors: The first mayor was Warden Wheeler, who served until April 10, 1900, when he was followed by Price Russell, who served until April 9, 1902. Mr. Russell was succeeded by William B. Jordan, serving until January 31, 1906, and he was killed on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway. February 11, 1907. W. H. Peters took Mr. Jordan's place and is the present (1909) mayor.



Two great farming industries must not be omitted in the history of this place. The onion farm of one hundred and thirty acres, near the town limits, the property of Wean, Tenney & Company, where immense quantities of best grade onions have been produced for many seasons in succession, and where are employed scores of men and women in planting, cultivating and harvesting, crating and shipping onions to far and near markets.

Then the Jordan Brothers immense celery farm, embracing one hundred and fifteen acres and on which land is produced the finest variety of table celery, which also gives employment for many persons and has come to be sought after at far distant points, and is very profitable.

#### BANKING.

Creston has a good banking house, known as the Stebbins Banking Company. Its president is W. P. Stebbins; the cashier is C. A. Stebbins, and assistant cashier, E. D. Arthur. Its capital is ten thousand dollars, while the deposits are sixty-five thousand dollars. The bank occupies a fine, modern-style banking house, constructed of stone and brick.

#### TOWN OF ORRVILLE.

Orrville is located in Green and Baughman townships and has a population of something over three thousand. The town owns its own water plant and electric light plant and has recently put in a sanitary system of sewerage. The place was incorporated in 1864 and the following have served as its mayors: William Gailey, 1865; William M. Orr, Alexander Moncrief, Dr. A. C. Miller, Mahlon Rouch, J. F. Seas, S. D. Tanner, G. W. Barrett, N. L. Royer, Warren Ramsey, Levi Neiswanger, J. M. Fiscus, Dr. Faber, George Starn, D. F. Griffith. The present town officials are: D. F. Griffith, mayor, Charles Arnold, marshal; A. L. Reed, clerk; E. M. Tanner, treasurer; board of public service, Frank Reichenbach, E. C. Bowman and Ralph Kinney; councilmen, John Kropf, Adam Fogel, H. P. Shantz, E. E. Schrantz, E. P. Willaman, H. P. Leickheim.

Orrville was named in honor of Hon. Smith Orr. The town has an excellent town hall, a brick building, of two stories, with town offices and engine rooms attached.

The accompanying reminiscences will give the reader a fair comprehension of the way this place was started and will prove interesting, as well.

There are four churches in Orrville and the Catholics expect to build soon. The present churches are the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed and English Lutheran denominations (see church chapter elsewhere for this and other towns in Wayne county).

The fraternal societies of the town are the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, National Union and Maccabees orders.

The physicians are Doctors Blankenhous, Brooks, Campbell, Grady, Irvin and Shie.

A postoffice was established at this point in 1863-64 and the postmasters who have served came in the following order: Alexander E. Clark, J. F. Seas, David L. Moncrief, Henry Shriber, J. W. Hostetter, Proctor Seas, Henry E. Taylor, G. D. McIntyre.

In 1902 there were two free rural delivery routes established out from Orrville, and in 1905 two more.

There are two excellent school buildings—one erected in 1860 and one dedicated in 1908, a fine structure.

The town has the distinction of owning its excellent equipped electric lighting plant and its water works, which were installed in the nineties. The water works were put in in 1897 and derive the best quality of drinking water in Ohio from four tubular wells sunk to the great depth of eight hundred feet. Drinking fountains for man and beast are found on the principal streets. With paved streets and good sewers, electric lights and an abundant supply of the purest water, the place is fast putting on "city airs."

The town is well advertised and is served with the latest news by two good local newspapers, spoken of in the Press chapter—the *Crescent* and *Courier*.

The attorneys of Orrville at this date are S. N. Coe and Ryer & Starn.

The commercial hotel of the place is an excellent one and is styled The Hurd.

A Board of Industry keeps seeking out additional business firms and factories for Orrville. Its secretary is now Charles Craft.

The railroad interests are very extensive at Orrville. The companies here represented are the Pennsylvania lines; the Wabash; the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus of the Pennsylvania system. The latter road has its division and machine shops at this point and it is rumored that soon a great enlargement of the Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, will be made here, in way of shops and division interests.

#### ORRVILLE'S INDUSTRIES.

Orrville is the home of the following factories and industrial interests: The Orrville Milling Company's roller mill, in which the daily capacity is about eight hundred barrels. This was established in the early seventies as a buhrstone mill, but was later changed to a full roller-process flouring-mill. Other

industries are the mattress factory; the Champion thresher factory; Cottage Creamery, a branch of the Sugarcreek Creamery, established here in 1909; the Cyclone Drill Company, that manufactures many kinds of drills and coal mining and well machinery and employs more than forty men; the C. C. Haffner harness factory; Orrville Bed Spring Company; the Iron Hand and Power Pump factory, a new concern that promises much in the near future to Orrville; the Gemill phonograph factory, making an invention of the place a profitable industry, and many lesser factories.

The first move toward putting in electric lights was by the ordinance passed February 1, 1892, when the scheme of providing for light, heat and power was inaugurated.

The Orrville board of water-works trustees was organized April 16, 1894, as follows: D. F. Griffith, A. H. Postlewait and C. C. Davidson.

It may be well to give a list of some of the more important factories that have from time to time been located here—in fact the citizens here have always tried to keep a line of paying industries going. Many have long since dropped from the list, moved elsewhere or gone out of business entirely.

January, 1877, a patent was granted to Mr. Askins for a glass coffin; a joint stock company was formed to make the same and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was subscribed. Five men were employed. The president of the company was William M. Orr, D. G. Horst, treasurer, and Jacob L. Askins, superintendent.

The Orrville Planing Company was organized in 1867 with a joint-stock of twenty thousand dollars; it finally passed to Joseph Snively.

A hand-rake and fork manufactory was established here by Boydston & Ramsey, in 1871, and did a splendid business.

The Orrville Pottery was established in 1862 by Amos Hall and Robert Cochran, who sold it in 1877 to Eckert and Flickenger, who made immense quantities of crocks, jugs, fruit jars, etc.

The Orrville Tannery was established in 1864, by Ludwick Pontius, and was the first industry of its kind in Orrville.

#### BANKING.

The Exchange Bank was established here in 1868, by Jacob Brenneman and David Horst. It was later styled Brenneman & Horst's Bank.

The Orrville National Bank was organized with forty thousand dollars capital, and now has deposits amounting to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its present officers are H. H. Strauss, president; Isaac Pontius, vice-president; F. L. Strauss, cashier.

## ORVILLE BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

[Note—In the year 1890 two citizens, J. F. Seas and D. G. Evans, were conferring on the matter of holding a reunion of those who were residents of Orrville in 1860. W. S. Evans happened to drop in from Michigan, enroute to Tennessee, while the matter was being considered, and was asked to prepare a paper on his recollections to be read at the proposed meeting. The reunion did not materialize, but the paper was later published (*Courier*, July 22, 1890) and reads as follows:]

The spring of 1860 found Orrville a small unincorporated village with a population of probably five hundred inhabitants. As nearly as I can recollect the business interests of the place were represented as follows: Fischer Bros. and M. Whitmyer, groceries; Bailey & Evans, drugs and groceries; David Mast, dry goods; Reaser, Skelton & Burkholder, dry goods; J. F. Seas, postmaster and hardware; D. L. Moncrief, drugs; Fletcher Brothers, harness; Philip Krick, shoemaker; Mr. Hart, shoemaker; Reaser Brothers, blacksmiths; Munn & Lefever, cabinetmakers and furniture; Kirk Johnson, miller; Jerome Ammann, cooper; S. K. Kramer, grain dealer; Gailey & Herr, grain dealers; George Brown, tailor; James Postlewait, wagonmaker; Joel Levers, cabinetmaker; J. B. Heffleman, tinner; Hy Smith, tinner; Joseph Snavelly, saw-mill; J. C. Speicher, American House, with the characteristic Joseph Wiley as chief clerk and guest solicitor at all passenger trains; A. E. Clark, physician

At that time we had two railroads, the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne and the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati, now the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus. John McGill was the agent for the Adams Express Company, as also for the Union Express on the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad. C. N. Storrs was agent for the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati road, with Patrick Quinlan as baggage master. Henry McGill was baggage master for the Ft. Wayne road, with Thomas McGill as night watch. The switch engine for transferring cars from one road to another in those busy days was a yoke of large oxen engineered by "old Kennedy," whose highly musically toned voice could be heard incessantly, "Git up Buck, go on Berry." One day one of the oxen became sick and John McGill telegraphed to the master of transportation at Alliance that there would be some delay in handling cars, because the switch engine burst a flue and wanted a man sent down at once to repair it. Mr. Kennedy also controlled the draying business and carried the mail. John D. McNulty was telegraph operator in the office opened by the Ft. Wayne railway during the latter part of the year 1859, and W. S. Evans was a student and messenger boy about the office. At that time Orr-



ville enjoyed a train service on its two roads which was exceedingly convenient and accommodating to the citizens of the place, and in one respect more seasonable in hours than at any other station point on the road between Pittsburg and Chicago, in the fact that at any other station on the road there were no more passenger trains earlier than 7 A. M., nor later than 9 P. M., affording good opportunities to go to Wooster and return twice or three times a day, and to Cleveland and return between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. The whistle of a locomotive engine on Sunday would have been as much of an innovation as the opening of business houses on that day would at present. The American House was the only hotel in the place, and in consequence enjoyed a prosperous patronage under the management of mine host, Jacob Speicher, who frequently entertained his guests with vivid tales of valorous deeds and singular experiences in good old Pennsylvania style, amongst which was the unparalleled feat of taking up a well and moving it across the road. The American was a popular house. In 1860 there were but three brick buildings in the embryonic city of Wayne, and they were the residences of John McGill, Brenneman & Horst's store building and the residence of C. N. Storrs, south of the town hall. There were no buildings south of the Ft. Wayne tracks except a few Irish shanties and an old warehouse, and the residence of Kinney Harris, a small opening in the woods, about where the fine residence of Mrs. Jacob Brenneman now stands. East of Main street was a body of woodland, which came up as near the village as the present location of the coffin factory. West of that street and south from where the tracks and depot of the Wheeling railroad now are, was a stumpy pasture field so swampy in the spring time that a cow could not pass through it without becoming mired. From Church street north and east of Main street, the only buildings between the first-named street and the C. Z. & C. railroad were the school house between the present site of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and the residence of Mr. Postlewait on the hill. In the spring of 1860 there was not a foot of stone or brick sidewalk in the entire village, D. G. Evans putting down the first stone walk in front of the present Boiling bakery building (now the Orrville National Bank).

There was only one church building in the place. The present Reformed church was known as the Union church, and was used on alternate Sundays by the Methodists and Presbyterians, the ministers coming from Dalton to conduct the services. There was no resident minister in the place during that year, although there had been one or more previous to that time. The school was about the same as any ordinary district school. There was no bakery,

planing-mill or factory of any kind, no dentist, lawyer or photographer, no regular saloon, no mayor, council, marshal, yet there was very little rowdiness or unlawful disturbance in the absence of these minions of the law. We had no bank to take care of our money for us, and in fact none of us were very much burdened with the safe-keeping of the filthy lucre!

Neither did we have the advantage of that great leverage which booms the wonderful future of a western town before an astonished public, and to-day proclaims a prosperous city, where yesterday stood and howled the coyote and prairie wolf—the printing press and newspaper. If we wished to make our greatness known, it had to be done by word of mouth from stumps or housetops, and the stumps were more plentiful than housetops in those days.

In the summer of 1860 we had the memorable campaign which preceded the great Rebellion and made Abraham Lincoln President. Our Republican Wide-awakes, under the command of Captain Gift, with their torches and oil cloth capes, with a spread eagle painted on the back (humorously dubbed a mad goose by Father Seas), divided the honors of displaying their patriotism with a singularly uniformed company of Democratic sprouts who marched as proudly and shrieked as loudly for their candidate, Stephen A. Douglas, the little giant of the West. Although the campaign was an unusually hot one, it was passed through without much bitterness or personal animosity. One day during a Republican meeting, a bombastic telegraph repairer from Mansfield was brought up from the station by McNulty and Henry McGill, given a few drinks, and urged by them to deliver an opposition speech. He accepted the invitation with alacrity, rolled a drygoods box into the street, mounted it and began his harangue. Engineer Brown coming along at that moment, listened a minute to what the spouter was saying, concluded that his utterances were not in strict accord with the spirit of Republican meetings, calmly walked up and knocked the fellow off the box, which seemed to put a decided damper on whatever aspirations the embryonic political speaker had previously entertained. The occurrence amused the Democratic people as much as it did the Republicans.

Thirty years ago there was not a pound of coal burned in Orrville except that used by the blacksmiths. Even the engines on the railroads burned wood, and Orrville was one of the most important points on the line for supplying fuel.

Thirty years has wrought many changes in our town and its people. Many of our friends and acquaintances have scattered to various portions of this and other countries, and many, yea, very many, have been called to

their last resting place and final reward. What the next thirty years will bring to probably a majority of us is not a matter of conjecture, and it behooves us to prepare for that greater and final reunion where there will be nothing but pleasant reminiscences to recount.

#### AN ORRVILLE REMINISCENCE.

The following was extracted from the Orrville local newspaper at the time Father James Taggart had just passed his ninetieth birthday, in 1907:

James Taggart passed his ninetieth birthday Tuesday, October 1, 1907. He is no doubt the oldest resident born within the sound of the workshops of Orrville. His father, Samuel Taggart, located on the quarter section of land now occupied by the southeast part of Orrville, April 9, 1815, where James Taggart was born in a log cabin October 1, 1817.

In an interview with Mr. Taggart he gave the following history of his ancestry, in which he stated that John Taggart, William Taggart and James Taggart, three brothers, came from Antrim, Ireland, just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, in which war they all enlisted and served the whole seven years. James, the grandfather of the subject of this thrilling reminiscence, was too young to enlist as a soldier when the war first broke out and so for a time he served as a wagon boss. His grandfather built a log cabin in the fall of 1814 and came out from Pennsylvania the next spring, together with a number of other families, and James' father occupied the cabin. At that period a good many emigrated to this neighborhood and located between here and the state road, among them being the Harrises, Careys, Thompsons and Adamses. Rev. Adams was the first preacher, and a church was built on what was formerly known as the Samuel Snavelly farm, three miles to the south. There was then only a path through the woods and every man who attended church or went away from home carried a trusty rifle to protect himself from wolves, bears, wild cats, wild hogs and other wild beasts. The government paid a premium of two dollars on wild hogs, two dollars on wolves and four dollars on bears, and the farmers clubbed together to kill them.

The state road those days from Massillon to Wooster was scarcely more than a narrow wagon road through the woods. The nearest mill was two miles west of Canton, until the Beason Stibbs mill was erected at Wooster.

When Mr. Taggart's father located here there were Indians of the Wyandot tribe in this neighborhood. Punch and John Jonneycake and one other,

Johnny Appleseed, a noted character in those days, who planted appleseeds all over the country and from which the first orchards were obtained, traveled through this section of the country. Punch was a vicious Indian and he suddenly disappeared one night. His bones were afterwards found and it is supposed he was killed by one of the settlers. The marks of his tomahawk were visible on numerous beech trees for many years. He gave an account of a thrilling fight between a man and a bear in which his father was a participant. A man named Clouse was a tenant on the Taggart farm and lived in a log cabin situated at a spring now known as the mill pond on Paradise street. He was a tanner by occupation and a fearless hunter and tanned the hides for all the farmers far and near. In the fall of the year Samuel Taggart went to Wooster to pay his taxes and during his absence two bears came into the yard and carried off a hog. On returning home Mr. Taggart consulted with Mr. Clouse and they started out with the dogs in search of the bears. They came across one of them near the site of the Orrville flour mill. Mr. Taggart wanted Clouse to shoot the bear, but he wanted to kill it with the dogs. He always carried three butcher knives in his girdle and in the midst of the fight between the dogs and the bear Clouse rushed in and stabbed the bear until it fell dead, Mr. Taggart in the meantime holding the animal by the ears.

The first house built in Orrville was erected by William Bowman, who came to the vicinity with a saw-mill about 1851 or possibly 1852. It was located west of the mill about 1851, perhaps on the corner where the office now stands. William Gailey built the second house on the corner of Walnut and Market streets on the site of the one built later by Stella and Nettie Gailey, and the original building stands on the north part of the lot. Then old Mr. Seas' father became a resident of the little hamlet and built a house on the Beckley & Strauss corner. He was followed by Clark & Hoover, of Dalton, who opened up a store on the Evans lot, now occupied by Dr. Shie. From that time on Orrville continued to grow and grow and grow, until now we are able to say we are some, and some day we may be the county seat of Wayne county. Who can tell?

Mr. Taggart is getting quite feeble and suffers from infirmities received in his younger days, but he has a remarkable memory and is a quiet and in-offensive citizen. At one time he was quite wealthy, but lost his means many years ago through his generosity of heart to friends.

#### VILLAGE OF SHREVE.

Shreve, incorporated in December, 1859, is located in the southeast part of Clinton township and was originally known as Clinton Station, but when incorporated the name was changed to Shreve. It was named in honor of



Pioneer Thomas Shreve, who came to the county in 1817 and settled in Clinton township in 1821. Shreve was made by the coming of the railroad, and has always been a good town or village. The north portion was laid out by D. Foltz and George Stewart and the south part by Thomas McConkey and D. K. Jones—ten acres on each side of the track, but it has long since extended far beyond these limits. It now has a population of about **fourteen hundred**. The first sale of lots was in March, 1853. The first lots in the village were purchased by D. K. Jones and on them he erected a store room and residence. The first building built in the place was a two-story frame house, erected by Neal Power in 1853. D. K. Jones was the first postmaster after the office was moved to the new village, but Thomas Shreve had been postmaster some years before while the office was at his house in the country near by. D. K. Jones also had the first dry goods store. Christian Roth had the first hotel. The first doctor was W. Battles, M. D., who located here in 1853. James Number's was the first child born in the place, and the first woman that died was Miss Barbara Muterspaugh.

#### VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The following have served as mayors of Shreve, the first election being held at the old hotel March 10, 1860, resulting as follows: Mayor, V. D. Manson; recorder, William M. Knox; trustees, D. K. Jones, John Robison, Joseph Dyarman, James Taylor and William Johnson. 1861, mayor, Abraham Tidball; 1862, Henry Everly; 1863, William J. Bertolett, M. D.; 1864, Z. Lovett; 1865, V. D. Manson; 1866, V. D. Manson; 1867, Elmer Oldroyd; 1868, John Pomeroy; 1869, J. H. Hunter; 1870, W. J. Bertolett; 1871, C. M. Kenton; 1872, John Robinson; 1873, John Robinson; 1874, John Williams; 1875, John Williams; 1876, Daniel Barcus; 1877, Daniel Barcus; 1878, Michael Boothe; 1879, John Hughes; 1880, William Barry; 1881, John Williams; (record lost by fire for few years); 1894-96, Charles Wilent; 1896-98, E. G. Oldroyd; 1898-1902, E. D. Bruce; 1902-03, John M. Moore; 1903-06, G. Critchfield; 1906-08, A. P. Merkle; 1908-10, O. D. Bruce.

The present town officers are: Mayor, O. D. Bruce; councilmen, Frank Denny, Arthur Campbell, Joseph Biggs, Julius Gleitzeman, David Cornelius, P. E. Miller; clerk, James H. Bonham; marshal, William Priest; treasurer, Wiley Miller.

Shreve has had a good system of water works since 1893. The tubular well system is employed and the water is now being pumped to a reservoir on

the hill to the north of the town. The quality of water is excellent and in abundance for both fire protection and domestic uses.

Electric lights have been the illuminating process in the village since 1895, when E. K. Gardner installed a plant and conducted it as the only one there until about 1891, when a company of citizens formed a stock company and installed a new plant, and both are now operating. Quite a local fight was gotten up over this new plant, and Mr. Gardner persisted in running and is today furnishing light for the streets of Shreve at a mere nominal sum.

#### THE POSTOFFICE.

As already noted, the postoffice was at first in the country and known as Clinton, but with the building of the village it was transferred to Shreve. The postmasters serving have been as follows: Thomas Shreve, D. K. Jones, Albert Richardson, William Knox, Peter Housel, W. W. Wise, S. M. Robinson, Peter Housel, R. S. Critchfield.

The rural free delivery system was put in operation from Shreve in 1902 and now four routes run out from the place.

#### CHURCHES AND LODGES.

Shreve is well supplied with churches and lodges. There are lodges of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and Modern Woodmen of America, all thriving at this date. See Lodge chapter in this work.

The churches, which are spoken of at length in the Church chapter, are the Methodist Episcopal, Christian and Presbyterian.

The professions are represented in Shreve as follows: Attorney, L. G. Cornell; physicians, I. H. Hague (retired), R. C. Paul, H. B. Bertolett and E. M. Funk. The dentist of the place is Dr. H. C. Graham.

The banking is well cared for by two substantial banks, the Farmers' Bank and the Citizens' Banking Company.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

While Shreve has never laid claim to being a factory village, yet one finds a lively interest in the following producing plants: The roller flouring mills of D. E. Foltz & Son; two grain elevators; one creamery; one newspaper, the *News*; one boot and shoe store; two drug stores; one jeweler; five groceries;

one general store; one exclusive dry goods store; one exclusive clothing store; one commercial hotel, the Carr; two millineries; one photograph gallery; one monument work shop; one livery; one auto livery; one harness shop; two blacksmiths; two furniture stores; three hardwares; two meat markets; one barber shop

#### VILLAGE OF WEST SALEM.

West Salem was platted by Peter and John Rickel, June 14, 1834. It was incorporated in 1868. It is situated in the extreme northwest corner of Wayne county, in Congress township. It now has a population of seven hundred within the limits proper and about seventy-five just without the corporation limits. It is lighted by a system of gasoline lamps that are almost if not equal to electricity in illuminating power. This plant was put in in 1909. The place is served by a semi-volunteer fire department, of which the twenty-six members, all business men, receive the nominal sum of five dollars per year. The water is secured from fourteen large street cisterns; the apparatus for fighting fire consists of hook and ladder trucks, one thousand feet of hose and chemical fire extinguishers.

About 1900 a fine large brick "city hall," two stories high, was erected by bonding the city. The debt is now about all paid. This building cost about fourteen thousand dollars and the upper story is used for opera hall purposes, under a local manager.

#### MAYORS AND TOWN OFFICERS.

Since the village was incorporated, the mayors have been as follows: D. H. Ambrose, 1868; David Mitchell, 1869; E. McFadden, 1870; John Shank, 1871; John Shank, 1873; John W. Read, 1874, John W. Read, 1875; James Jeffrey, 1876. Then came E. W. McFadden and D. C. Eckerman; John Wiley, 1898-90; Eli Rupert, 1890-93; J. H. Wiley, 1903, and still serving.

The town officers in 1909 were: Mayor, J. H. Wiley; clerk, John Patterson; treasurer, F. L. Berry; marshal, John Rhodes; councilmen, O. I. Wiley, E. B. Hostetler, William Taylor, L. V. Patterson and William Salem.

#### POSTAL HISTORY.

There were established two rural free delivery routes out from West Salem in 1902 and three more added in 1904. The length of each route is twenty-five miles.

From the time the office was established, in Civil war days, John Henny was postmaster for many years. Following him came the following gentle-

men: 1882-86, James Stephenson; 1886-90, Joseph Kipinger; 1890-94, James Stephenson; 1894-98, Captain Mitchell; 1898 to present date (1909) Tom J. Smith.

The professional men of the village at this time are: Drs. J. W. Ferguson, E. C. Radebaugh and G. C. Smith, medical doctors; Dr. R. C. Wallace, dentist; S. T. Topper, veterinary surgeon; attorneys, J. V. Keller and Grant Goshorn; real estate dealer, I. N. Mann.

#### VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

The Greeley Milling Company does an extensive flouring business, being located just outside the town corporation limits. This mill was originally an old-fashioned buhr-stone mill, but was later changed to a roller mill and in 1903 was equipped with the latest flouring-mill process of roller milling, since which time it has been doing an excellent business.

The retail trade of West Salem is represented as follows: One dry goods and furniture store, one dry goods and millinery, one general store, three shoe stores, two exclusive grocery stores, one clothing store, two hardware stores, two drug stores, one meat shop, two harness shops, two restaurants, one hotel, two liverys, two exclusive millineries, one grain elevator, one jeweler, one lumber dealer, one coal dealer, one tile factory, one pool room, one bakery and two barber shops, one newspaper, the *Reporter*.

#### CHURCHES AND LODGES.

The churches are the Presbyterian, worshipping in a neat brick, modern-built edifice, with a membership of about fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal still worship in the frame building erected in 1871, but which was remodeled in 1907.

The other church is the Evangelical, an account of which will appear in the Church chapter in this volume.

The lodges of a secret order are as follows: The Masonic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Maccabees.

#### OTHER INTERESTS.

The schools of West Salem have long been the pride of the place. In 1878 a large brick building was constructed at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, which with some repairs is still doing good service. When built it was known as the best school house in Wayne county, save the ones at Wooster.

The town is supplied with two good banks and is on the Cleveland & Southwestern electric railway line, as well as on the Erie steam railroad line.









*Adelaide M. Critchfield.*





*L.R. Critchfield, Sr.*





# BIOGRAPHICAL.

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## HON. LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD.

Hon. Lyman R. Critchfield, ex-attorney-general of Ohio, who forms the subject of this notice, was born May 22, 1831, at Danville, Knox county, Ohio, son of Reuben Trautman Critchfield, a native of Virginia, and Nancy Caroline Hardesty, a native of Maryland; his great-grandfather, Nathaniel Critchfield, who was in the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather, Henry Hardesty, were farmers. His father moved from Danville to Millersburg in 1834, where he served as justice of the peace several years.

Mr. Critchfield was educated in the Millersburg public schools and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which institution he graduated, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the law office of Hon. George E. Pugh, Columbus, Ohio, who was at that time attorney-general of the state. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court and immediately thereafter began practicing at Millersburg. He practiced six years in Cleveland and for the last eighteen years has been practicing in Wooster, Ohio. His brother, Leander Jerome Critchfield, was an eminent lawyer of this state and was for a time reporter to the supreme court. Besides practicing in the supreme courts of Ohio, Mr. Critchfield practices in the federal, district and circuit courts and supreme court of the United States at Washington. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Holmes county, Ohio, in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, resigning in 1862 when he was elected attorney-general, serving one term from 1863 to 1865 and was nominated for a second term in 1864, but was defeated with the party ticket. In 1865 he was elected to the state senate, served one term and resigned. Among other public offices he has held are, school director of Millersburg and also president of the council of the city of Wooster.

Politically, Mr. Critchfield is an ardent Democrat, and gives most thought to the strict construction and practice of the federal and state constitutions, and especially to the rights of the people reserved in these instruments. In 1868 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the district com-

posed of Holmes, Wayne, Ashland, Lorain and Medina counties. In 1887 he was nominated for judge of the supreme court of Ohio by the Democratic party in convention at Cleveland; in 1888 he was again nominated for the same position at the convention held at Dayton. •

On October 2, 1854, Mr. Critchfield was married to Adelaide Margaret Shaffer; their children are: Edith; Grace; Henry, the doctor; Mary; Blanche; Lyman, Jr., the lawyer; and Nellie. He of whom this is written is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wooster, Ohio, where his law office is also located.

In Ben Douglas' "Wayne County Lawyers," a volume published recently, the author pays this tribute to Mr. Critchfield:

"As one of the leaders of the Democratic party and foremost thinkers in that organization, he has fought congressional battles, handicapped from the outset with disaster-boding majorities, which, however, never abated his ardor or enthusiasm in the conflict. \* \* \* Whether in county, judicial, congressional, state or national campaigns, he is ever ready with his service for his party organization. Wherever he goes he is greeted with enthusiastic audiences as an attractive, aggressive, fluent, logical and masterful champion of the principles of his party.

"To the active practice of the law, when he entered upon its complex duties and responsibilities, he brought the qualifications and forces of a drilled, disciplined and brilliant intellect. He did not enter the list unarmed, or ill equipped, to be battered, bruised and mangled in an unequal contest with the grim old veterans of the then Wooster and northern Ohio bar. His force and effectiveness is strongly emphasized in his arguments to the jury, as he seems not so much to look at them, as to look through them, less for the purpose of seeing how they feel, than to rivet their attention,—as it were to grasp their minds by the compass of his own. The calm and masterly manner in which he disposes of the preliminary considerations, is the reminder of the experienced general, quietly arranging his forces and preparing to press down in overwhelming force upon a single point. His manner becomes aroused; his action animated. In the careful construction of sentences, nice choice of words, musical balancing of phrases and marshalling of arguments, he has no superior, if indeed an equal, in Ohio."

Mr. Douglas further says, in illustrating his subject: "These qualities greatly aid the speaker in winning his way at the outset in the hearts of those whom he is addressing, and in preparing them to receive his ideas and arguments. When arguments are flounced in scholarly language such as Mr. Critchfield seldom fails to employ and illustrated by beautiful figures of

speech, the impression produced is apt to be as deep and enduring as that made by a more phosphorescent, florid, fervid and tempestuous style of oratory. Stepping aside to the consideration of him outside of his profession, he has an imagination of distinctly diversified and comprehensive acquisitions; as was said of Whipple, the prince of our American essayists, 'he is an encyclopedia individualized and is familiar with history, science, art, agriculture, geology, theology, poetry, and what is desirable to know.'

"To whatever subject his attention may be called, though it be one which you would suppose to be utterly strange to his thoughts, he is enabled upon the slightest meditation to impart an interest, a glow of life, a surprising illumination; in this respect Mr. Critchfield's intellect is similar to that of Guizot, of whom it was said: 'No one could surprise him, but from whom you never failed to receive instruction.'

"With his legal learning, his accurate conceptions of the law, his power and supremacy as an advocate, his adroitness in argument, his incisive logic, his tact and foresight in the examination of witnesses and the analysis of testimony, his historical equipment and classical style, his measured sentences properly emphasized to give the intended force to his language, he rapidly rose to be one of the formidable, forensic gladiators of the Ohio bar. To the court he is ever courteous, respectful and dignified; in contentions with opposing counsel, cautious without being timid, resolute, but not rash, firm, but not obstinate; to the jury he administers a common sense philosophy of the law, the simple deductions of reason, a harmonious and symmetrical array of facts, and this in a brilliant, rapid, piercing way; not like the eye of Cyclops, letting in a flood of rushing and furious splendor, but a Drummond light, illuminating without impairing what it shines upon. He has philosophy, the faculty and facility of presentation, volume and elasticity of expression, picturesqueness of imagination, and almost poetical brilliancy, which invests his qualities with width and breadth and fascination peculiarly his own. He collects his illustrations from the fields of nature and art, and levies contributions on literature and science. Everything in his manner and matter betrays the sinew and strength of the orator, the tone of his voice, the curve and sweep of his arm, the splenetic glance of his eye, the burning scorn, the blazing indignation; the cogency and force of his arguments, the inevitable force of his retortion and the nervous vigor of style of a Canning.

"His prepared orations, addresses and readings are completed with severest care. As a sculptor chisels down and finishes his statue, chipping and clipping away the stone to find within his beautiful ideal, so it is he elaborates his thoughts until they assume the shapes he would give them. His



literary tastes are pure and their products rank with the most finished emanations of Whipple, Everett, Sumner, Wirt or Curtiss. They might be entitled to the appellation of prose poems, for he has the poet's divine insight. He has a ready appreciation of the proprieties of language, thought and manner, as established by the usages of society, and a refined sympathy with the sentiments of the purest intellects. In him we see the human mind in many of its exalted aspects; there is so much of man forced into it that it appears in fine proportions. He is the kindest and tenderest of men; loved his wife, and in his *memoriam* of her is the passion of Petrarch and the consuming love of Abelard. He is attached to his family and friends, and loves his country with an affection that is felt in his heart, and which dilates his individuality to the size of a national individuality.

"Upon all appropriate occasions he champions not only the noble, but the noblest of principles within his knowledge. Mr. Critchfield not only possesses the endowment of superior mental qualities, but of the heart equally and assuredly so. In this connection, the sentence of St. Beuve, in one of his memorable essays on Pascal, may with appropriateness be quoted: 'He is good, and great in heart and mind, which strong minds not always are; and all he did in the sphere of the mind and the sphere of the heart, bears the stamp of invention and originality, which attests the force, depth and an ardent mind, so to speak, ravenous in pursuit of investigation and truth.'

"He is an admirer of the elegancies of art. This passion is innate with him, and it is a child of his religious instinct; because the highest and best works in architecture, sculpture and painting, poetry and music have been derived out of an imagination of nature at whose shrine he is a worshipper."

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#### MRS. ADELAIDE M. CRITCHFIELD.

The beautiful subject of this sketch, the wife of Hon. L. R. Critchfield, departed this life October 6, 1895. As of all beautiful women, the elegance of her personality is indescribable,—a composite glow of vital forces. All her sacred vitality, so beautifully manifested, so lovely to contemplate, flashed its last electric grace, beamed its last auroral flushes, and one more of the reproachless, innocent martyrs of earth, an adornment of her race, returned to the God who gave her, in a last and crowning act of sacrifice. Around such a life, so terminated, there were exceptional manifestations of public regard; eulogies, both public and private, were spoken of her, as a lady of rare

attainments and attraction in society; as a leader in benevolences, and in religious influences, and as an advanced advocate of the high prerogatives of women. The Wooster *Daily Republican*, the *Wayne County Democrat*, the *Wayne County Herald*, the Century Club, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society; her personal friends among the professors of Wooster University and the State Agricultural Station; teachers in the public schools, physicians and citizens of Wooster, and many ladies of Wooster, and her friends in other places, gave her many commendatory eulogies.

The funeral services took place at two o'clock of Tuesday, October 8th, at the family residence on North Market street, Wooster. The courts adjourned in honor of her memory, and the judges and members of the bar and the officers of the county and of the city attended the funeral in a body. The tribute of flowers, by the Century Club, was large and beautiful, in memory of her who was so pleasant a friend, and whose sad and untimely death brought profound sorrow to the hearts of numerous friends in the city of Wooster and elsewhere. She died as a martyr. Possessed of remarkable courage, seeing the home on fire, and attempting to extinguish it, she received her fatal injuries.

Mrs. Critchfield was a daughter of Dr. Moses Shaffer, and his wife, Margaret McClure, daughter of Matthew McClure, Sr. She was born in Wooster, May 12, 1834, making her age, at her death, sixty-one years, four months and twenty-four days. On October 2, 1854, she married Hon. L. R. Critchfield, by which union were the following sons and daughters: Edith, Grace, Mary, Blanche, Henry, Nellie and Lyman R., Jr.

The character of the deceased was, in many respects, a public one. She was born and reared in the city of Wooster and was intimately associated with the old families whose descendants constituted the society of the city. Her vivacity, her beauty and genial disposition, and the high standing of her family, made for her a ready welcome. Her grandfather, Jacob Shaffer, was a soldier of the war of 1812; her uncle, Hiram Shaffer, was an eloquent Methodist preacher; her father, Dr. Moses Shaffer, practiced medicine in Wooster for fifty years; he was a remarkable man for energy and courage, and this oldest daughter, Adelaide, became his companion in his professional visits, and her acquaintatnce became general in every section of the county; her brother, Dr. Hiram M. Shaffer, was celebrated for his genius and skill as a physician and surgeon; her brothers, Hiram, James and Horace, were soldiers in the Civil war; her mother, Margaret McClure, was one of a large and noble family of the early settlers; her grandparents, the McClures, were a saintly couple of high and spotless character. The deceased had all

the splendid virtues and splendid courage of her family so widely known, and she enjoyed in an eminent degree the popularity of the family descent and standing. She knew many of the distinguished men in public life, and was familiar with public thought and public matters. She was a practical woman of great attractions in manners and geniality; well educated and thoughtful, she had a fine faculty of sociability in a public way; she was winning with her smiles and genuine womanly greetings; she loved and attended public meetings, religious, literary, musical, dramatic and political. With a number of the leading ladies of Wooster, she attended a school of parliamentary teaching and became a parliamentarian. She was not a woman of no politics, but had views on the rights of women, and of the people; she had inherited anti-slavery principles; she was wholly on the side of temperance and temperance organizations; she had more than ordinary public spirit. In the University of Wooster, in the State Agricultural Experiment Station, in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in the acquisition of manufactures, in the beautifying of the city, she manifested the greatest pleasure.

In her life with her neighbors, she was winning in her address, and in her last repose there lingered upon her countenance the expression of the lovely nature that was at peace with all the world.

In person she was esteemed as the most beautiful of women. Being five feet seven inches in height, and her development large and symmetrical, of beautiful face, dark, hazel eyes and dark hair; swift and agile in motion, tasteful in dress, she reminded one of the Miltonian Eve.

"Grace was in all her steps,  
Heaven in her eyes,  
In every gesture, dignity  
And love."

She was the offspring of magnificent parentage. The fine muscular perfection of her father, the healthy grace and elegant form of her mother, and the cultivated moral sensibilities of both, invested this first child of their love with the warmth and brilliancy of a beauty, and a purity of heart, that gave her a rivalry of charms over her generation; she was radiant without exertion, and the electric bloom of her exuberant health was in beaming and beautiful repose. There was royalty in the pulsations of her blood, and in the radiations of her graces, in the nobility of her delicacy and perfections of form, and in the persistent magnanimity of her nature. She was loftier and

more queenly endowed than common life, classed with the now hundreds of American women who are subverting the depreciated lines of the aristocracy, and that transcend the Greek female of the magnificent reign of Pericles, or the dignity and beauty of the Roman matron whose splendor was deemed necessary to be suppressed by a decree of the Roman Senate.

How beautiful she was!

Look at her picture and see that admirable expression, that symmetry of head and neck and shoulders. She speaks her words of love with carmine lips; the bust significant of a form of beauty, graceful, open faced, beaming and reflective. They bespeak for her the admiration spontaneously given to superior personality; the splendid evidences of the American woman.

Mrs. Critchfield's home was one of plenty and fashion. Her father was gentlemanly, refined, eminent as a physician, easy in his finances, and noted for his fine carriages and blooded horses; her mother was distinguished for her beauty, and both were in the social current of Wooster, then the most fashionable of towns, and noted for its expensively equipped and fashionable ladies and gentlemen. Of all was Adelaide the most admired, and the most loved for her gracious and gentle disposition and manners.

For all the members of her family circle she was endowed with personal regard. Love of her native place of Wooster and the nearby country life of her friends was characteristic, and she often expatiated on the beauties of nature, and revisited the scenes of her childhood, and often related her pedestrian and equestrian exploits that developed her wealth of muscle and limb. She was a lover of ancient trees and country landscapes. Her public spirit, the consciousness of her own graces; her spirit of family love, and love of all sublime things of nature, mingled in poetic enthusiasm in her domestic labors and pleasures.

In the conditions of life she was a creative artist. To have singing birds and flowers and gold fish, to hear the twitter of a canary, and feel the flutter of the flowers as she lifted their heads with dewy fingers; to see her gold fish rush, with burnished scales, to meet her approach, were her daily enjoyment.

The family life was constantly adorned with the versatility of her domestic genius, and sanctified by her elegant goodness and kindness that in a long life was never known to degenerate into anger. Taste in dress and beauty of conduct reigned supreme in her household. Upon the harp of domestic life, she played soft melodies by her magnetic presence. With her children she was like the deer with her young in the covert. The noises of



the night met her springing with athletic solicitude to their rescue. Her social graces were an inspiration. She was hospitable and gracious, disarming all doubt of welcome, and winning the love of every creature. Her benevolence not only was extended to prominent visitors, which was very frequent, but to every ragged and hungry wanderer that reached her door. There was genius in her management of home; in the art of preparing food she was a master; in the science of housekeeping she was a magician; ever hanging beautiful wreaths upon dingy places.

She was divine in her home. Her patience, her industry, her faithfulness, her wise teaching and influence, were the incarnated spirit of domestic life. The inspiration of heaven was upon her to make a happy home, a place that her family would love, and her love gave her the sublimest energy. Her children and family rise up and call her blessed. Her daughters loved her, and reposed their heads upon her bosom, encircled her with their arms, wooed her by endearing terms, and kissed away the lines of care; and her sons, with no less enthusiasm of love, attended her and worshipped her as a goddess.

Some special virtues of her life assumed peculiar prominence. A more than ordinary education illumined the life and family of this exceptional woman; she was a counselor, comforter and inspirer. Her earlier years were taught in the Wooster schools of Mrs. Pope and Miss Kate Rex (Mrs. McSweeney). She attended the female college at Granville, Ohio, and the female college at Delaware, Ohio. Accompanying the Wooster schools were institutions that taught and developed the graces of motion and manners which she, with other young ladies of Wooster, attended. During all her life her step was light and her motions graceful and polished. In her domestic life this grace and polish adorned her. Her soft footstep going and coming in daily duties, the rustle of her dress, the gentle voice of household government, her noiseless coming through the rooms, her swift touch, and graceful poise, and agile motion, and elastic manners, were the perfection of versatility, and in the days of trailing skirts, when in full dress, gave her a queenly stateliness equaled by few; and this fine taste and educated gracefulness distinguished her family; and her personal labors in clothing her children had the touch of rare and finished skillfulness.

There was a dramatic beauty in her love of children; she crooned sweet cadences over their cradles, and showered soft whistling bird-toned endearment, and the echoes of angelic sighs, and sweet-lipped wreaths of smiles, upon their tender lives; the benevolence of her life was a fixed habit and always marked the family epochs with generous presents.

Her peculiar habit of associating with the aged adorned her with a mild and gentle temperament; the old mothers of Millersburg and Wooster loved her. Her tender vigils at the bed of the sick; her beautiful composure and skill; the enthralling advances of her greeting; the electricity of her touch, seem now a lovely presence.

She was an heroic woman, without fear and without reproach; she had the inflexible persistence of hereditary blood; she breasted the wintry roads, and rode down the storm, and lifted her family on, with the irresistibility of her royal nature; her brown eyes opened with inflexible pleasantness at precautionary suggestions; she lived in the profundity of nerve repose; she was not marred by disease, and rejoiced through all her years in the healthy functions of constitutional perfection; she met each day with noble and fearless purpose, and in the threatening moments made her way directly to the point of danger; she had no drop of coward's blood, and to the demands for courage was a Joan of Arc; and to the demands of suffering, a Florence Nightingale.

She was a Christian. The family books marked by her in her moments of leisure were not the classical curiosities of mythology, but the story of a real Redeemer, and in this great trust she taught her household. She was a habitual reader of the Divine Word. From early life she attended the services of the church; she was a lover of music and sang with great sweetness, and as her children grew, they were trained by her in the same religious impressions. Her religion was more than sectarian life; her education fitted her for larger associations; of the beauties of her life, none were more lovely than the generosity of her religious sentiments; she freely mingled with Christians of all denominations; she exemplified the character of her Savior in all the duties of life. In the album of her daughter Addie she wrote the story of her life:

"May 12, 1884.

"Dear Addie:

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold.

"Your affectionate

"MOTHER."

Thus on her fiftieth birthday she found no philosophy so great as this jewel of the Divine Word.

The daily life of this mother and her children, in their maturing years, was a benediction. As soon the angry flash of ill-nature would be met in the soft petals of the rose, or in the blossom wafted upon a zephyr, as from the dimples that nestled in the mother's smiles, or from the eyes that wooed with her beckonings of melting azure. It was the management of angelic genius! In her daily motive there was progress. One by one she turned her children's footsteps along the grooves of knowledge; she led them by the hand, encouraged and instructed them in useful ways, and watched their slow ascent along the slopes of thought; she taught them the divine mystery of the stars. Her love, like the electric flash over many zones, illumined her children's homes; as the eagle uplifts its young ones upon level plumes, and assays to wing them in her own ethereal heights, this noble mother, in her holy vigilance, guarded the tearful departure of her sons and daughters.

Along these fleeting years she lived a happy life; her home was charmingly decorated in artistic taste; cool and clean as a temple, renovated with hygienic care; picturesque, musical with laughter and song; sanctified by the recognition of omnipresence.

The family nurture was an important part of her philosophy, in the practical performance of which her whole life was distinguished, and the phenomenal family health attested the wisdom of her early training as a physician's daughter. And all these beautiful habits of life were but the concomitants of elegant physical and mental power. Her hand was steady; her writing small, exact and uniform, the characteristics of the refinement and polish of controlling nerve, and the beauty of her correspondence is but another phase of that same exceptional skill manifested in family nurture, in the preservation of leaves and blossoms in her books, and in her delight in the beauty of her family; just as her heroic impulses caused death. And in all her noble qualities she seems now to stand like a statue—something like Phidias made of Minerva, plated with gold, seventy feet high, before which the Athenians bowed as they approached the colonnades of the Parthenon.

This noble woman lived like a heroine and died like a martyr. Twenty-four grandchildren and one great-grandchild and the future innumerable descendants, will revere her memory.

When we last saw this noble woman, her beautiful soul had left the sunshine of its ascension upon every lineament, and the benevolence of her life sat upon her lips.

NOTE—In this attempted eulogy of one noble woman, the hundreds of noble women of Wayne county are intended to see their own.

## FRANK TAGGART.

In touching upon the life history of Frank Taggart, one of the best-known members of the bar in northern Ohio, the biographer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise, yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well-defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon him by the people who have known him so long and well. And it is safe to say that no man in Wayne county occupies a more enviable position in her civic and professional life, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed, both in public and private life.

Judge Frank Taggart was born in Smithville, Wayne county, June 6, 1852, and is the son of Dr. W. W. Taggart, now deceased. The elder Taggart married Margaret McCaughey. He came to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1840, from Belmont county, this state, locating near the village of Smithville, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he was very successful. He was a man of strong, logical mind, a scholar and especially well grounded in historical and scientific subjects, a profound and methodical thinker and a mathematician of much more than ordinary attainments. During the past decade he abandoned the active duties of his profession, which he long honored during a very energetic and useful life, having, while advancing his own interests and that of his family, at the same time contributed in no paltry degree to the general advancement of his community, being liberal, generous, public-spirited and scrupulously honest.

When his son, Frank Taggart, was five years of age he moved to a farm he had purchased about one and one-half miles northeast of Wooster, and there young Taggart remained until 1868, assisting with the work of developing the home place, learning many valuable lessons that only he who "communes with nature" and breathes the pure air of the "sylvan wild" can imbibe, at the same time laying up a potential energy that has stood him well in hand during his trying career as a lawyer. His father was an advocate of thorough mental training and sought to encourage his son in whatever way possible, consequently the lad was first placed in the district schools, later the high school at Wooster, where he completed his preparatory work for entrance in the University of Wooster, which was soon to open its doors to the educational public, the date of its opening being September 8, 1870, and on that date Mr. Taggart had the distinction of being one of the first prospective



students, registering as a freshman, remaining one of the original class of five that passed the prescribed course in the curriculum, receiving his degree in 1874. He made an excellent record in this institution and gave promise of a useful and successful career. His brother, Rush Taggart, a prominent lawyer of New York City, and a member of the firm of John B. Dillon, is general counsel of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and graduated in the class of 1871, the close of the first university year, and made the first graduating speech of the class.

After finishing his schooling, Frank Taggart began the study of the law, entering the office of Judge Joseph H. Downing, now deceased, and after a period of study there entered the law department of the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1875, remaining for two years, and on July 4, 1876, he was admitted to practice in the district court of Wayne county, Judge Reed, of Millersburg, sitting on the bench of common pleas. He at once opened an office in Wooster without an associate in practice, which has rapidly grown from that day to this until he now holds front rank at the Wayne county bar. He is a loyal Republican, but never stoops to the tricks of the demagogue. In the year 1896 he was appointed to the responsible position of judge of the common pleas court by Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, and in the year 1905 was elected circuit judge of the fifth circuit of Ohio and in 1910 elected chief justice of the circuit courts of Ohio.

In the year 1888 Judge Taggart was married to Lizzie Wallace, daughter of David A. Wallace, D. D., LL. D. Their family consists of seven children, Margaret, William, Wallace, Martha F., Frank, Clementen, John F. and David.

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### JOHN A. MYERS.

The able and popular assistant cashier of the Wayne County National Bank at Wooster, Ohio, is most consistently accorded recognition in a work of the province assigned to the one at hand, since it has to do with the representative citizens of Wayne county, of which number he is unquestionably a worthy member and has played well his part in fostering the diversified interests of the same, and while yet a young man has shown what fidelity to duty, coupled with right principles, can accomplish. He is a native of this county, having been born near New Pittsburg, Chester township, on August 14, 1871, the son of David Myers, of Wooster, a sketch of whom appears

elsewhere in this volume. He is a worthy son of a worthy sire,—in fact, takes a delight in keeping untarnished the brilliant escutcheon of the Myers name, which has long been highly honored in this locality. He received a good practical education in the district schools of his township, later attending the high school at Wooster. When eighteen years of age he removed to Wooster with his parents, and attended Wooster University for a period of two years, during which time he made a very commendable record for both scholarship and deportment. Desiring to fit himself for a business career, he took a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating from the same with a very creditable record.

After he had finished his education, young Myers acted as deputy clerk of the courts at Wooster for six years, doing very creditable work,—in fact, he had mastered the details of the office so well that he attracted the notice of the officials of the Ashland & Wooster Railroad Company, who invited him to serve as their chief clerk with headquarters at Ashland, which position he held for a period of four years, giving his usual success. He returned to Wooster in 1903 and became assistant cashier of the Wayne County National Bank, which position he still holds, discharging the duties of the same in a manner that shows him to be a man of rare business qualities, alert, painstaking and eminently capable.

Mr. Myers was married on May 28, 1902, to Lydia C. George, a lady of culture and refinement, the daughter of D. C. and Harriet F. George, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Myers was born and reared and where her family were long prominent. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Myers has been blessed by the birth of two children, namely: Laura Minerva, born September 13, 1903, and Claudia Virginia, born May 5, 1907.

Mr. Myers is now a member of the city school board, being the youngest member ever honored thus. He takes an abiding interest in local educational affairs, and the cause of education here has been augmented since he became a member of the same. Fraternally, Mr. Myers belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a loyal Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, being liberal supporters of the same.

The Myers residence on Beall avenue is modern, beautifully located and nicely furnished, and is often the gathering place for many of the best people of Wooster where hospitality and friendship ever prevail. Mr. Myers is a man of pleasing address, frank, generous, courteous and straightforward.

## JUDGE ROBERT L. ADAIR.

A name too well known to the readers of this history to need any formal introduction here is that of Judge Robert L. Adair, who for many years has been a conspicuous figure in the local courts and has won distinctive prestige in a community widely noted for the high order of its legal talent. He was born in Wooster township, Wayne county, Ohio, February 2, 1869, the son of Anderson and Emeline (Yocum) Adair. The Judge's grandfather settled in this county in 1825 among the pioneers. His father, who took considerable interest in political matters, served as county commissioner from 1867 to 1872. Emeline Yocum was a teacher in the public schools of Wooster for a number of years, a daughter of Rev. Elmer Yocum, a pioneer Methodist minister who located in Congress township in 1826, and who, for a period of three score and ten years, actively engaged in the spreading of the gospel in Ohio and Wisconsin, dying in the latter state in 1898 at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Rev. Elmer Yocum, the paternal grandfather of the subject, was born in Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1807. He preached in Ohio until 1840 when he moved to Wisconsin and there preached fifty-seven years. He was a delegate to the general conference on four different occasions.

Robert L. Adair spent his boyhood days attending the common schools and assisting with the work about the home place. Being ambitious to make a name in the legal profession, he entered the University of Wooster, from which he was graduated with a very creditable record in 1891. He studied law with his brother, John S. Adair, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1893, and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession in Orrville, where he remained until 1895, having gained a promising start in his career as a lawyer which augured still greater things for the future. An opportunity presenting itself at Wooster, he returned to this city and formed a partnership with his brother, with whom he had studied, and he has since remained in the practice here, having built up quite a satisfactory clientele. Since July 1, 1908, he has been in partnership with W. F. Kean.

September 10, 1908, the Judge was married to Mary S. Campbell, of Indianapolis, daughter of E. A. Campbell, a prominent family of the capital city.

A man with such popularity among his fellow citizens and with such pronounced ability could not long fail to attract the attention of political leaders, and he was selected as the candidate for probate judge by the Democrats in 1899, and in the following autumn he was triumphantly elected to that office, faithfully and ably discharging the duties of the same for a period

of six years, his record having been most satisfactory to all concerned, irrespective of party affiliations. Prior to his election as probate judge he served one term in 1897 as city solicitor of Wooster, declining renomination.

Judge Adair, by his persistent application, his genuine worth and the force of his native powers, has elevated himself to a prominent position at the Ohio bar, possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence. He is a strong, energetic, practical business lawyer. His zeal and fixedness of purpose and policy in the defense of his client evokes the careful and considerate attention of a jury, and when on the bench his decisions were fair, learned and impartial. His is a genial, cordial nature, with proper poise and dignity. In his private ways we see the ebb and flow of his social nature, interesting alike in both. Faithful as he has been, and is, to official and professional trusts, an advocate and champion of popular education, and in sympathy with the spirit of our free institutions, he is one of the representative citizens of Wayne county and the great commonwealth of Ohio.

John S. Adair, brother of Judge Adair, went to New Mexico in 1897 and located at Clovis, where he is now practicing law. He married Caroline Goldsmith, of Painsville, Ohio, and to this union five children have been born: Mary Anderson, Ruth Smiley, Blanche M., John Patrick and Eddie.

Prof. Edward E. Adair, brother of the Judge, is superintendent of schools at Doylestown, this county. He married Nina Franks in December, 1891, and three children have been born to them: Lyman, Frances and Jeanette.

Jennie Adair, sister of the subject, graduated from the University of Wooster in 1899. She took a post-graduate course here in 1901, since which time she has been teaching in various high schools and is now principal of schools at Clovis, New Mexico.

Mrs. Robert L. Adair's father is a retired Methodist minister, living at Indianapolis. For many years he was presiding elder in the Indiana conference. Mrs. Adair is a graduate of Moore's Hill College, and she took a post-graduate course at Depauw University, after which she taught in various high schools until her marriage. Both she and Judge Adair are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, regular attendants and liberal supporters of the same.

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#### SMITH ORR, M. D.

The subject of this sketch, who for many years was one of the representative medical practitioners of Grant county, Oregon, is the only living representative of the Orr family for whom the town of Orrville was named, and



is the only surviving child of the late Hon. William M. Orr. Doctor Orr was born in the eastern part of Wayne county, Ohio, on the 23d of November, 1849. He is the oldest of four children born to his parents, the others being: John, who was born July 20, 1851, and is now deceased; William S., who was born February 4, 1856, and is deceased; and Mrs. S. M. Brenneman, born January 8, 1858, and died January 5, 1909, leaving a husband and two daughters.

Dr. Smith Orr was reared in Wooster until he was fourteen years old, when he removed with his father to Orrville. He received his education in the public schools of Wooster and Orrville, supplementing this by attendance at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Having then determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, the subject entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he graduated in 1876, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, locating first at Hardin, Lasalle county, Illinois, but subsequently removing to Canyon City, Oregon. He was a successful practitioner, commanding a large and remunerative patronage, and stood high among the men of his calling. In 1892, on account of the death of his father, Doctor Orr returned to Orrville and has since devoted his time to looking after his extended landed interests. The Doctor was, while engaged in the practice, considered an unusually good diagnostician and kept in close touch with every advance made in the healing art. He took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic and commanded the confidence of those whom he treated.

Doctor Orr has never married, and is living quietly and unostentatiously at Orrville. He possesses a good library and is a close reader and keen observer of men and events, keeping himself well informed on the current events of the day.

The subject's paternal grandfather, Smith Orr, for whom he was named, owned one of the first houses in Orrville. This house is still standing, having sheltered three generations of the family. Judge Smith Orr died on April 1, 1865.

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#### JUDGE MARTIN L. SMYSER.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Wayne county of the past generation who won recognition and success for themselves and at the same time conferred honor upon the community, would be decidedly incomplete were there failure to make mention of the well remembered and highly





*M. L. Smyser*





revered gentleman whose name introduces this biographical compendium, the late Judge Martin L. Smyser, whose name was long a household word in northern Ohio, where he held worthy prestige in legal and political circles. He was always distinctively a man of affairs, wielding a wide influence among those with whom his lot was cast, ever having the affairs of his county at heart and doing what he could to aid in its development, for he believed that his native county of Wayne was one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous of any in the Union and did not care to live outside her borders, and it has always been due to such men as Judge Smyser that she could justly claim a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which conserved consecutive development and marked advancement in its material upbuilding. The county has been, and is, signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and this is one of the connections in which Judge Smyser demands recognition, serving the locality faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility. He achieved a brilliant record at the bar at an age when most men are merely starting on their life work, for from the beginning he was intensely methodical and unswervingly scientific in search and seizure of the true light and of the essential morality and inspiration of the legal foundations, and in sources of legal conception and thought, conscientious and intensely pure, having an exalted firmness with which he recognized the morality of the fixed principles of judicial systems, holding devoutly to the highly embellished record of equity, the invariable theorems of law, the sure, certain, invincible methods of practice; therefore, abundant success could not help crowning his efforts and placing him on the topmost rung of the legal and judicial ladder and winning for him the well merited laudation of his fellowmen.

Judge Martin L. Smyser was a scion of an ancestry of which anyone might well be proud and many of their sterling traits outcropped in him, giving him fortitude, directness, keenness of perception and probity of character. He was born in Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, April 3, 1851, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Smyser, the father a native of York county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated in the pioneer schools, but who followed the wake of the tide of emigration that set in heavily for the West in 1832. He located in Wayne county, Ohio, where he was able to foresee a vast development and great possibilities to the strong of heart and arm and here he cleared a small plot of ground, erected a primitive dwelling and formed the nucleus of a comfortable and happy home, enjoying the fruition that always rewards the honest tiller of the soil



in a virgin country. The Smyasers have thus figured quite prominently in both York county, Pennsylvania, and in Wayne county, Ohio, since the epoch which historians are pleased to designate as early times. One of the well remembered relatives of the Judge was Jacob Smyser, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on June 27, 1810, there grew up and married Sarah Diehl, and came to Wayne county, Ohio, with the Judge's father in 1832, and here reared a family of seven children, and lived here on a farm for a half century or more, taking an active interest in whatever tended to develop the county. His father, also named Jacob Smyser, and also a native of York county, Pennsylvania, died in 1840. He was a farmer and of German ancestry, as the name implies. The elder Smyasers were Lutherans and known as men of sterling principles, honest, unswerving in their rectitude of purpose and action, consequently the probity of character of Judge Martin L. Smyser may be accounted for.

Judge Smyser grew to maturity on his father's farm, where he assisted in the work of developing the same and thereby imbibed a deep love of nature, laying the foundation for a rugged manhood and learning many lessons of subsequent value in shaping his destinies. Life on the farm acted on him as on many of our great men who have come up from the maul and the axe, the plow and the reaper,—cultivating a reflective and perceptive faculty, the ability to see clearly and to weigh accurately all problems and things affecting daily life.

Judge Smyser received his primary education in the common schools; always a student and ambitious to succeed, he applied himself very assiduously to his studies and made rapid progress. Early deciding to enter the legal profession, he began bending every effort in that direction. At an early age he entered Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, where he made a brilliant record for scholarship and from which institution he was graduated in 1870. Soon afterward he began the study of law in earnest in the office of Hon. L. R. Critchfield, one of the most distinguished practitioners of the local bar, and under his able guidance Judge Smyser made rapid strides. He passed the required legal examination at Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1872, and at once opened an office in Wooster and was successful from the first, soon climbing to a front rank among his colleagues at the Wayne county bar. Such a favorable impression did he make upon his fellow citizens that in the fall of 1872, when only twenty-one years of age, he was nominated by the Republican party for prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, and he made a most active, aggressive, vigorous and almost astonishing record as a campaigner for one of such tender years and achieved a triumphant elec-

tion, and he discharged the duties of the office in a manner that soon convinced the most skeptical of his unquestioned ability. In 1873 he entered into professional relationship with Hon. A. S. McClure, which combination was one of unusual strength and which was long continued.

Judge Smyser was chosen as an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1884, and in 1888 he was sent as a regular delegate, and during that year he was elected to the fifty-first Congress from the twentieth district by a majority of two thousand, a criterion of his general high standing in this district, and he won the undivided approval of all his constituents while a member of that distinguished body, where he was active in the affairs pertaining to his district and where his counsel was often sought and heeded by his colleagues. On January 15, 1898, he was appointed to the bench of the circuit court by Gov. Asa S. Bushnell to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Julius C. Pomerene, and he soon proved his preparedness and fitness in every respect for this high position, having by nature and training a judicial mind that was clear in analysis and fair in all decisions, and he, in this connection, widely extended his circle of personal, legal and political friends, and perhaps no lawyer in the judicial district over which he presided ever enjoyed a more profound popularity than he, which came as a result of his ability and his noble personality.

This splendid type of high citizenship, able lawyer, capable jurist, popular exponent of the people whose rights he sought to champion at all times, whether in private, public or legislative capacities, was called to a higher plane of action by the fate that awaits all mankind, his death being counted a distinct and irreparable loss to the section of the state in which he lived.

In 1881 Judge Smyser was united in marriage to Alice A. France, a native of Wayne county, of which her father had formerly been sheriff. She is a graduate of the Delaware Female College.

Judge Smyser was honored and esteemed by all who knew him for his life of honor, usefulness, unselfishness, genuine worth, integrity and public spirit; for his high purpose and unconquerable will, vigorous mental powers, diligent study and devotion to duty—these being some of the means by which he made himself eminently useful. The good he has accomplished for his county and state cannot be adequately expressed, and for generations to come the commendable things he did will continue to influence and direct human thought and action in this section of the great Buckeye commonwealth.

## ADAIR FAMILY.

The family name which heads this article has long been identified with the history and progress of Wayne county and is one which has been distinguished and renowned far beyond common. Of Irish ancestry for many generations, the first of the family under immediate consideration was Patrick Adair, born in 1797 in county Down, Ireland, where in his early manhood he became identified with the home rule insurrection headed by the lamented Emmet, and he found it necessary to leave the land of his fathers; accordingly he came to America and settled in western Pennsylvania, where he soon afterward married Mary Stuart. Of the five children born to them, only one lived to maturity, she being Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Burlington, Iowa, now deceased. His wife died in about 1815 and several years later he married Ann Anderson, and to them were born five children, Jane E., Eliza, James M., Thomas A. and Anderson.

In 1825 Mr. Adair removed to Wayne county, Ohio, and settled on a farm not far distant from Wooster. Here his second wife died, at the age of thirty-nine years, and Mr. Adair again married, his wife being Ann McCracken, who died in 1843, leaving no children. Mr. Adair in early life had not been the recipient of educational advantages, but possessed a keen and retentive memory and was considered a man of a high order of intelligence. He was industrious and provident and possessed those qualities of mind and heart which make men honored and beloved rather than conduce to prosperity in worldly affairs. He was a stanch Democrat of the Thomas Jefferson type, whose principles he strongly advocated. He served in the war of 1812, in the capacity of surgeon's mate, or assistant. In religious belief he was a life-long Presbyterian. He died in 1866, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Anderson Adair, son of Patrick and Ann (Anderson) Adair, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and soon thereafter the family removed to Ohio. As a boy he attended the district schools and as a young man he performed the ordinary duties of a farmer's life until he reached the age of twenty-five, when for one year he attended the academy at Wooster, and for several years following he was engaged in the work of teaching. At the age of twenty-seven years he married Henrietta McClure and to them were born five children, of whom two are living, Prof. Edward E., of Doylestown, Ohio, and John S., concerning whom more follows. Mrs. Adair died in 1861, and some time later Mr. Adair married Emeline, daughter of Rev. Elmer Yocum, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was a

lady of accomplishments and intellectual attainment, a graduate of Baldwin University and later a teacher of much ability. To this union there came two children, Judge Robert L. and Jennie L.

Mr. Adair was widely and most favorably known throughout Wayne county and was honored by political preferment upon many occasions, faithfully performing the duties and holding sacred the trust reposed in him. For some years he was one of the county commissioners of Wayne county, and in this capacity he had much to do with the management and conduct of important business in connection with improvements, etc., undertaken in behalf of the populace. He was deeply interested in matters of education and was one of the organizers of the board of education of Wooster township, and was for nearly or quite thirty years a member of it. For nearly seventy years he lived on the farm his father settled, where he created many improvements and where by hard labor and intelligent effort he acquired a competency. He was ever active in all movements that had for their end the advancement and good of the community, state and nation. In politics he was like his father, a Democrat. He died in July, 1905.

John S. Adair, son of Anderson and Henrietta (McClure) Adair, was born May 26, 1859. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended school and lived the life of a youth upon the farm. At this age he became a student of Wooster University, where for six years he pursued the college course. During this period he continued with his father, devoting such time as could be spared from his studies to assisting with the farm work. In 1881 he entered the law firm of Wiley & McClaran, alternating his legal researches with teaching a series of schools in Clinton, Wayne, Plain and Wooster townships. In the spring of 1886 he went to Coronado, Kansas, engaging in land business and practice of law. In 1888 he returned to Wooster, and was admitted to practice in Ohio courts, opening an office in Wooster, where he for a number of years conducted an extended and lucrative practice. In 1889 he was elected city solicitor of Wooster.

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#### WILLIAM JAMES SEELYE.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of the historian or the cheers and the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never



made. No man is great in all things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame who before that had no reputation beyond their own neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in Wayne county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is William James Seelye, one of Wooster's popular and progressive citizens, who, like many of the leading people here, is a product of the great Empire state, he having been born in Schenectady, New York, April 10, 1857. He is the scion of an excellent ancestry, highly honored and distinguished in various walks of life. His mother, Elizabeth Tilman James, was a native of Albany, cousin of the famous Prof. William James, of Harvard University, and his father, Julius Hawley Seelye, was for many years pastor of the Dutch Reformed church of Schenectady. He was a man of unusual intelligence, being profoundly educated, and he was a leader in his community. In 1858 he was appointed professor of mental and moral science in Amherst College, at Amherst, Massachusetts, which position he held with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned until 1876, when, owing to his eminent record there, he was made president of the institution and became one of the most popular and influential educators in the state.

William J. Seelye, of this review, spent his boyhood at home and grew to maturity in the midst of the most wholesome environment, one that made for culture, education and refinement. After a preparatory education, he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1879. After a year of post-graduate work at home and a year of study in Johns Hopkins University, he spent two years abroad, seven months in Edinburgh University and a semester each in Halle and Leipzig. Thus well equipped for his life work, having decided to follow in the footsteps of his worthy father, he began his career as teacher, having returned home in 1883, in which year he was appointed professor of Greek and German in Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa. The year 1885 to 1886 he taught, as classical undermaster, in Lawrenceville Academy, New Jersey. In all these institutions he readily proved his fitness for the position held.

Professor Seelye was married in September, 1886, to Alice Clarke, a lady of culture and talent, the daughter of a well-established and prominent family at Iowa City, Iowa. He spent the year 1886 to 1887 with her as a member of the American Archaeological Institute at Athens, Greece. The following two years Professor Seelye taught in connection with Amherst Col-

lege and in 1889 he became professor of Greek in Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, where he remained two years. Since 1891 he has been professor of Greek in the University of Wooster.

The pleasant home of Professor and Mrs. Seelye has been blessed by the birth of three interesting children, named as follows: Laurens, born in 1889; Katharine, born in 1891, and Julius, born in 1899.

As a teacher, Professor Seelye has met with merited success and in his capacity of instructor of Greek especially his record presents a series of successes such as few attain. He pursues his chosen calling with all the interest of an enthusiast, is thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the work and has a proper conception of the dignity of the profession to which his life and energies are so unselfishly devoted. A finished scholar, a polished gentleman and possessing the traits of character necessary to insure success, the services thus far rendered and the laurels gained bespeak for him a wider and more distinguished career of usefulness in years to come. Unlike so many of his calling who become narrow and pedantic, he is easily a man of the times, broad and liberal in his views and has the courage of his convictions on all the leading public questions and issues upon which men and parties divide. He also keeps in trend with modern thought along its various lines and is a man of scholarly and refined taste, while his familiarity with the more practical affairs of the day makes him feel at ease with all classes and conditions of people whom he meets.

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#### WILLIAM NICHOLAS RIES.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor, and it has been the pivotal industry that has controlled, for the most part, all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. Among this sturdy element in Chipewewa township, Wayne county, whose labors have profited alike themselves and the community in which they live is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this biographical review, and in view of the consistent career lived by Mr. Ries since coming to this section of the country, it is particularly fitting that the following short record of his life and labors be incorporated in a book of this nature. Like many of the most thrifty citizens of this county, he came to us from the German empire, which has furnished so many of the progressive citizens of this country.

William Nicholas Ries was born in Sauphereicher, Germany, March 22, 1846, the third son of Martin and Mary (Becker) Ries. William N. was brought to America by his parents when only eighteen months old. The family settled in Chippewa township, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1847. The father was a coal miner and he was known as a hard working, honest man.

William N. Ries, of this review, was educated in the country schools, and he engaged in coal mining for some time, later purchasing a small farm, having saved his earnings. He was married on March 29, 1866, to Barbara Frase, daughter of Squire Peter and Mary Frase, a highly respected family. To this union have been born Mrs. Ada Shank, of Doylestown, this county; Minnie, who lives at Johnson's Corners; and Irvin, a well known and successful farmer.

Mr. Ries was land appraiser twenty years ago, and he has held all the offices in the Lutheran church, of which he is a very faithful member.

As a farmer he has made a very comfortable living and has a comfortable home; he keeps his place in excellent condition and is spending his declining years in comfort and peace, and is well worthy of the friendship which all his neighbors freely accord. He is a good man in all the walks of life, and has so conducted himself as to be worthy of the esteem that has been accorded him by those with whom he has come into contact. His children, having been reared in a careful manner, are also highly respected by all classes.

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#### WILLIAM EDWIN WEYGANDT.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch is not a man who courts publicity, yet it must be a pleasure to him, as is natural, to know how well he stands with his fellow citizens throughout northern Ohio, especially his native county of Wayne. The public is seldom mistaken in its estimation of a man, and had Mr. Weygandt not been most worthy he could not have gained the high position he now holds in public and social life. Having long maintained the same without abatement of his popularity, his standing in the county is perhaps now in excess of what it has ever been. He has by his own persistent and praiseworthy efforts won for himself a name whose luster the future years shall only augment. The term "self-made" may not convey much to some, but when applied to such a man as Mr. Weygandt it has a peculiar force, for he belongs to that interesting class of men, of unquestioned merit and honor, whose life histories show that they have been compelled, very



W. W. Wiggand





largely, to map out their own career and furnish their own motive force in scaling the heights of success, thereby meriting the applause of their fellows.

W. E. Weygandt is a native of Baughman township, where he first saw the light of day on June 1, 1864, and he is the son of J. K. and Mary Weygandt. The boyhood days of Mr. Weygandt, like those of so many of our successful men of affairs, especially the learned professions, were spent upon the farm, where he worked during the summer months, alternating farming with schooling in the district schools. He was an ambitious lad and applied himself most assiduously to his text books. His principal dependence, as we have before intimated, was very largely upon himself; however, this is not a regrettable fact, for it strengthened his fortitude, courage and self-dependence, and without such attributes no life is a success. Desiring a higher education than the common schools could furnish, he entered the Normal University at Ada, Ohio, where he made a splendid record and from which institution he was graduated on July 23, 1895. He had decided to become a teacher and accordingly entered that profession, which he followed with credit for a period of ten years, during which time he gained an excellent local reputation as an educator, his services having been in great demand, for he had thoroughly equipped himself and seemed to possess all the natural qualifications for the successful teacher. But believing that the law was his proper field of action, he took up its study with A. D. Metz, of Wooster, who was at one time prosecuting attorney of Wayne county and a lawyer of great ability and fame. This was in April, 1894, and having made rapid progress in the same, Mr. Weygandt was admitted to practice at the Ohio bar the following October. He was remarkably successful from the first and soon had a large clientele, figuring conspicuously in many important cases in the local courts from time to time. His ability and public spirit attracted the attention of the leaders of the Democratic party and he was selected as the candidate of this party for prosecuting attorney of Wayne county in 1898. He was elected and filled the office with rare credit and acceptance, proving the wise selection of his constituents. On April 29, 1908, Mr. Weygandt was nominated for the office of judge of the common pleas court of Wayne county and in the ensuing election he was the choice of the voters, defeating his opponent, W. F. Kean, by a majority of two thousand and seven hundred. He assumed the duties of his office on January 1, 1909, and in this responsible position he has again proved in no uncertain manner his eminent fitness for a position demanding ability of high order and an intimate and discriminating acquaintance with the principles of jurisprudence. His decisions have uniformly been characterized by

a high sense of justice, guided by a wide knowledge of law and precedent, and his administration of his official duties has been eminently satisfactory to both litigants and attorneys.

In September, 1886, Judge Weygandt was married to Cora Mock, daughter of Samuel Mock, a well known and highly respected farmer, now retired at the age of eighty-two years. To this union have been born three children, Carl, now a student in Wooster University, Ross and Ola.

As a lawyer Mr. Weygandt ranks deservedly high at the Wayne county bar. His habits of study, research, ability to analyze and comprehend the law, to deduce and apply it, make him an informed, reliable and certain lawyer, and necessarily successful. In his practice before the court he was characterized by fairness in stating the position of an adversary, and strong enough and broad enough to desire no undue advantage. His utterances are expressive of a calm dignity, a tolerant spirit, but a fixed purpose. In his discussion of the law he is terse, clear, precise and incisive, and to the jury he is clear, deliberate, impressive. In his active practice of the law his character for personal and professional integrity was fully recognized and appreciated. He escaped the suspicion of ever having knowingly failed to fulfill all proper obligations of his profession. Combined with the excellent personal and official qualities of the successful attorney and jurist, he is infused with the genius of enterprise and is a man of enlarged public spirit. He always stands ready to identify himself with his fellow citizens in any good work and extends a co-operative hand to advance any measure that will better the condition of things, that will give better government, elevate mankind, insure higher standards of morality and the highest ideals of a refined, ennobling, intellectual culture.

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#### JAMES LEE ZARING.

Of high professional and academic attainments and ranking among the foremost educators of northern Ohio, James Lee Zaring, now the efficient and popular county auditor of Wayne county, has achieved marked distinction in the noble work to which his talents and energies have so long been devoted, and, judging by the past, it is safe to predict for him a future of still greater usefulness and honor. Not only as a teacher and manager of schools has he made his presence felt, but as a citizen in the daily walks of life, his influence has tended to the advancement of the community and the welfare of his

fellow men, while the several responsible public positions to which he has been called from time to time bear testimony of his ability to fill worthily high and important trusts. His name with eminent fitness occupies a conspicuous place in the profession which he adorns and his career, presenting a series of successes such as few attain, has gained for him much more than local reputation as a successful organizer and manager of educational interests.

Mr. Zaring was born at Jefferson, Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, December 4, 1859, the son of Eli and Mary (Stevic) Zaring, both natives of Plain township, this county, the father having been born on January 16, 1836, and the latter in 1832, each representing old pioneer families of sterling worth who came here in the days of the forest primeval when the country was overrun by wild beasts and the council fires of the red men had scarcely died away. They were a sturdy people who delighted to meet and overcome great obstacles,—in short, they were true types of empire builders, making it possible for succeeding generations to live in ease and affluence, to ride in modern motor cars over trails which they blazed and over which their ox carts passed. An insight into the characteristics of the subject would indicate that he had inherited some of the worthy traits of his rugged progenitors.

Eli Zaring grew up on the home farm which he helped clear, and although his chances to receive an education in the old ax-hewn one-roomed school houses of that remote period were indeed limited, he made the most of every advantage and became in after years a well informed man, who was influential in county affairs and who very creditably filled the office of clerk of the local courts for a period of six years. He was for many years solicitor for the *Wayne County Democrat* and he held every office in Plain township, a Republican stronghold; this proved his high standing in his native community, for he was always a loyal Democrat. The court appointed him appraiser of land in Chester township in 1880. He was a great friend of Capt. Lemuel Jeffries,—in fact, he was a man admired by all who knew him, for he was honest, public-spirited and straightforward in all his dealings with his fellow men.

James L. Zaring was educated in the district schools of Plain township, which he attended during the winter months, working in his father's shoe shop the rest of the year. He also attended the Smithville Normal School, where he made an excellent record in both scholarship and deportment. Being ambitious to enter the career of an educator, he prepared himself very carefully to that end and during his long service as such he has given the utmost



satisfaction and his services have been in great demand; he holds a life certificate and he was county examiner for a period of nine years.

Professor Zaring was married, on June 3, 1882, to Celestia Reamer, daughter of Jacob and Sophia Reamer, a highly honored family of Smithville. Mrs. Zaring is a woman of culture and refinement and she has been of great assistance to her husband in his manifold duties since their marriage, always encouraging him and counseling him in whatever work he was engaged. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, two of which died in infancy; the two living children are Ethel, now twenty-six years of age, and John, who is twenty-four years old.

Politically, Professor Zaring is a Democrat and he has held many of the minor village offices and is now auditor of Wayne county, filling the office in a manner that is winning universal approval. He stands high in Masonry, being a member of the Knights Templar, Wooster Commandery, No. 48; Cedar Lodge, No. 430, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orrville, and Wooster Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons.

Although a school man in the broadest and best sense of the term, Professor Zaring has never become narrow or pedantic, as have so many whose lives have been spent in intimate association with the immature minds within the four walls of a school room. He is a well rounded, symmetrically developed man, fully alive to the demands of the times, thoroughly informed on the leading questions before the public and takes broad views of men and things. By keeping in touch with the times and the trend of current thought he has ever been enabled to discharge the duties of citizenship in the intelligent manner becoming the level-headed American of today, and his acquaintance with the history of the country and its institutions makes him also a politician, but not necessarily a partisan. He believes in progress in other than the profession to which he belongs and to attain the end manifests an abiding interest in whatever makes for the material advancement of the community, encouraging all worthy enterprises and lending his influence to means whereby his fellow men may be benefited and made better. He is in hearty accord with laudable and healthful pastimes and sports, such as base ball, basket ball, hurdle and foot racing and all kinds of athletics that tend to develop and strengthen the physical powers. These he has always encouraged among his pupils, believing that development of the body as well as the mind and heart to be essential to the make-up of the scholarly and well-rounded man. Wayne county owes a great debt of gratitude to Professor Zaring for the great good he has done in educational, political, social and material affairs.

## M. M. VAN NEST.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves to a position of honor and responsibility in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and who have put the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced within the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, build monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. Of such we have the unquestioned right to say belongs the gentleman whose name appears above. As a business man, as member of the city legislative body, and as its chief executive official, as well as in the more humble walks of life, he has borne well his part and his public spirited and unselfish devotion to the highest and best interests of the community have won for him the high regard of all, regardless of political lines.

M. M. Van Nest was born at Rowsburg, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 10th of December, 1864. He is descended from Holland antecedents, the family name having originally been Van Ness. The subject's paternal grandfather was John Van Nest, who was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio in 1839, settling in Ashland county. He was a harness-maker by trade and followed this occupation all his active life. He died in 1903, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The subject's parents were J. P. and Mary E. (Gardner) Van Nest. J. P. Van Nest was born at Rowsburg, Ohio, and upon taking up a business career entered upon that of insurance in which he was successful. In the spring of 1873 he removed to the city of Wooster, and here continued in the insurance business until his death, which occurred on April 3, 1905. Mr. Van Nest was a public-spirited man and took a keen interest in public affairs, serving for two terms as a member of the Wooster city council. Early in the great Rebellion, Mr. Van Nest enlisted for service in the defense of his country's flag, joining the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, taking part in some of the most sanguinary struggles of that great conflict. Among these battles were the following: Chickasaw Bayou, December 28-29, 1862; Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; Thompson's Hill (Port Gibson), May 1, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863; Big Black River, May 17, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; transport "City Belle," near Snaggy Point, Louisiana, May 3, 1864. Mr. Van Nest enlisted as a private, but, by faithful and meritorious service, he retired from the service with the rank of second lieutenant. At the battle of Vicksburg he was severely wounded by a frag-

ment of shell. Prior to entering the military service Mr. Van Nest had followed the trade of harness-maker, but on his return home he gave that up and took up the insurance business. He married Mary E. Gardner, who was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, as were also her parents. She is still living in Wooster, at the age of sixty-seven years. By her union with Mr. Van Nest she became the mother of the following children: John, of Wooster; M. M., the subject of this sketch; Carrie, the wife of William L. Derr, of Cleveland, Ohio; Gertrude, deceased; Maud M., the widow of John Griffith and living in Wooster; Ellen, deceased; Charles W., of Wooster; Mabel is unmarried and remains at home.

M. M. Van Nest was nine years old when his parents removed to Wooster and in the public schools of this city he secured a good education. After the completion of his education, he took up the trade of harness-maker, following this in the footsteps of the two generations preceding him. He was thus employed for nineteen years and was considered a good workman. Subsequently he entered the insurance business with his brother, under the firm style of J. P. Van Nest Sons, and they have built up a large business in fire insurance, theirs being considered one of the most important agencies in this city.

Mr. Van Nest is a Democrat in politics and in 1899 he was elected a member of the city council from the fourth ward, and was re-elected in 1901, serving as president of that body during 1901 and 1902. In the spring of 1903 he was elected mayor of the city, and so eminently satisfactory was his administration of the office that he has been twice re-elected, in 1905 and 1907. Mr. Van Nest applied to the administration of the affairs of his official position the same careful business principles which he would apply to his own business affairs, and in his attitude towards public improvements he has been progressive, though at the same time exercising a wise conservatism which has been a guarantee against extravagance or a useless expenditure of the city's money. During his administration great strides have been made by the city in the way of street paving, cement sidewalks, sewerage, and increase in the city's water supply. Not only have the material necessities of the city been regarded, but considerable attention has been paid to the esthetic, and in many ways the city has been beautified, being now considered one of the most pleasing cities of its class in the state.

In 1905 Mayor Van Nest was appointed by the judge of the common pleas court, and re-appointed in 1908, a member of the soldiers' relief committee of Wayne county, the appointment bearing special distinction from the fact that he is the only man not a veteran of the Civil war who ever served on this committee. The mayor is also second vice-president of the Wooster Board of Trade.

In 1887, the subject was united in marriage to Amanda E. Ray, who was born and reared in Wooster, and to them have been born two children, Fred, deceased, and Florence H. The family reside in a pleasant and comfortable home on Columbus avenue, and here the spirit of hospitality ever abides. Fraternally Mayor Van Nest belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he has risen to the Uniform Rank, and to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Yeomen. He and his wife belong to the English Lutheran church, of which they are liberal supporters. The family occupy a position of prominence in the social life of the community and all who know them hold them in the highest regard.

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### HENRY H. STRAUSS.

Henry H. Strauss, president of the Orrville National Bank, has been a potent factor in the commercial and social life of Orrville and Wayne county for over forty years. He is one of those solid men of brain and substance so essential to the material growth and prosperity of a community and whose influence is willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise that has for its object the advancement or moral welfare of the community.

The Strauss name is found to be one of the early pioneer family names in America. The family is of German origin and the progenitor of the family in the New World is thought to be Nicholas Strauss, a native of the Fatherland, who came to America in 1732. Henry Strauss, paternal grandfather of the subject, was born in Pennsylvania, in which state several generations of the family lived and reared their families.

Peter Strauss, father of the subject of this biography, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, removing when a young man to Saegertown, Crawford county, that state. He was a farmer and pursued that calling with fair success. In 1850 he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, and settled on a farm in Plain township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-three years of age. He married Julia Renner, who was also born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. She preceded her husband in death a few years, dying at the age of sixty-seven years. Of the six children born to this worthy couple, three are now living, namely: Abigail, the wife of John Martin, of Reedsburg, Ohio; Marietta, the wife of William Gill, of Plain township, this county, and Henry H., subject of this sketch.



Henry H. Strauss was born on the parental farmstead at Saegerstown, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on August 15, 1839, and removed to Wayne county, Ohio, with his parents in 1850. His early life was spent on the farm, and he attended the public schools during his boyhood, supplementing this by attendance at the Wooster high school and the Fredericksburg Academy. Eight years were spent in teaching school during the winter months and attending school during the summer seasons. In 1867 Mr. Strauss came to Orrville where he has since been a recognized influence. In that year he engaged in the dry goods business with the late Henry Shrieber, the partnership, however, only continuing six months. In 1868 he and the late C. R. Beckley bought a dry goods stock located in the present stand of W. L. DesVoignes. Here Mr. Strauss was in business for twenty years, buying Mr. Beckley's interest after twelve years of partnership. Here was first established Mr. Strauss's splendid reputation for honorable and upright business methods, which his long and successful career has since maintained inviolate.

In 1881 the Orrville Banking Company, a private bank, was organized, and Mr. Strauss, being one of the organizers, became the cashier, accepting the position with reluctance. Being at this time engaged in the mercantile business, he divided his time between the bank and the store until 1888, when he sold the store and since that year he has devoted his time exclusively and continuously to the bank.

On July 3, 1902, the bank was reorganized as the Orrville National Bank and its capital stock increased to fifty thousand dollars. The bank is one of the solid financial institutions of northern Ohio. At its reorganization as a national bank, Mr. Strauss was elected president, which title designates his present official position with the bank.

Mr. Strauss's other business interests include a directorship in the Orrville Bedding Company and numerous other investments. He has also extensive land interests, having a fine farm in Greene township, one in Baughman township and part owner of one in Chippewa township.

Mr. Strauss was married September 20, 1870, to Mary Leininger, who was born in Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio. She is a daughter of Frederick and Anna Leininger, both of whom were natives of Germany. Four children constitute their family, namely: Bessie E., who holds a responsible position in the bank; Frank L., cashier of the bank; Harry H. graduated from Wooster University in 1904, was later a student at Chicago University, Chicago, and was professor and instructor in Latin and Greek at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; he has been a member of the faculties at Tullane College New Orleans, the State University of Iowa and the State University of North

Dakota, and next year will return to Tullane College as an instructor; Dr. Robert Todd is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is now a successful dentist at Alliance, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Strauss are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Strauss is an elder and has served on the official board. Fraternally, Mr. Strauss is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He served for twenty years on the Orrville city school board and manifests a keen interest in educational matters.

Mr. Strauss as a business man is a representative type of that fine old school where the highest integrity, implacable justice and rugged honesty are the prerequisites to success. Personally, he is of kindly demeanor, a wholesome optimism pervading his nature, and his engaging frankness disclosing a heart mellowed with human sympathies.

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#### CAPT. JAMES B. TAYLOR.

A man who stands admittedly among the leaders of the legal profession in the northern part of the Buckeye state, where he has long been practicing in all the courts, often handling many of the most important cases on the various dockets, is Capt. James B. Taylor, of Wooster, Wayne county. Being courteous, well informed and enterprising, he is recognized as one of the representative men of a community widely noted for the high order of its citizenship, and in his life record is much that should be an incentive to the youth standing at the parting of the ways, whose destinies are matters for future years to determine, to have higher ambitions and accomplish more for their fellow men, for his life has always been led along a plane of high endeavor, always consistent with the truth in its higher forms and ever in keeping with honorable principles, while at the same time he has been eminently successful in his chosen profession. He is the scion of pioneer ancestors of the most sterling qualities who did much in their day for the communities in which they lived, and the Captain is a worthy descendant of his forbears, thus for many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that he was one of the patriotic sons of the North, who, when the tocsin of war sounded, left his comfortable hearthstone and his business affairs to do what he could toward saving the national union from disruption and dishonor, he is accorded conspicuous men-

tion in this work, along with other worthy citizens of Wayne county, whose lives have been directed along proper channels.

James B. Taylor was born August 24, 1840, at Fredericksburg, Ohio, and his useful life has been spent within the borders of his native county of Wayne, for the most part, for he believed that greater opportunities existed for him right here at home rather than in some remote locality, and, judging from the eminent success he has achieved and the good he has done the people of this community, he was wise in coming to such a conclusion. He is the son of James and Elisabeth (Curtis) Taylor, both natives of Virginia, each representing a fine old Southern family, the mother being of original Quaker stock.

James B. Taylor was the youngest member of a family of nine children, and his boyhood was spent in the quiet, sequestered village of his birth, in much the same manner as other youths of his station in life and environments. He started to the common schools early and made rapid progress, for at the age of sixteen he was a teacher in the public schools. It being necessary for him to map out his career and "work out his own salvation" practically unaided, he taught during the winter months and attended school through the summer and made general preparation for a higher life work. For a time the intervals between his teaching periods were profitably employed as a student at the Fredericksburg Academy; later he entered the junior class at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1861, having made a splendid record there. In the ensuing autumn he did a very commendable work by organizing and opening Smithville Academy, in the superintendency and control of which he remained for one year, when, notwithstanding the flattering outlook for the institution, Mr. Taylor decided to cast his lot with the Federal troops, the rebellion then being in full blast. He surrendered the control of the academy to Prof. John B. Eberly, who for many years conducted it with remarkable success, the foundation having been securely and broadly laid by Mr. Taylor. He entered the service as second lieutenant, August 15, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, having proved to be a most capable and gallant soldier, he was promoted to first lieutenant, February 18, 1863, later, on March 23d, following, to captain of Company H, and by reason of the consolidation of this regiment with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he was mustered out November 27, 1864. The first regiment he was in bore a meritorious and conspicuous part in the campaign of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and Captain Taylor shared in its vicissitudes and conflicts. In the swamps of Chickasaw Bayou, at Arkansas Post,

at Thompson's Hill, under Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, at Big Black river, at Jackson, under Banks on the Red river, he bravely led his command, and with an army of invincible soldiers he united with them in the triumphant victories of long and arduous campaigns.

Returning to civil life, Captain Taylor took up the study of medicine in the spring of 1865, in Fredericksburg, with Doctor Martin, and toward the close of that year went to the University of Michigan as a student of medicine, but soon thereafter abandoned the same, believing that the law held greater opportunities for one of his tastes. He made rapid strides in this department and was graduated in the spring of 1867 in the law department of the University of Michigan. He returned to Wayne county and opened an office at Orrville, where he soon had a satisfactory practice which has continued to grow until he has long since been rated among the leading members of the Wayne county bar. Believing that the city of Wooster held greater advantages for himself and family, he moved here in April, 1882, formed a law partnership with ex-Probate Judge Isaac Johnson in 1888, which continued until the tragic death of the latter.

Captain Taylor has prospered by reason of his close application to business, and he had one of the most attractive homes in the city, located amid beautiful surroundings on North Market street, modern, of attractive architecture, located in the midst of fine lawns, through which wind inviting walks, overarched by splendid trees and shrubbery. On Christmas eve of 1906, a year after the death of his wife, he transferred his beautiful home to a city hospital, and it yet continues as a hospital, and ought to be a monument to his generosity and the thoughtfulness of his wife, who in health had planned for just such a use of the property.

Captain Taylor's wife was Emilie Emmett, the daughter of John and Eliza Emmett, and whose grandfather laid out the town of Emmetsburg, Pennsylvania. Prior to their marriage Mrs. Taylor was the principal of the schools at Fredericksburg, Ohio. To them were born six children, three of whom survive, Harry E. Taylor, manager of a manufacturing establishment at Orrville. Rob C. Taylor, a law partner, and Josephine, now the wife of Rev. Fred J. Slagle, who are spending a year in Scotland. Captain Taylor is a member of the Presbyterian church at Wooster, a Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Royal Arcanum.

The Captain is a practitioner of an earnest, cultivated, enlightened and inquiring mind. His leisure hours are employed among his books and legal authorities. He permits no shrinkage in his hours of study and work, for he believes in labor, that there is true dignity in it, and he is well versed in all



the intricate recesses of the law, and in the court room he is at once genteel, alert, keen, discriminating, analytical, logical and often eloquent, never failing to deeply impress his jury. He is a vigorous as well as an independent thinker and he always has the courage of his convictions. He is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people in all the term implies and in the best sense of the word a representative type of that strong American manhood, which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct. He has so impressed his individuality upon his community as to win the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, who regard his career as eminently honorable and useful in all its phases, for it has been a strenuous one and of a character to benefit others, and, measured by the accepted standards of excellence, his life has been fraught with great good to those with whom he has come into contact.

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THOMAS KIRBY DAVIS, D. D.

This venerable and highly esteemed exponent of the life of the lowly Nazarene has led a life that is worthy of commendation and emulation by the youth standing at the parting of the ways, for it has been one of unselfish service and of unswerving rectitude, self-sacrifice and devotion to the higher duty. Thomas Kirby Davis was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1826. He prepared for college at the Chambersburg Academy, entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1845; studied theology at Princeton Seminary, and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister by the presbytery of Carlisle in 1850. His pastoral charges in his early ministry included Bedford, Schellsburg, Middletown, Pennsylvania; Mansfield, and Hayesville, Ohio. At the latter place he was also professor of languages in the Vermilion Institute. He was stated supply of the First Presbyterian church of San Francisco, California, of the First Presbyterian church of Los Angeles, California, and also of the First church at Stockton, that state; also of many other churches during the years he has been residing in Wooster. He was a member and secretary of the board of trustees of Vermilion Institute. At the first meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Wooster, held in December, 1866, Doctor Davis was appointed one of a committee of three whose duty it was to go over the state of Ohio and ascertain if the Presbyterian churches of the state were ready to endow a Presbyterian college. Doctor Davis accordingly resigned his charge

at Mansfield and began to work for the University of Wooster on the first of January, 1867. After laboring very successfully for nearly a year, he resigned to accept a call to Hayesville and Vermilion Institute.

In the year 1871 Mr. Davis was called to Wooster as financial secretary and he has lived here, working for the university ever since. He was a member of the board of trustees of this institution from 1876 to 1899 and secretary of the board from 1876 to 1908. He was made librarian of the university in 1877 and has held that position to the present time (1910). He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1880 by Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and by Parsons College, at Fairfield, Iowa.

Doctor Davis was married on August 14, 1851, to Mary H. Proctor, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. She was born in that city, the daughter of an elder in the Presbyterian church. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Officer, of an old and well-known family of Carlisle. After a long and beautiful life of Christian service, Mrs. Davis was called to her rest on March 28, 1908. To this union the following children were born: William Stewart, connected with the Standard Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miriam M., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who holds an important position in the reference department of the public library there; Janet M. is the wife of Dr. James Wallace, who for twenty years was president of Macalester College at St. Paul; he was then on leave of absence three years as professor of New Testament Greek in Doctor White's Bible School, New York City. He then returned to Macalester College and has charge of the Bible department. John Proctor is a Presbyterian minister, at present pastor of a church at Austin, Minnesota; Elizabeth R. is at home with her father; Alice S. has a responsible position in the Ohio state library at Columbus. These children have all been well educated and the wholesome home environment in which they were reared is clearly reflected in their daily lives.

Doctor Davis has given his heart and the greater part of his life and service to the founding and building up of an institution of learning that would be so broad and comprehensive in its scope as to include the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ as the most vitally important and necessary part of its curriculum and influence. He has accomplished much toward ameliorating the condition of his fellow men, often laboring with disregard for his own welfare if thereby he might attain the object he sought—to make some one better and happier. Such a life is an incentive to the youth whose fortunes and records are matters for the future to determine, for his life has been singularly free from all that is deteriorating or paltry, his influence

He carried on general farming in a very successful manner during his active life and for several years he has lived retired on the old farm, enjoying the fruits of his former years of well directed labor. He is a member of the Amish Mennonite church, and is a Democrat in politics, and has been township supervisor.

The following children have been born to the subject and wife: Sarah, wife of the late Jacob Burkey; John, who died in 1875; Cassie, now Mrs. John Burkey; Samuel, Noah, Eli and Neri D.

Neri D. Blough was educated in the home schools and grew to maturity on the home farm on which he has lived all his life. He has had charge of the active farming for a number of years and he has proven to be a very able and industrious agriculturist. He was married in 1895 to Katherine Krupp, and this union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Della, Henry, Nola, Edna, John, Carrie, Wilma, Eva, Fern.

Neri D. Blough, like his honored father, is highly respected in this neighborhood. He is a member of the Amish Mennonite church, and politically he is a Democrat.

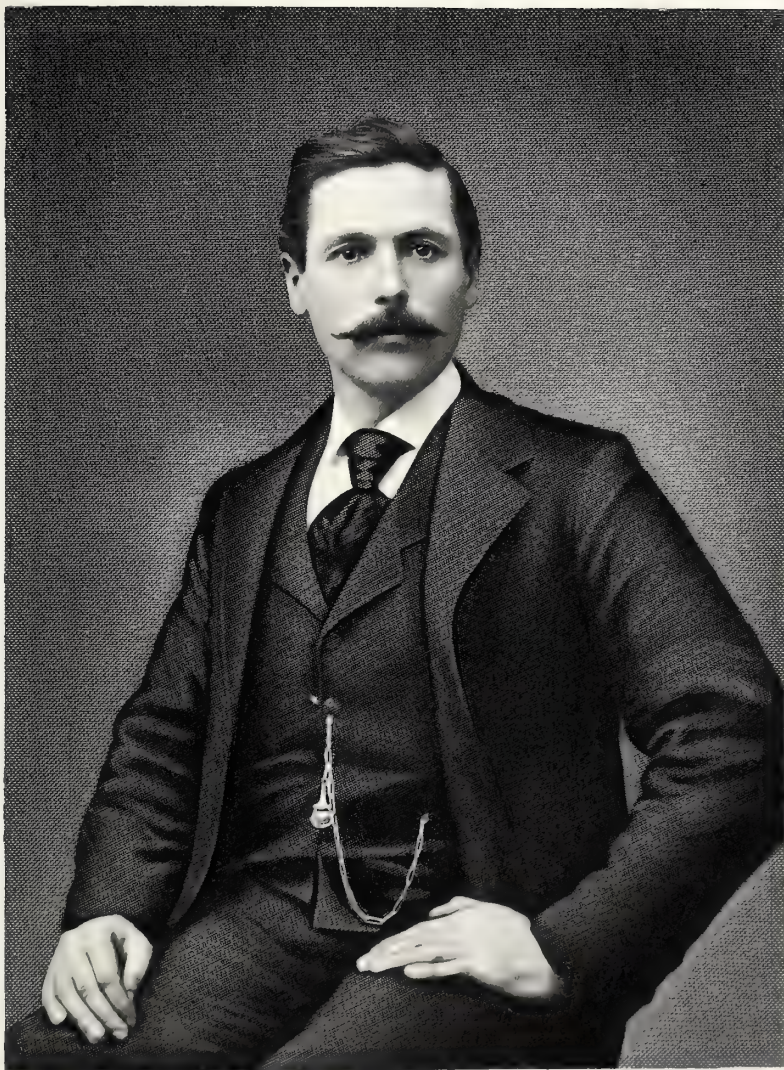
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#### WESLEY HENRY ZAUGG.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption to this article, who was for several years the efficient and accommodating assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Wooster, and who recently entered upon his duties as treasurer of Wayne county, to which office he was elected, is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character. At all times a true and loyal citizen, faithful to the best interests of his community, he has always commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, standing high in the regard of his business associates and in the respect of the general public. His influence has ever been wielded in the promotion of the higher interests of the community, and all worthy agencies have enlisted his earnest support.

A native son of the Buckeye state, Wesley H. Zaugg was born in Sugar-creek township, Wayne county, on June 26, 1867. He is the son of Samuel and Cecile (Calame) Zaugg, both of whom are natives of the little republic of Switzerland, though they were married in Wayne county. Samuel Zaugg came to the United States when twenty-one years old, and, coming at once to Wayne county, he located on a farm in Saltcreek township which he purchased and on which he lived for thirty-five years, removing to Mt. Eaton about a year ago, on the death of his wife. They were the parents of the





Wesley H. Fargo





following children: Clara married a Mr. Simpson and lives in Chicago, Illinois; Fred S. lives in Omaha, Nebraska, is a successful minister at Omaha, built the First Reformed church in that city and is now engaged in the erection of the Second church of the same denomination; John A., who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Apple Creek, Ohio; Ida, who made her home with her brother Fred at Omaha, married W. Vecht and lives on a farm near Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio; Florence is the wife of a Mr. Michel, of Cleveland, Ohio; Elmer H. is a teacher in Japan, being at present located at Sendai; Pearl is a stenographer at Wooster University; Zena is the wife of Dr. C. N. Clark, coroner of Wayne county, and residing at Mount Eaton; Wesley, the subject of this sketch.

The subject's paternal grandparents were Jacob and Anna (Stettler) Zaugg, who came from their native Switzerland to America in 1853 and located in Saltcreek township, this county, where they purchased a small farm. Here they lived until their respective deaths, the husband dying in about 1879 and his widow about ten years later. They were persons of many estimable qualities and were highly regarded in their community.

Wesley H. Zaugg was reared on the home farm and secured his education in the common schools of the township and in the Normal School at Ada, this state. He early became inured to the labors of the farm and directed his attention in that direction until coming to Wooster. During the meanwhile he was also successfully engaged in teaching school, taking charge of his first school at the age of seventeen years. During the following thirteen years he continued to teach in Sugarcreek, Saltcreek and Paint townships. In 1896 Mr. Zaugg went to Europe in the interest of several persons who were heirs to estates there, and during the following year Mr. Zaugg was busily engaged in settling these affairs, some of the settlements being very hotly contested. Mr. Zaugg's connection with the affairs in question was eminently satisfactory to the interested parties here. In 1900 Mr. Zaugg was appointed deputy probate judge of Wayne county, serving in this capacity over a year. In 1901 he became teller in the Wayne County National Bank, remaining there five years. In December, 1906, he accepted a position as assistant cashier in the Citizens Bank, and continued to occupy this position until taking the office of county treasurer, which he is now filling. He is otherwise interested in financial institutions, being president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Smithville, Ohio, and a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' Banking Company, at Sterling, Ohio. He is a director of the Wooster Machine Company and secretary-treasurer of the

Valley River Coal Company, of Grafton, West Virginia. In 1897 Mr. Zaugg commenced the study of law with Judge H. B. Swartz, of Wooster, and would undoubtedly have made a good lawyer, as he has natural talents which would have qualified him especially for this profession, but circumstances altered his plans and he was led into the banking business instead. He has exhibited business qualities of the highest order and has an enviable standing among those who are familiar with his work in the various positions in which he has been placed. The taxpayers of Wayne county made no mistake in selecting him as the custodian of the public moneys and he will undoubtedly give to the office of county treasurer the same careful and faithful attention which has characterized him in other relations.

On March 27, 1900, Mr. Zaugg took unto himself a helpmeet in the person of Lena Tschantz, daughter of Christian Tschantz, a wholesale cheese dealer at Alliance, Ohio. She was born near Mount Eaton, Wayne county, and her family was living at Kidron, this county, when Mr. Zaugg was teaching school there. Here began the acquaintance, which ripened into a warmer affection and culminated in marriage. The union has been blessed with two children, Miriam Grace, born July 30, 1902, and Mary Cecile, born April 18, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Zaugg are members of the Reformed church at Wooster, of which Mr. Zaugg has served as deacon for eight years and superintendent of the Sabbath school for six years. He belongs to the Royal Arch Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He possesses a genial disposition and has won a host of warm personal friends, who admire him because of his sterling worth. He is an accomplished and fluent speaker in four languages, Swiss, German, French and English.

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#### WILLIAM HOWARD ROSS.

The Ross family have been well known and influential in public and private life in both Wayne and Holmes counties since the early days, one of the most progressive of the younger generation being William Howard Ross, who was born in Ripley township, Holmes county, Ohio, September 18, 1879. His paternal ancestors came to the United States from Ireland and located in Pennsylvania, from which state his grandfather, John Ross, emigrated to Wayne county, Ohio, and here he was married to Sarah Tracy. William F. Ross, father of the subject, was born in 1843. He received an excellent

education and entered upon a teacher's career, which he continued throughout his subsequent life, becoming known as one of the leading educators of the county, his teaching being confined exclusively to Holmes and Wayne counties. His death occurred on June 1, 1893. The maternal ancestors of William H. Ross emigrated to America from England and settled in Loudoun county, Virginia, from which place the subject's grandfather, James Swart, came to Wayne county, Ohio, settling in Franklin township, and there he was married to Rosanna Hafhill, and it was there that the mother of William H. Ross was born in 1837, her maiden name being Catherine M. Swart. James Swart was a farmer, a justice of the peace, and one of the associate judges of the district court. He was a prominent man in his community. The Swart family later moved to a farm in Ripley township, Holmes county, Ohio, where James Swart served as a justice of the peace during many terms. Catherine M. Swart was engaged in teaching district schools in Wayne county until her marriage, in 1866, to William F. Ross. After their marriage they resided in Franklin township, this county, for several years and later moved to Ripley township, Holmes county.

To Mr. and Mrs. William F. Ross four children were born, namely: Julia Blanche, a school teacher; a son died in infancy; Henry E., now a well-to-do farmer in Clinton township, Wayne county, this state; William Howard, subject of this sketch. The father of these children was called to close his earthly account in 1893, leaving Catherine M., his widow, who still resides on the old home place in Ripley township, Holmes county, and the two sons, Henry E. and W. Howard, the youngest, who was then but thirteen years of age.

Although but a mere boy, the subject of this sketch engaged in growing berries for market when he was but thirteen years of age, attending the district schools at Bigelow during the winter months, and when nineteen years of age he commenced teaching, having applied himself very assiduously to his text-books and receiving a good education. His first school was that in his home district and he continued to teach for four years. Desiring a higher training than he had received in the common schools, he entered the Ada Normal, Ohio, and later studied at the Valparaiso Normal College, Valparaiso, Indiana. Deciding that the law held greater attractions for him than the school room, he took a course in the Valparaiso Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He made a splendid record in that institution and was honored by his class by being elected its president. Being then without money and realizing the financial difficulties that confront a young lawyer, he again taught school



for two years, then engaged in the grocery business at Shreve, Ohio, with W. L. Porter, the firm being known as Porter & Ross, in which business he remained for three years, during which time he attended the bar examination and was admitted to practice law in Ohio.

Mr. Ross was married in August, 1902, to Mabel Grace Garrett, one of the six daughters of Alfred A. Garrett, of Shreve, Ohio. She, like her husband, was a school teacher, having received a liberal education at Ada, Ohio, and at the University of Wooster. One winsome daughter, Myrtle Evelyn, has graced this union.

When Mr. Ross gave up the grocery business he opened a real estate and law office in Shreve, Ohio, and, by hard work and close attention to business, has succeeded in building up quite a lucrative patronage, soon becoming an active member of the Wayne county bar. The death of Hon. Martin L. Smyser and the election of Judge William E. Weygandt, both occurring in 1908, took from the firm of Smyser, Weygandt & Weiser two of its members, and on January 1, 1909, Mr. Ross became the junior member of the firm of Weiser & Ross, which firm succeeded the firm of Smyser, Weygandt & Weiser, and they are now enjoying an extensive law practice in Wayne and adjoining counties, having one of the largest and best law libraries in Ohio.

Mr. Ross is an active Democrat, always found in the front ranks working for the success of his party. He and Mrs. Ross are both members of the Methodist church and take an active interest in the welfare of their neighbors and the general public. When asked to what he attributed his success in life, Mr. Ross replied: "Whatever measure of success I may have attained, I owe to the youthful impressions I received from a kind and godly father, to a sainted mother and faithful wife."

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#### CHARLES A. WEISER.

Individual enterprise, which is so justly the boast of the American people, is strikingly exhibited in the career of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. While transmitting to posterity the record of such a life, it is with the hope of instilling into the minds of those who come after, the important lesson that honor and station are sure rewards of individual exertion. That the career of such a person, besides being treasured

in the hearts of relatives and friends, should have its public record also, is peculiarly proper, because a knowledge of men whose substantial fame rests upon their attainments and character must exert a wholesome influence upon the rising generation. The life of Mr. Weiser has indeed been a busy and successful one and the record he has made at the local bar is worthy of the attention of the youth who would learn the intrinsic essence of individuality and its influence in molding public opinion and giving character and stability to the community.

Charles A. Weiser was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1861. His father was of German ancestry. He worked many years as a miner; he married Angelina Knauss, her family having been among the early emigrants to America from Germany. All along the line of the ancestry of Mr. Weiser on both sides of the house we find men and women of sterling character, plain, industrious and honest people. Several of his maternal ancestors took an active part in the American war of the Revolution. The first of the Weiser family in America were John and Paul, who emigrated to this country some time in the seventeenth century. Each was the father of twelve children and they were pioneer supporters of the Moravian church.

Charles E. Weiser was reared and educated in his native state; however, he attended the Ada Normal Institute after locating in this state. Coming to Ohio in 1879, he located in Greene township, Wayne county, later moving to Baughman township, where he continued to reside on a farm which he successfully cultivated until 1899, when he moved to Wooster. In his boyhood days he found employment in and around the mines, where his father was engaged driving coal wagons and indulging in the diverse and various experiences of the monotonous and precarious mining life. After he came to Ohio, he worked upon a farm, his efforts, energies and industry being rewarded by a satisfactory measure of success. He at once took an active interest in the welfare of his township and soon came to be recognized as one of Baughman's most representative citizens. He was especially interested in the progress of Baughman township, advocating all enterprises that would advance the prosperity of his fellow citizens, always taking a very pronounced interest in political campaigns and, being a loyal Democrat and in good standing with that political organization, he was singled out by party leaders for important public trusts, having been chosen as candidate for the Ohio Legislature and was elected in 1889 to the sixty-ninth General Assembly of the state, and so faithfully did he perform the duties falling to him by virtue of this exalted office that he was re-elected in 1893, making a most satisfac-

tory record a second term. He was well qualified for the position of legislator for he was well informed on the leading political and economic questions of the day. He served also in Baughman township as a member of the board of education for many years, during which time the cause of education in that part of the county was greatly augmented.

Turning his attention to the law, Mr. Weiser began reading law in the office of W. E. Weygandt, then prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, and, making rapid progress in the same, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1898. Not long afterwards he removed to Wooster and opened an office, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, having been very successful from the first. He formed a partnership with Mr. Weygandt and the combination proved to be a very strong one. In December, 1905, he formed a partnership with Judge M. K. Smyser, the firm name being Smyser, Weygandt & Weiser, which continued until the death of Judge Smyser.

In the year 1882 Mr. Weiser married Malinda Shafer, daughter of John and Margareth (Sickman) Shafer, one of the early pioneers of Baughman township, Wayne county, who followed farming. To the subject and his wife six children were born: John, Forest, Clyde, Bessie, Glen and Perry. John, the oldest son, is teaching at Concord, Ohio. Forest is salesman in a large establishment in Cleveland. Clyde is a salesman in the shoe department of the Pocock Shoe Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The other children are at home. Fraternally, Mr. Weiser is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights of Pythias. Religiously, he belongs to the English Reformed church of Wooster, to which all the family belong and of which they are liberal supporters. Politically, he is a Democrat and he has been president of the city council for seven years.

While a member of the Legislature, Mr. Weiser very faithfully and ably championed the rights of his constituents, having made his influence felt in the deliberations of that body, and he never failed to be respectfully listened to in all his counseling, his arguments carrying undisputed weight. In the practice of law in Wooster he has attained to a laudable position in his profession, and his reputation for honesty, integrity, straightforwardness of character and fidelity to his clients and all confidences and trusts committed to him, whether professional or otherwise, is firmly established. His pathways are along the moral levels of the world, and he preserves the symmetry of a noble life by emphasizing his attachments to the higher ideals of the mind; by defending the truth, the right, and by aiming to preserve

the perfect proportions of truth. As a counselor he is guarded in his expression of opinions, deliberate, wary, and cautious in arriving at conclusions, seeking to attain a thorough knowledge of the cause before the administration of advice, or the commencement of action. In the trial of cases he is self-possessed, not easily irritated or excited, and conducts his proceedings in hand with fairness to all parties concerned, strictly obeying the canons of courtesy to the court and opposing counsel. Considering the fact that he has come up to an honored position in the affairs of his county and state through his own persistent efforts, without aid from any source, he is justly deserving of the high esteem which all classes freely accord him.

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### CHARLES MILTON GRAY.

A highly respected citizen of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, is Charles M. Gray, a native of this city, where he was born January 6, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of Wooster. After completing his schooling he engaged in the coal and builders' supply business with his father, having continued the same line to the present time with unabated success, owing to his thorough training and excellent business ability. In 1891 he became associated with A. Plank in a flouring mill and grain business, the firm name being Plank & Gray. Mr. Gray is president of the Citizens' National Bank, and president of the Peoples Savings and Loan Company. He is a stockholder in the Wooster Machine Company. He carries on an extensive business in coal and builders' supplies under the firm name of Gray & Son. He has been very successful at whatever he has turned his attention to, owing to his careful business methods and his desire to please those with whom he has dealings, striving to be fair at all times. He is a member of the local Board of Trade and is filling the position of treasurer of the same, being one of the most active and influential members of this important organization.

Mr. Gray was married on August 9, 1893, to Nellie Gray, the cultured and accomplished daughter of Sylvester Gray, of Wooster, of the firm of Gray & Rhoades Granite Works. One child has graced this union, a son, known as James Sylvester Gray.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Gray is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is past eminent commander of Wooster Commandery; he also belongs to the Royal Arcanum, taking a very active interest in all these orders. The Lutheran church, of which he is a



member, embodies his religious creed. Mrs. Gray is also a member of the same. Mr. Gray is one of the trustees of the congregation. He is a Republican in politics and for some time has taken a more or less active interest in local affairs. The Gray home, at No. 158 East North street, is one of the most attractive and commodious in the city.

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### CAPT. WESLEY WELLS SPEAR.

What greater badge of honor could be bestowed upon a man than to allude to him as one of the "boys in blue," who readily sacrificed the pleasures of home and business opportunities to do what he could in saving the honor of the old flag? One of this brave number is Capt. Wesley W. Spear, an interesting and deserving citizen of Wooster, Wayne county, who was born in that city December 28, 1835, the son of William Spear, who was born near Shippingberg, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and who came to Wayne county about 1827. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and he located in Wooster where he established a shop and led a very active life here until his death, in 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was an honest, hardworking and highly respected man. He married Malinda Wells, a native of York county, Pennsylvania. Her father conducted a whip factory at Wellsville, that county, and the town derived its name from the family. Mrs. Spear was born in 1808 and died the same year as her husband, 1890,—in fact only four days after her husband passed away. To them seven children were born, four of whom lived to maturity, Wesley W., of this review, being a twin brother of William Fletcher, who died about five years ago. Caroline Spear, and Olive, widow of Rev. Janes Mendenhall, both of whom reside in Arkansas, are the other children.

Captain Spear has always made Wooster his home, although he has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and very faithfully served for a period of three years. He was mustered in at Camp Mansfield, Ohio, as a private, and he proved to be a very capable soldier from the first, having been commissioned a second lieutenant and a few days later was made first lieutenant. He had a varied and interesting experience during the service, taking part in many battles and engagements, among them being the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Champion's Hill and the siege of Vicksburg, under General Sherman. He was wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863, having



CAPT. W. W. SPEAR



been shot in the right groin with a minie ball. This brought him home on a furlough, but, recovering, he later rejoined his regiment in western Louisiana, where the brigade was divided and Mr. Spear was stationed on Colonel Shelton's staff, doing staff duty that winter at Peackamon, Louisiana. Again in active service, he was with his company going up Red river when the boat which was transporting them was fired on and captured, their colonel killed and about one-half of the company killed or captured. This necessitated consolidation with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, and Mr. Spear was made captain and given command of Company H, of that regiment. As captain of that company he was in the siege of Fort Blakeley at Mobile, also Spanish Fort there. Near the close of the war Captain Spear was transferred to the Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and after a very eventful career he was mustered out of service at Houston, Texas, October 17, 1865, after which he returned to Wooster, and, with his father, engaged in the cabinetmaking and undertaking business. After the war his eyesight began to fail gradually, and in 1885 he became totally blind, and he has since lived in quiet retirement from the world.

Captain Spear was married in 1858 to Anna M. Watt, who was born in north Ireland and came to Philadelphia when five years of age with her father, who went into the produce business there, later removing to Wooster, Ohio, and continued the same line of business here for several years. Of the seven children born to the Captain and wife, only two survive, namely: Charles Wesley Spear, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Jesse Watt Spear, a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad at Crestline, Ohio.

Captain Spear lives on West Liberty street in the home he purchased in 1867. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member of Given Post. Notwithstanding his affliction, Captain Spear is a cheerful, genial and interesting man to talk to, who enjoys life, conscious of the fact that he has performed his duty well and greater rewards await him than his fellow-men have ever bestowed. A man of good health, of snowy hair and beard, he is a picturesque character and is greatly admired by all who know him.

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### JOHN B. FRANCE.

In 1909 the oldest person in Wayne county, having been born in the city of Wooster February 29, 1816, was John B. France, who first saw the light of day in a log cabin three hundred feet from where he has lived most



of the years since 1840, the date of his marriage. He is the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Swain) France, of Pennsylvania, but natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1807, and to Wooster, Ohio, in 1811. He was drafted into the war of 1812 service, served there, returned to Wooster and here died in 1816. The same day of his death his daughter died, and they were buried in the same grave.

The venerable old gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who is now in his ninety-fifth year, has had a very thrilling and eventful career and may well count the years of his pilgrimage as successful in most ways. He attended the old-fashioned subscription schools and thereby gained a good common education and mastered the plasterer's, bricklayer's and stonemason's trades, commencing to learn this combination of useful trades when but ten years of age. When of age he started in life for himself. It may be stated in passing that as his father died when he was yet an infant, that he was reared by his uncle, John Swain. In 1832 he ran away and joined "Bill Sweet's" circus, and for a season or more played the role of the "Drunken Sailor" for that showman. Later he went to Detroit and other points in Michigan, where he again took up his trade as bricklayer. Again he lived in Wooster and for near a score of years followed contracting and building in a most successful manner and accumulated considerable property. He was among the early "forty-niners," who wended their lonely way overland to Hangtown, California, where he mined and built the first court house at Sacramento, for which he received twelve dollars per day as overseer. He was known in the land of gold as "Frank Ohio." He returned to Wheeling and Pittsburg and made a second overland trip to California, going with the famous Dennison train with four hundred and twenty men and one woman. He remained there until the fall of 1852 and came home by way of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, being storm delayed near the Sandwich islands for more than a month. After his return to Wooster, he again resumed contracting and building. In 1853 he was appointed town marshal for Wooster; was elected constable, served five or six years, and was also deputy sheriff. From 1863 to 1868 he was sheriff of Wayne county and for three years and three months was on the Allan Pinkerton detective force in the West, and had many thrilling experiences. The next eight years he followed farming, near Wooster. During the Civil war he was deputy provost marshal three years. He conducted a jobbing and retail grocery business at the same time and was thus engaged six years, during which time, with war prices, he made much money on the rapid rise of merchandise, especially sugar. Among his public building contracts may be named the court house at Findlay, this state.

In 1870 Mr. France erected the Academy of Music as his own property, at Wooster, and for thirteen years he conducted the same. In 1883 he raised it another story high and it still stands as a monument to his skill and business foresight. At one time he held seventeen pieces of Wooster property, but has in the last few years sold off much.

Mr. France is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been connected therewith since 1844. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat, and has voted for every President since 1840. He was a member of the Jacksonian Club here and also belonged to the Wayne County Blues at an early date. In the Franklin Pierce campaign he was a member of the Gunners' Squad.

Of his domestic life it may be said that Mr. France has been twice married, first in 1840 to Miama Flack, who died in 1880, the mother of eight children, three of whom still survive, John J., Alice Smyser, and Mrs. David Rickard, of Medina county, Ohio. He married for his second wife, in 1882, Sarah M. Fraley, who died October 5, 1904. By this marriage there was no issue.

At the ripe old age of ninety-four and more years, Mr. France is still robust, hale and hearty, except his eyesight is somewhat bedimmed. He would easily pass anywhere among strangers for a man of not more than seventy-five years.

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#### JAMES A. SHAMP.

It is by no means an easy task to describe the character of a man who has led an eminently active and useful life and stamped the impress of his individuality upon the plane of definite accomplishment. In an age bristling with activity it is the man of deeds who is at the front in every line of enterprise and there can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of such a man as they affect his public, social and business relations. Among the representative men who have added to the various interests of Wooster and given the city wide publicity as an important business center the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is entitled to specific and honorable notice. For many years identified with the public and political life of Wayne county and filling with marked ability positions of honor and trust, he has gained the confidence of his fellow men, irrespective of party affiliation, and stands above reproach in all that constitutes upright manhood and intelligent, enterprising and progressive citizenship.

James A. Shamp is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and was born March 7, 1859, in Wooster township, of which his father, James M. Shamp, late of Wooster, was for many years a prominent and influential citizen. His mother, Mary C. Shamp, who is still living in Wooster, is a daughter of Christian Silver, who moved from Virginia to Ohio in the pioneer period and settled in Plain township, Wayne county, where he developed a good farm and in due time became one of the leading men of his community. James M. Shamp, a well-known architect, contractor and builder, as well as a public spirited man, departed this life in Wooster in the year 1885.

The early years of James A. Shamp were similar in most respects to those of the majority of lads blessed with wise and considerate parents and excellent home training. At the proper age he entered the public schools where he made commendable progress and where he continued his studies until graduating from the high school at Wooster, with the class of 1879. Having selected law as the profession best suited to his taste and inclination, he began the study of the same the year of his graduation, in the office of D. W. Kimber, then mayor of Wooster, under whose able instruction he continued for a period of sixteen months, but the death of his father intervening, he was not admitted to the bar, although amply qualified to pass with ease the examination required. Being the oldest son and his mother in delicate health, with several younger children to be supported, he cheerfully relinquished his cherished ambition of professional distinction and, assuming the responsibilities devolving upon him, addressed himself to the duty of the family's maintenance. Possessing a naturally strong and inquiring mind, which had been greatly strengthened and disciplined by studious habits while a student, Mr. Shamp while still young qualified himself for teaching, to which line of work he devoted his attention for a period of seven years, during which time he achieved an enviable reputation as a capable and popular teacher and rose to a conspicuous place among the successful educators of Wayne county. In the spring of 1890 he discontinued this work to become first assistant to Samuel Metzler, who was appointed that year postmaster of Wooster, and during the next four years filled the position in an eminently able and meritorious manner, proving capable in the discharge of his duties, judicious in his relations with the public and in all that he did justifying the wisdom of his selection. At the expiration of Mr. Metzler's term, Mr. Shamp continued four months with that gentleman's successor and later, in connection with R. T. Bechtel, now of the Wooster postoffice, embarked in the telephone business, then in its infancy. Through the persevering efforts of these two energetic and wide-awake men, the first

Independent exchange in Ohio was established, but after conducting the enterprise jointly for some time it finally passed to the Millersville, Wooster & Orrville Company, by which it has since been operated.

In April, 1898, when T. L. Flattery, of the Wooster postoffice, entered upon the duties of the position he very prudently summoned Mr. Shamp to his service as assistant postmaster, in which capacity he has since been employed and in which he has added continuously to his already well-established reputation as an able and faithful public servant.

Mr. Shamp has ever manifested a lively interest in public matters and since attaining his majority has been an influential factor in local politics, being recognized as one of the Republican leaders of Wayne county whose efficient services have been fully appreciated by the party and whose judicious counsel and well-grounded opinions carry weight and command respect. In 1905 he was nominated for the office of probate judge, but by reason of the formidable strength of the opposition failed of election, although making an exceptionally strong canvass and running ahead of the state Democratic ticket in the county. From time to time he has been called to various positions of trust, having served for several years as president of the board of examiners of the city of Wooster, which post he continues to hold, and at this time he is secretary of the public library board, besides assisting to the extent of his ability all enterprises and measures having for their object the material progress of the community and the social, intellectual and moral advancement of the populace.

Mr. Shamp is a believer in the efficacy of secret fraternal work and as an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership with Wooster Lodge, No. 42, has made his influence felt in disseminating the principles of the order and demonstrating its practical worth in educating and improving the condition of his fellow men. He was a leading spirit in the movement which led to the erection of the present handsome grand lodge buildings in Springfield, and at different times has been chosen to represent the lodge to which he belongs in the sessions of that honorable body. At the present time he is secretary of the board of trustees of Lodge No. 42, which office he has held for nine consecutive years, and in addition thereto has passed all the chairs and been honored with every position within the power of his fellow members to bestow.

On December 27, 1894, Mr. Shamp was united in marriage with Amanda Mock, of Wayne county, the marriage being blessed with three children who answer to the names of James D., Mildred M. and Miles A., all interesting



and intelligent and pursuing their studies in the public schools of the city. Mrs. Shamp was born in Stark county, this state, and is a daughter of Wilson and Emma Mock, who are among the well-known and highly esteemed people of the community in which they reside. In his religious views Mr. Shamp holds to the Methodist creed and with his wife belongs to the church in Wooster, being a member of the official board of the organization.

"In a very full and reasonable sense, Mr. Shamp may be termed a self-made man, all of his accomplishments originating in and directly flowing from himself." "No adventitious aids contributed to his unfolding development"; in every relation of life he has depended upon his own exertions and the honorable place to which he has attained and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow men indicate the high ideals which he has ever had in view and the noble purposes by which he has always been actuated. He shirks no duty, his work will bear the closest inspection and scrutiny, his promptness has become proverbial, his integrity a maxim and his judgment, always sound and sure, together with his optimistic and generous nature, eminently fit him to adorn any position within the gift of his fellow men.

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### CYRUS D. SMITH.

As a native son of Wayne county and a representative of one of the early pioneer families in this section of the Buckeye state, Mr. Smith is eminently entitled to representation in a compilation which has to do with those who have been the founders and builders of this commonwealth, while such is his personal honor and integrity of character and such his standing as one of the successful and progressive men of the county that this consideration is all the more compatible.

Cyrus D. Smith was born in Canaan township, Wayne county, on the 20th day of September, 1852. His antecedents were Scotch, from which blood come many of the sturdy qualities which characterize him. His paternal grandfather, James Smith, was born about 1770 and followed the pursuit of agriculture during his active years. He came to Wayne county about 1820, his having been the fifth family to settle in Canaan township. Here he entered land from the government, and among a number of interesting and valuable old relics in the possession of the subject of this sketch, there is the following tax receipt, thought to be the oldest tax receipt in this county:

"Received of James Smith \$1.80, taxes on 160 acres of land. September 14, 1821." James Smith died about thirty years ago, never having removed from the farm which he entered from the government. Among his children was Adam Smith, father of the subject, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but who was brought to Ohio with his parents when he was but an infant. Adam Smith too followed farming during his life and died at the Canaan township homestead about forty-two years ago, at the age of forty-six years. He married Tabitha Barnes, who was a native of Canaan township, her family having removed to this state in about 1830, coming from West Virginia. Her death occurred about eleven years ago. By her union with Adam Smith, she became the mother of the following children: Cyrus D., the immediate subject of this sketch; James, of Silver City, Idaho; one that died in infancy unnamed; Ada, who died at the age of twelve years; Mary, who died at ten years of age; Andrew, who lives on the old home farm in Canaan township; and Ella, who makes her home with her brother Andrew.

Cyrus D. Smith spent his boyhood days on the parental farmstead and secured his education in the common schools of the township. At the age of twenty-two years, he went into the sawmill and lumber business at Creston, in which he was engaged about a year. Then going to Orrville, he went into the same line of business, which he followed for thirteen years, meeting with fair success the meanwhile. On the first day of January, 1893, he came to Wooster and entered upon the discharge of his duties as sheriff of Wayne county, to which position he had been elected in the autumn of the previous year, as the nominee of the Democratic party. Mr. Smith served two years in this position, giving the office his faithful and painstaking attention and retiring from it with the commendation of all. After relinquishing his official position, Mr. Smith engaged in the coal and transfer business in this city, in which he has since been continuously occupied, meeting with splendid success. While living at Orrville, he had given efficient service to his township as trustee and also served as a member of the Orrville city council. In every position in which he has been placed he has faithfully performed his part and has won and retains the high regard of all who have known of him and his work.

In 1874 Mr. Smith married Sarah E. Whonsetler, who was born and reared in Canaan township, the daughter of Philip Whonsetler. To this union five children have been born, as follows: Frank E., deceased; William M., who is associated with his father in business under the firm style of C. D. Smith & Son; Charles C., who is the proprietor of the London Tea House and Grocery at Wooster; Maud, who is the wife of Fred Shook, of Alliance, this state; Edith, who is the wife of Wallace H. Smith, of this city.

Politically, Mr. Smith is a staunch and uncompromising adherent of the Democratic party and gives it an active and influential support, being considered one of the wheelhorses of the party in this county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, which order he joined in 1885 and in which he has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well and favorably known and enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

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### CONRAD RUMPLE BECKLEY.

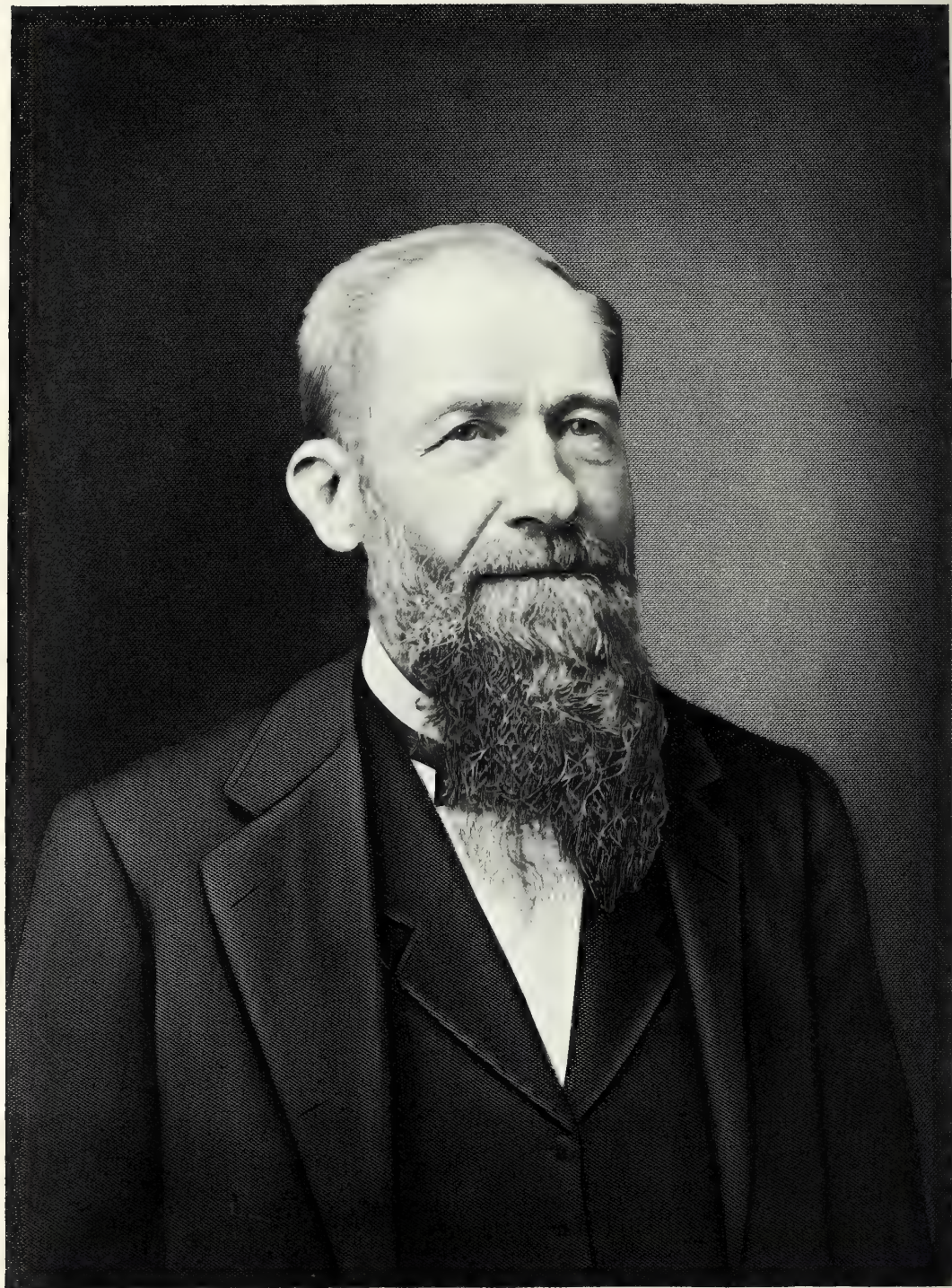
No man in recent years has left more indelibly the imprint of his sterling personality upon those with whom he came in contact in Wayne county, Ohio, than the late Conrad Rumple Beckley, whose life record has been closed by the fate that awaits all mankind. His influence still pervades the lives of those whom he knew, for his example both in a business and social way is worthy of emulating, as will be seen by a careful perusal of the following paragraphs. He was born about 1830 in Carroll county, Ohio, and he came to Wayne county about 1867 and was engaged in the dry goods business in Orrville for many years. For twelve or thirteen years he was in partnership in the mercantile business with H. H. Strauss and they succeeded in building up a large trade. He first worked as a clerk for a Mr. Bartholomew. Then in 1868 he and Mr. Strauss bought the interest of Mr. Bartholomew and conducted the business where Mr. Des Voignes is now located. In time they dissolved partnership and Mr. Beckley engaged in the grocery business for a few years. In 1884 he retired from business, following the death of his son, which sad event affected him very deeply. During the balance of his life—twenty-one years—he lived in retirement, dying March 23, 1905, at the age of seventy-five years.

Mr. Beckley was a soldier in the Civil war, having been a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served very faithfully for a period of two years. He recruited volunteers for the Union army before joining its ranks himself. When he enlisted he was living at Minerva, Stark county, Ohio.

Conrad R. Beckley was the son of John Beckley, a native of Pennsylvania, who married a Miss Rumple. Conrad R. Beckley was married at Minerva, Stark county, August 11, 1859, to Mary E. Graham, daughter of







*C. R. Buckley*





Mrs C. R. Beckley.



James and Elizabeth (Seaton) Graham, natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Beckley was born near Minerva, Ohio, where her parents owned a large farm. Her father was also a miller, for many years occupying the responsible position of head miller at Hardesty's mill at Malvern, Carroll county. Mrs. Beckley's mother died while the family lived on the farm near Minerva, when the former was only two years old. To Mr. and Mrs. James Graham eight children were born, only two of whom are living in 1909. Mr. Beckley was married twice, first to Caroline Christener, by whom he became the father of two children, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Ross Hall, who lives in Toledo, Ohio, and Loren Edwin, who is living in San Bernardino, California. Five children were born to Mr. Beckley and his second wife, namely: Emma, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Ellsworth, who died when twenty-one years old, was a very bright and promising youth, and his death deeply grieved his father, with whom he was connected in the grocery business; Ann F. is the wife of Charles F. Hawk, of Cleveland, Ohio; Nora B. is the wife of Charles A. Wolfe, of Washington, D. C.; Willard Karl lives in Akron, Ohio, where he has charge of the gents' furnishing department of O'Neill's store.

Mr. Beckley was a Republican in politics, and in his church relations he was a Methodist, having taken a great interest in the affairs of the same, and he very faithfully served on the official board from the time he came to Orrville until his death. He was a very successful business man, courteous to his customers, obliging and always strictly honest in his dealings with his fellow-men. Although quiet and unobtrusive, he was a man of very pronounced opinions and courageous in his views. Being a very religious man, he was careful in rearing his children. He was generous and a good provider for his home, an indulgent father, a faithful husband and a most excellent neighbor, as well as a successful and prominent business man, his loss to the town greatly influencing all circles. That his life was exemplary is shown by the fact that he never used tobacco or liquors in any form,—in fact, he was free from the common vices that beset the pathways of men, and the young man standing at the parting of the ways whose fortunes are matters for the future to determine could do no better than take his life as a model in both a business and social way.

Mrs. Beckley is an ardent advocate of temperance, as are also her children. She has been a member of the Methodist church since a little girl, very active in the work of the same, and she is held in high esteem by the local congregation and, in fact, all who know her. Her life has been one



of mingled joy and sorrow, but happy and satisfactory in the main. Having been left without a mother's care when two years old, she was taken when five years of age by Dr. Levi Haldenman, of Minerva, by whom she was reared. She is a woman of gracious, generous, pleasant demeanor and loved by a host of warm personal friends. Her cozy home is on East Market street.

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### CHARLES KRICK.

The life of this well known citizen shows what industry, good habits and stanch citizenship will accomplish in the battle of acquiring property and making himself generally useful in his community. A worthy descendant of an excellent ancestry, Charles Krick has established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing in Union township, Wayne county, where he was born March 15, 1873, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Worth) Krick, a detailed account of whose lives will be found on another page of this work under the sketch of Jacob Krick.

Charles Krick was the next to the youngest child of a family of eight children, four boys and four girls. He was reared on the old Krick farm in East Union township and here received a good common school education, working on the farm during the summer months.

When he reached maturity he began casting about for a life work and decided that the free life of the farmer was the most independent and attractive; consequently, being a hard worker and a good manager, he now has a good start, being the owner of fifty-three acres of excellent land known as the Jacob Swinehart farm, located in section 9, East Union township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising and enjoys a comfortable income. His place is in an excellent state of improvement in every respect.

Mr. Krick was married on March 11, 1903, to Daisy Warters, daughter of J. W. Warters, of Apple Creek, this township. She was born in Wooster township and reared on the home farm, receiving a common school education in her native vicinity. She applied herself well and became enabled to teach school, which she did very acceptably for some time. She also attended school at Apple Creek and later took a normal course. To Mr. and Mrs. Krick three children have been born, namely, Mabel and Mildred, twins, born January 14, 1905; Ruth, born January 4, 1907.

Mr. Krick is a member of the Presbyterian church at Apple Creek, this





MRS. CHARLES KRICK



CHARLES KRICK





township, and politically he is a Democrat, and has taken some interest in local party affairs, having served as a member of the county central committee and also as an election judge. He is a young man of thrift and he and his wife enjoy the friendship and good will of all their neighbors.

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### SAMUEL S. AMES.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the foremost business men of Wooster and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the industrial and commercial advancement of the city and county. He has in the course of an honorable career been most successful in the business to which he has directed his attention, and he is well deserving of mention in the history of Wayne county.

Samuel S. Ames was born in East Union township, Wayne county, Ohio, about six miles east of Wooster, on the 6th day of November, 1842. He is descended from sturdy Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, and his paternal grandfather, John Ames, was a native of the Keystone state, born in Lancaster county. The subject's father, John Ames, was also born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in about 1821, settling on a farm in East Union township, Wayne county. There he bought land, which he improved and maintained at a high standard of excellence, and on this place he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1857. He married Sarah Stauffer, also a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and whose death occurred in 1884. To John and Sarah Ames were born children as follows: Nathaniel, deceased; Susan, deceased; Davis, who is living at Girard, Illinois; Lydia, the wife of Stephen Elly, of Lucas county, Ohio; the subject of this sketch is the next in order of birth; Eli, of Elkhart county, Indiana.

Samuel S. Ames remained with his parents until he was fifteen years of age and in the meantime secured what education he could in the country schools of his native township. He was reared to the work of the farm, but, believing he could make greater advancement in other lines of employment, he went to work at the carpenter's trade, with the intention of mastering the details of that trade. In 1866 he came to Wooser and worked at the trade until 1872, when he commenced contracting on his own account. He has been continuously engaged in this line of business since, a period of nearly

forty years, and during this time he has erected many of the best business houses and residences in this city and county. He is painstaking and accurate in his work and anything entrusted to him may be depended on as being done right. He employs at times a large force of men and has successfully handled a number of large contracts.

In 1870 Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Martha W. Watson, the daughter of Donald and Christiana (McPherson) Watson, the former of whom was born in Scotland in 1800. To Mr. and Mrs. Ames have been born two children, namely, John W. and Chalmer, the last named being deceased.

Mr. Ames has taken a commendable interest in local public affairs and has served efficiently as a member of the city council of Wooster, rendering definite and satisfactory service to his constituents. In politics he is a Republican and is active in support of the party. In matters fraternal he is also interested, being a member of the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has taken the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar; he has also been a member of the Knights of Honor since 1875. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged, Mr. Ames has performed well his part and has richly earned the high esteem which is accorded him in the community where he has so long resided.

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### ROBERT J. SMITH.

A most exemplary citizen and an honored hero of the war of the Rebellion is Robert J. Smith, who conducts a successful coal and transfer business in the city of Wooster, Ohio. During his army career he was ever found faithful to the duties imposed upon him, thus winning the confidence and high regard of his comrades and superior officers, while in his business life and social relations he has ever manifested the same justice, integrity and reliability, because of which he has won and retains the high regard of all who know him.

R. J. Smith is a native son of the Keystone state and is of Irish antecedents. His birth occurred in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of August, 1847, and he is the son of John M. Smith, also a native of the same county. In his native county, the father lived his entire life, following the honorable pursuit of a tiller of the soil, and there he died in 1901, in his eightieth year. He married Nancy Matthews, also a native of Westmoreland county, and her death, in her eightieth year, occurred two years

before that of her husband. They were the parents of the following children: Hiram M., who lives in the state of Colorado; Robert J., subject of this sketch; William M., who resides in Kansas; Jennie (Mrs. Johnson), residing at Greensburg, Pennsylvania; James H., of Seattle, Washington; Edward J., who resides at the old family homestead at New Florence, Pennsylvania; Sarah Agnes, also residing at New Florence; Thomas Watson and Mary Ellen are both deceased. The subject's paternal grandfather, Robert Smith, came to America from Ireland in 1801. He had married before emigrating and on arrival here he and his wife settled on land in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, which he cultivated for many years, dying at a ripe old age.

Robert J. Smith remained on the home farm with his mother until he was twenty-six years old. Then, feeling that larger opportunities for an ambitious man lay farther to the west, he came to Wooster, Ohio, arriving here in 1874. He here engaged in the milling business, in connection with which he also dealt in ice, and these two industries he successfully carried on until 1894. In that year he sustained a heavy loss in the destruction of his mill by fire, but he at once went to work to recoup his finances and engaged in the coal and ice business, which he continued until 1907, when he sold the ice business, since which time he has confined his attention to the coal and transfer business. He has been fairly successful in his business affairs and is today considered one of the substantial business men of Wooster, where he has been identified with business interests for so many years. During recent years he has been assisted by his son Robert, who is an able and efficient business man.

It would be unjust to complete this sketch without making specific mention of the service which Mr. Smith rendered to his country in the hour of its extremity. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry and thereafter took part in a number of severe engagements, one of the most sanguinary of which was the battle of the Wilderness on May 6, 1864. He was with General Grant in all his campaigns up to White House Landing, and at the battle of St. Mary's church, June 26, 1864, he received a severe gunshot wound in the left leg. From the effects of this wound he was confined in hospital until August of the following year, when he was discharged and returned to his home. Because of his military service, Mr. Smith is now an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 28th of December, 1868, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Elizabeth H. Pollock, who was born and reared in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born three children, namely: Arnett Pollock, who died at the age of two years; Thomas Watson, who died at the age



of seventeen years, and Robert H., who is associated with his father in business. He married Vina L. Mackey and they have two children, Elizabeth H. and Lucy.

Mr. Smith is an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party and has taken a somewhat active part in public affairs. On that ticket he was elected mayor of the city of Wooster, serving from 1898 to 1902, and he was also trustee of Wooster township for fifteen years, being re-elected continuously for eleven years. In religion, he belongs with his wife to the United Presbyterian church and they are faithful attendants and generous supporters of that society.

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### ROBERT S. APPLEMAN.

The life history of him whose name introduces this review is closely identified with the commercial life of Wooster and Wayne county, of which he is a native son. His business career was begun in this county, and during the subsequent years he has been constantly allied with local interests. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a commensurate degree of success. He is of the highest type of business man, and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have enabled them to climb the ladder of success.

Robert S. Appleman was born at Maysville, Wayne county, Ohio, September 7, 1850, and he is the son of William and Sarah J. (Simpson) Appleman. The Appleman family is thought to be of German origin, though the Ohio family of this name came directly from Pennsylvania. The subject's paternal grandfather, Permenas Appleman, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and his death occurred about twenty years ago, at which time he was seventy-eight years old. During his younger years he followed the pursuit of agriculture, but later for a number of years he ran a dry goods store at Fredericksburg. William Appleman, the subject's father, was born in Wayne county, near Maysville, and during his active years confined his attention to farming, in which he was fairly successful. He spent all his life in Wayne and Holmes counties. He was a strong Presbyterian in religious belief and an ardent and active Republican in politics. During his younger days he taught school several terms and was considered a good teacher. He passed away about fourteen years ago at Shreve, where he had lived in retirement about eight years, his age at death being about sixty-six years. He married Sarah J. Simpson, who was born near Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. Her father, Robert

Simpson, was a native of the north of Ireland and emigrated to America with his parents when a young man, settling in Holmes county. Later he removed to near Maysville, Wayne county, where he spent his remaining years. Sarah J. Appleman died about ten years ago, at the age of seventy years. By her union with William Appleman, she became the mother of the following children: Robert S., the immediate subject of this review; John R., who died at one year of age; W. S. is a farmer and lives near Shreve, Holmes county; S. A. is engaged in the sewing machine business at Mansfield, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch remained during his boyhood years on the home farm, securing a fair education in the common schools of his home community. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of music, for which he had early exhibited a decided talent and to which he had given much attention during the years prior. He engaged in the teaching of music, both instrumental and vocal, and in this work he achieved a pronounced success, following it exclusively for twelve years. He then went into the piano business at Shreve, and later at Loudonville, and in 1898 he came to Wooster and opened a general music store, which he still conducts. He handles pianos, organs, phonographs and other musical instruments, and in connection also carries a large and carefully selected line of vocal and instrumental music. The store, which is located on South Market street, is the headquarters for music-loving people and Mr. Appleman has from the start enjoyed a liberal patronage.

Mr. Appleman has twice been married. In 1873 he married Julia L. Lind, of near Paint Valley, Holmes county, Ohio, and to this union were born five children, namely: Edwin C., deceased; William H., of Seattle, Washington; Louella, the wife of J. H. Van Horn, of near Loudonville, Ohio; C. Earl, who is associated with his father in the music business; Jeanette, who died at the age of two and a half years. Mrs. Appleman died in 1887 at Loudonville and in 1889 Mr. Appleman married Annilda Fredrick, a daughter of J. P. Fredrick, deceased, a former resident of Loudonville. To this last union have been born four children, as follows: Martha, at home; Fred, deceased; Ralph S. and Joseph A., both at home.

Fraternally Mr. Appleman belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and Order of American Yeomen, and in the Pythian order he has passed the chairs. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. The subject and his wife are active members of the First Presbyterian church. He has always taken an earnest interest in religious matters and while a resident of Loudonville was for sixteen years an elder in the church, having also occu-

pied other church offices there and at Shreve. In their home Mr. and Mrs. Appleman practice a generous and kindly hospitality, finding greatest pleasure in intercourse with congenial friends. They are highly respected because of their sterling qualities of character and their friends are in number as their acquaintances.

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### CHARLES WESLEY BOLEN.

This gentleman opened an office in Wooster in 1908 and was soon recognized as an energetic and far-sighted business man. He devotes his attention to western investments, his long experience in mining enterprises having given him a knowledge of mines and mining attained by few.

Mr. Bolen was born in Union City, Indiana, October 21, 1868, and is the son of John Wesley and Mary (Straider) Bolen, an old and influential family of that place. He received his education in the common schools of Union City, also spent a short time at Ada University. He was only a small boy when his mother died and he became self-supporting early in life, earning his first money shining shoes. He later worked in a brick-yard, saw-mill and as a section hand on the railroad. While attending school he drove a delivery wagon for a grocery store mornings and evenings and on Saturdays. Being ambitious to obtain an education, he let nothing stand in his way, and his efforts were crowned with large success in due course of time. He taught one term of school and later clerked in a grocery store, and while thus engaged began reading law in the office of ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray, and later with Theodore Shockney. He was admitted to the bar and for six years devoted his attention to his profession, which extended over four counties in Indiana and Ohio, during which time he won an enviable reputation as an earnest, able and painstaking lawyer. His friend, Governor Gray, being appointed minister to Mexico by President Cleveland, interested Mr. Bolen in mining in Mexico, and for a period of five years he operated in the copper mines of Mexico and Arizona. He was very successful in making investments in mining properties and for several years maintained an office in Columbus, Ohio, also one in Denver, Colorado, later adding the Wooster office, and his name has become familiar to the mining world during the past few years. He is a principal stockholder of the Stoughton Mining and Milling Company, also a stockholder in the North Star Mining, Milling and Transportation Company, the Colusa Mining and Milling Company, the Ohio

Quartz Hill Mining Company, all in Colorado; and the Golden Chief Mining Company, of Rhyolite, Nevada. All of these are being operated, Mr. Bolen owning five hundred thousand shares in them.

The domestic life of Mr. Bolen began in 1892, when he married Jessie H. Starbuck, a lady of culture and refinement and the representative of an honored and influential family. This union has been graced by the birth of two children, Edward and Uda.

Politically, Mr. Bolen is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Bolen is a splendid specimen of well-rounded, symmetrically developed, virile manhood, with a commanding presence and a strong personality, being six feet in height, having a keen eye and a dignity of bearing, moving among his fellows as one born to leadership. He is companionable, genial, a hale and hearty spirit, whose presence inspires good humor. With duties that would crush the ordinary man, he has his labors so systematized that he experiences little or no inconvenience in doing them. He is a vigorous as well as an independent thinker, a wide reader, and he has the courage of his convictions upon all subjects which he investigates. His career as an attorney and in business has been strikingly original and fearless, prosecuting his researches after his own peculiar fashion, and, measured by the accepted standard of excellence, his career, though strenuous, has been eminently honorable and useful, and his life fraught with good to his fellows and to the world.

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### O. C. WILLIAMS.

O. C. Williams, who is engaged in the livery business in Wooster, ranks among the more enterprising and progressive business men. The prosperity of any community, town or city depends in a large measure on its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of the leading enterprises. Mr. Williams has, by his progressive methods and enterprising spirit, been a definite factor in the advancement of Wooster's business interests.

The subject was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 19th of January, 1861. His father, Stephen R. Williams, was a native of Pennsylvania, born February 17, 1817, but has lived in Holmes county since he was two years old, and, what is more notable, has lived all these years on the same farm. His antecedents were Welsh. On April 30, 1830, Mr. Williams married



Jane Hague, who was born in this country, March 5, 1822, but whose parents were born at The Hague, Holland. Stephen R. Williams owns a splendid farm of two hundred and fifty acres and, despite his advanced age, he still maintains an active supervision over its operation, being still in vigorous health and as strong mentally as when in his physical prime. On April 30, 1910, he and his wife celebrated their seventieth wedding anniversary. To their union were born the following children: Rev. Albert B., of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Nancy, the widow of Lewis Everhard, deceased; Mary, the wife of George W. Burkett, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Ruth, the wife of Rev. J. T. H. Stewart, of Welcome, Ohio; W. V., of Winfield, Kansas, where he was in the hardware business for twenty-two years, but is now in the real estate business; and O. C., the subject of this sketch. Three sons, James, Aaron and John, are deceased.

O. C. Williams was reared on the parental farmstead in Holmes county and remained there until 1884. In that year he went to Harper county, Kansas, and engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he continued for twelve years, meeting with fair success. He then returned to his native state and went to farming in Holmes county, in which he was occupied for about ten years. On May 1, 1905, he came to Wooster and took charge of his present business, that of liveryman, in which he has been very successful. The barn was established in 1887 by his brother-in-law, Lewis Everhard, now deceased, and is a large and commodious structure, capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty head without undue crowding. This barn bears the distinction of being the first ten-cent barn in the state of Ohio and the second in the United States. It is run on practically the European plan, every horse getting an enclosed stall. The barn is equipped with a ladies' waiting room and toilet, as well as other conveniences, and from the start the institution has met with the approval of the public, it being accorded a liberal and constant patronage, especially by the farmers, by whom it is duly appreciated.

On June 20, 1895, Mr. Williams was married to Mary Alice Wishard, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Wishard, the family being of sturdy Scotch ancestry on both paternal and maternal lines. Mary Wishard was born in Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana, and received a good education in the public schools of her native state, the high standard of which is a matter of national reputation. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born two children, Horace Williams, born February 5, 1897, and Elizabeth Jane, born October 15, 1908.

Fraternally, Mr. Williams is a Freemason, belonging to the lodge at Millersburg, Ohio. With his wife, he is a member of the Christian church,

to which they both give a loyal and generous support. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, though he has no inclination for public office. Mr. Williams has many friends in Wooster, where his character as an honorable and upright man is well known. He is pleasant and agreeable in manner, and both he and his estimable wife delight to offer the hospitality of their pleasant home to their many friends.

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### WILLIAM HERBERT BLISS.

The record of Mr. Bliss is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of definite standing in the business circles of Wooster, where he is now engaged in the grocery business. His life has been of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Bliss was born at Bloomville, Seneca county, Ohio, on the 16th of March, 1869. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of New York state, was a successful merchant there, and met his death by accidental drowning after removing to Ohio. The subject's father, Edson P. Bliss, was also born in the state of New York and was brought to Ohio when a baby, his parents settling in Seneca county. After receiving his education and reaching years of maturity, he engaged in the dry goods business, and was so engaged for twenty-nine years. During the first years he was a business partner with Henry M. Flagler, of Standard Oil fame. Mr. Bliss died in November, 1886. He married Elizabeth Killey, who was born in Maryland and who died when the subject of this sketch was but four years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Bliss the following children were born: Melvin O., of Bloomville, Ohio; Malcolm E., also of Bloomville; Ginnela, who is the wife of Clinton C. Leyda, ticket agent at Shreve, Ohio; the subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family.

William H. Bliss spent his boyhood in Bloomville, and attended the public schools, graduating in due time from the Bloomville high school. Desiring to secure a more complete education he then entered Heidelberg University, at Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained two years, and then spent two years in Wooster University. In 1888 Mr. Bliss located in Wooster and established himself in the grocery business in 1895. From a modest beginning, his busi-

ness has grown until it is now of large proportions and realizes to Mr. Bliss a handsome annual net income. He carries a large and well-selected stock of everything usually to be found in an up-to-date grocery and his efforts to please his customers have been rewarded by constantly increasing business.

On the 6th of October, 1895, Mr. Bliss was united in marriage to Lillie May Siegenthaler, daughter of Albert J. Siegenthaler, of Wooster, where she was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in advancing its work in the community. In politics Mr. Bliss is a Republican, but takes no very active part in public matters, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He is Democratic in his tastes and has made many warm personal friends since locating in Wooster, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities. He is a self-made man and is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have a pleasant home at No. 55 East Larwill street.

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#### WILLIAM L. LONG.

In the daily laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of a business or professional man there is little to attract the reader in search of a sensational chapter; but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who, without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers adversity and finally wins, not only pecuniary independence, but, what is far better, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been mainly spent. To this latter class belongs the subject of this sketch, who is recognized as one of the leading contractors and builders in Wayne county.

Mr. Long was born in Wooster on the 8th of October, 1871. His parents are Jacob and Sarah (Ketker) Long, the former of whom was born in Paradise, Wayne county, Ohio, where he was reared to the life of a farmer. Subsequently he was employed as a stone mason, and later lived at Cleveland, Ohio, in retirement, having removed to that city in 1905, his death having occurred recently. His widow is now making her home with her son. Jacob Long had lived in Wayne county all his life up to the time of his removal. His family is of German extraction, his father, Barnhart Long, having been a native of the Fatherland. He came from Germany in young manhood,

settling first at Goshen, Indiana, but removing to Wayne county, Ohio, in an early day. He was an expert gunsmith and a highly respected man. His death occurred in 1901. The subject's mother was born in Toronto, Canada, but in young girlhood was brought to the United States by her parents, who settled in Wayne county, where she lived all her life up to the time of her removal to Cleveland. Jacob and Sarah Long were the parents of the following children, thirteen in number: Shannon, deceased; Dora, the wife of Irwin Stevens, of Cleveland, Ohio; William L., subject of this sketch; Jennie, the wife of Edward Gibbons, of Columbus, Ohio; Ethel, the wife of Clem Langell, of Cleveland, Ohio; Alice, wife of Hugh McAnaney, of Fort Lupton, Colorado; David, of Cleveland; Earl, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Goldie, the wife of Charles Smith, of Cleveland; Karl, of Cleveland; Frank, of Wooster; Hazel, wife of Charles Wheaton, of Columbus, Ohio; Nellie, deceased.

Though the subject of this sketch was born in the city of Wooster, he went to live with his father on a farm at ten years old, and worked there until fourteen years old. His parents were poor, and his father was compelled to support his large family by day labor. After the father rented the little farm out from the city and moved there, things did not materially brighten, as the land was poor and the combined efforts of father and boys could not make it produce enough to keep the family in comfort. William became discouraged at the outlook and told his father he was going to Wooster and hunt work, that he might provide his mother with money, as she had not seen a ten-dollar bill since they had moved to the farm. The boy soon found employment, and, being possessed of a rugged constitution and a willing disposition, he was soon enabled to command fair wages. He first learned the stone-mason's trade and then that of a brick mason, in both of which he became a proficient workman. By thrift and economy he was enabled to save money and in 1891 he went into the contracting business on his own account. In this line he has achieved a success far beyond his early dreams and has built up a business second to none in this section of the state. He has accumulated considerable material wealth, being worth, at a conservative estimate, fifty thousand dollars, all of which has been gained by hard work and the exercise of sound judgment. Mr. Long constantly employs a large number of workmen and has performed some of the largest building contracts ever let in this county. Among the buildings constructed by him, the following may be mentioned: The Wayne county jail, the university chapel, part of the Kauke hall, the Severance hall, the university power house, the addition to the Frick Library at the university, the Holden hall, these including the principal buildings at Wooster Univer-



sity, the Wayne County Building and Loan Association building, the Gerstenslager Buggy Company factory, Wooster high school building, J. M. Gitner's garage, the Wooster brush company's new factory, and many other of the best class of buildings in the community, besides a large number of the best residences. Everything Mr. Long undertakes is done well and he has long had an enviable reputation because of the quality of his work. His property interests include a beautiful home, in which he takes a justifiable pride. He also bought a fine piece of farming land, and his father and mother lived on this place for a while, but subsequently moved to Cleveland, where so many of their children were living. Mr. Long is also a stockholder in the Wayne County National Bank and in the Gerstenslager Buggy Company, both of them leading institutions of their kind in this city, and a splendid farm of one hundred and forty acres located two and a half miles east of Wooster.

In 1894 Mr. Long was united in marriage to Elizabeth I. Whitcomb, a daughter of David Whitcomb, and born in Haysville, Ashland county, this state. To this union four children have been born, namely: Edna V., Hugh J., Donald, and one that died in infancy unnamed. Their home, on Pittsburgh avenue, is a charming place, where all visitors meet with a hearty and spontaneous welcome and where the latch-string ever hangs on the outside. In his social relations, Mr. Long is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a stanch Republican and takes an active interest in the success of his party, but though frequently importuned to accept nomination for public office, he has steadfastly refused to do so, preferring to devote his attention to his business interests and his family, to which he is devoted. However, he is giving effective service as a member of the board of public safety. Nevertheless he is essentially alert and public-spirited in his attitude and his interest in all that conserves the public welfare is unabating. Because of his courteous manners, genial disposition and genuine worth, he has won and retains a host of warm personal friends. Since above was written Mr. Long's father died. His mother makes her home with her son.

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#### ALBERT GERLACH.

Among the enterprising citizens of Wooster, Ohio, is Albert Gerlach, who is engaged in the meat business, managing one of the oldest, best known and extensive shops in the city, while he maintains a very comfortable home here, and the years of his residence have but served to strengthen the feeling

of his fellow citizens, for he has shown what rightly directed principles, coupled with honesty and industry, can accomplish toward definite success. As the name indicates, this family is of German origin. Frank C. Gerlach, father of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was a native of the province of Prussia; when a young man he joined a large colony of Germans and they came to the United States, most of them locating in Ohio, young Gerlach making his way to Wooster, where he decided to remain, finding that Wayne county offered exceptional inducements for a man of his temperament. He engaged in the meat business, thus founding the well known establishment of which the subject is now the manager and owner. He was a successful business man and built up a very lucrative trade here. He took considerable interest in local politics and at one time served in a very creditable manner as township trustee. He lived in Wooster continuously until his death, in March, 1885. Frank Gerlach married Johanna Kaltwasser, a native of Prussia, who came to America when a young woman. She died on December 27, 1909. She was a kindly, generous and honest lady whom everybody respected. By her marriage with Frank Gerlach she became the mother of four children, Albert, Will, Frank, Jr., and Julius.

Albert Gerlach was born in Wooster, Ohio, March 29, 1861, and he has lived here all his life. He received a very practical education in the local schools, and when a mere boy assisted his father in the meat business. He very naturally decided to follow in the latter's footsteps and follow the same line of work for a livelihood; this he has done in a manner that stamps him as progressive, alert and honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, having been taught by his honored parents the old-time adage that, "Honesty is the best policy." His father taught him the "ins and outs" of the meat business and gave him a share in the shop, which he is still managing in the same systematic and careful manner as always characterized the methods of the elder Gerlach, having not only been able to retain the old trade but also a constantly growing new list of good customers. By his thrift and able management he has won large success, accumulating a substantial competency and ranking with the progressive business men of Wooster.

Mr. Gerlach has never assumed the responsibilities of the married state. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics he is a Democrat, but not a partisan. His church membership is with the English Lutherans, of which he is a liberal supporter and in which congregation he is held in high favor.

## DANIEL S. STOUT.

Daniel S. Stout needs no introduction to the citizens of Wayne township, Wayne county, for his long and eminently useful life has been spent here, with the exception of his service in the army, for he was one of the loyal sons of the North who sacrificed so much for succeeding generations, undergoing the trials and privations, to say nothing of the dangers to life and limb, during the stormy days of the early sixties. To such as he all honor is due. As indicated, Mr. Stout was born in Wayne township, this county, near Madisonburg, August 2, 1839. He is the son of Daniel Stout, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who married Catherine Oberlin, a native of Lancaster county, that state. He came as a single man to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1825, with his parents. His father was Matthias Stout, who married Susan Gable, a native of Pennsylvania. They came to Wayne county, Ohio, and purchased a small place near Madisonburg, on which Mr. Stout lived until his death, his widow surviving and dying in Illinois.

Daniel Stout, father of Daniel S., of this review, was educated in the common schools. His father, Matthias, was a well-educated man and a teacher of German for some time. Daniel learned the bricklayer's trade, which he followed for several years, devoting the latter part of his life to farming. He first secured land in Mercer county, Ohio, and in 1854 or 1855 he bought seventy-four acres where the subject now resides in Wayne township. There was an old log house on the place at that time, but he improved the place. His first wife died in 1882 and he married a second time, his last wife being Rebecca Aultman, a native of Orrville, Ohio. Daniel Stout was the father of thirteen children by his first wife and three by his second. Those living by his first wife are, Daniel S., subject of this sketch; Jacob O., of Lima, Ohio; Simeon, a bricklayer at Mechanicsburg, this county; Susan E., living at home; Catherine, also at home; James F., of St. Marys, Ohio; Anna B., living at home. The following are the children by Daniel Stout's second marriage: Cora, living at East Palestine, Ohio; Isa, of Orrville, Ohio; the other child by this marriage is deceased. Daniel Stout held the office of trustee of his township, also other offices within the gift of the people. He was a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church. His death occurred on May 3, 1896.

Daniel S. Stout, of this review, received only a common school education, and he lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he enlisted his services in defense of the flag during the Civil war, serving with





*Daniel S Stout*





credit for a period of four years. His enlistment occurred in October, 1861, in Company B, McLaughlin's Squadron, which was organized at Mansfield, Ohio. The regiment was sent to the Big Sandy river in eastern Tennessee and was in that valley for one year; thence they ascended the Ohio river and returned to the Big Sandy river country; spent two months in Covington, Kentucky; then went to Knoxville, Tennessee, and were there when the place was besieged by Longstreet. Mr. Stout then went home on thirty days' furlough, after which he returned to Lexington, Kentucky. In March, 1864, he went across Tennessee to Georgia and took part in the Atlanta campaign and was captured on July 31st, sent soon afterward to prison at Andersonville, also sent to the Florence prison, and after five months he was paroled and exchanged. Then he came home again on a thirty-day furlough, returning to his command in North Carolina, remaining with the same until his discharge in November, 1865, after which he came home. Three of his brothers were also in the Union army, John, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, became a captain; Jacob, who became a second lieutenant in the company with Daniel S., served three and one-half years, and he, too, was taken prisoner; William was also in the same company with the subject of this review and died in Mellon prison, Georgia.

After his army career, Daniel S. Stout launched into the butter and egg business at Mechancisburg, this county; but after spending two years there he went to Jackson county, Missouri, where he remained for two and one-half years, then returned to Ohio, locating in Creston, Wayne county, and was engaged in the butter and egg business for two years. Since that time he has been on the old homestead, where he is carrying on general farming very successfully, having a nice home and a well-managed place. He has been a trustee of Wayne township for two terms, also served as school director. He votes the Democratic ticket. The Stout family are supporters of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Wayne township.

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#### ELMER S. LANDES.

Men possessed of genius, of business capacity, force and intelligence need no factitious introduction to the public attention. The positions of honor, influence and power in commerce, in statesmanship, in fact in any field of public activity, are not always occupied by men of the greatest resources or the

highest character, intellect or ability. Men who possess the best and most valuable attainments, and who are qualified for the highest service, pass quietly along, almost unrecognized, unhonored and unsung. An accident frequently thrusts elaborations and exalted position upon an individual, or the independence of accumulated wealth, although he may be too small to fill the measure of his luck. He who makes himself strong, and a factor,—a living, acting, accomplishing entity in his community,—whether a young man or not, who makes himself felt as a progressive personality by his tact, foresight, enterprise, energy and judgment, is a greater and more valuable citizen than he who goes “whistling to the air” in perfumed hammocks, knitted and woven by the deft spiders of circumstance.

The beginning is more than doing a thing in time. It orders a continuance. It implies action, choice, purpose, courage, self-reliance, progress. Some lives are diligent but unproductive, because they swing down into the easiest place and go around, but never up and forward. Others appropriate all their strength in pretense in appearing, not being. We conjecture that with Mr. Landes the only sane philosophy of life comes through action.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Wayne county, as indigenous to the soil as its wild flowers or its forest trees, and was born in Madisonburg, Wayne township, October 24, 1867. He is a son of Thomas Allen and Martha Jane Landes, of Wayne township, both of whom were born the same year, 1846, in this township; his mother was also born at Madisonburg, where she has lived continuously since her birth, or for sixty-three years. His parents were united in marriage in 1866, and to this wedded union four children, three sons and one daughter, were born, all of whom, save the daughter, are living. His ancestral stock, both on the paternal and maternal line, is strongly interfused with the old territory blood, albeit on the latter or on the mother's side there is a healthy interjection of the red blood of the Celts, the irrepressible Mishenaw that lives immortally in song and eloquence, and who has glorified many a battlefield from Drogheds to Boyne Water. His father was an upright, industrious citizen, the owner of considerable real estate which he cultivated, in connection with which he engaged in training, a quite profitable vocation, and such other work as came within the range of his ability and equipment to perform, his sons materially assisting him in his farm work and other fields of labor in which he may have been engaged.

But during these earlier years of strenuous exertion the parents did not overlook or neglect the matter of education of their children, making certain their attendance upon the country or the village school. After the career with his father on the farm in trading, digging and drilling wells, etc., had

ended at the age of nineteen, he entered the Smithville Normal School, of Prof. P. A. Palmer, and here he studied for two years, making rapid progress in faithfulness and efficiency of work. With his elementary equipment and receiving his certificate, he launched his little bark on the mixed waters of pedagogy, conducting his first school, in Zinn district, Wayne township. He subsequently pursued this as a vocation for a period of thirteen years, four as superintendent at Madisonburg, etc., serving as instructor one year in the preparatory department of the Wooster University, under Professor Dickason, the last four of his thirteen years' experience in the schoolroom being employed as superintendent of the Dalton school. During the period of his highly successful service at Dalton, he was granted, in consideration of his qualifications and merit, an eight-year certificate by the county examining board, the first one covering that period of years ever issued to an applicant. He took the initiative, as the first of the younger teachers of Wayne county, to incorporate into or communicate to his system of instruction and plan of studies the normal aspect or the features of the normal, thereby aiming to qualify and fortify such of the scholars as were desirous and ambitious of becoming teachers for the scrutiny and inquisitive ordeal of examination, supplementing this course of study with suggestive thoughts and processes of best method of school government. That this idea, in greater part, original with Mr. Landes, was an inspiring success and operated to the best advantage of all, requiring no other or more precise demonstration than in the fact that, at the termination of his first year at Dalton, of an attendance of but little in excess of fifty pupils, twenty of them obtained certificates as teachers and entered the pedagogical field. We know of no better commentary, no higher or more significant words of commendation that could be pronounced to accent and emphasize these practical and vital, but unadvertised and unheralded, achievements of the school room.

Abandoning the phalanx of the teachers, he removed and settled in Wooster, in August, 1907, and at once embarked in the realty agency business to which he has since exclusively devoted his time and attention. He found soon after he had opened office in the city that this department of business was measurably in an inanimate, stagnate condition, or in other words, was not being vigorously pushed along the lines especially as he conceived were the proper ones along which to prosecute it, having in view, as a matter of course, the compensations that might accrue to him personally, and that wider and broader consideration as to how Wooster might be benefited, how far its sleepy energies might be animated, how a spirit of investment of pur-



chase and sale might be stimulated, how far an impulse toward the growth and development of the city of Wooster could be encouraged and verified, through an aggressive and vigorous "agency" such as he but recently established.

We do not hesitate to say that the experiment he instituted has proven a success so far as Mr. Landes is concerned, and equally so as to the measure of stimulus of life it has imparted to healthier action in real estate, a better understanding and definition of values, and a more determined and decisive ambition on the part of business men of Wooster and the citizens in general, to stand by Mr. Landes and stand by each other in the laudable and praiseworthy ambition and purpose of purchasing property, erecting new buildings conforming to the laws of permanence, taste and beauty and exerting themselves to the very utmost toward the growth, development and expansion of the beautiful city of Wooster, making it not only a city of attractive homes, but a city of business, a mart of trade, factories, mills, the theater of manufacturers, with both hands outstretched toward capital, enterprise and genius, beckoning them to come, join us, keep us, in the great scheme of development.

Mr. Landes has performed a worthy and commendable part in this direction. He was one and the foremost in organizing the "Boosters' Club," now merged in the Board of Trade, of which he is an active member, and perhaps he and Mr. John Schultz accomplished more than came from any other source, in formulating the plans and methods of procedure that secured the location in our midst of the Gerstenslager carriage works. So consummate was the organization of this club that in the days of the canvass for the amount stipulated as the consideration for the transfer of the carriage works to Wooster, one thousand two hundred dollars more than the sum required was subscribed by the business men and other enterprising citizens of that city. As a consequence of the enlargement of his business operations, which have contributed so directly and substantially to the growth and improvement of our city, inspiring new enterprises and giving fresh momentum to those already contemplated, or in process of development, his brother Clarence came to Wooster within the past two years, forming a partnership with him, his business having assumed such proportions that assistance on his part became necessary.

Clarence Landes is an elder brother of the subject of this sketch, a native of Wayne county, educated in Wayne county and a former teacher in the schools of Wayne county, with an experience in this vocation of eight years, and a business man in Wayne county for a number of years prior to his coming to Wooster. He had for four years been engaged in the hardware trade

in the flourishing village of Doylestown, where he had built up a fine business, the reputation of a gentleman of integrity, honesty, straightforward, upright life, possessing excellent qualities as a man of business, characterized by the individuality, self-reliance, quiet assertiveness, enterprise, judgment and alert executive tact of his brother. He is a man of family, has come to Wooster to stay, make it his home and help make it one of the hustling, progressive and most beautiful inland cities of northern Ohio.

During the last few years Mr. Landes has also written and published two most valuable books accordant to and in the manner of the "Our Educational Service," the first issued in 1901, entitled "Outlines in United States History," the second under the caption of "The New Practical Orthography," in a total of one hundred and ninety-four pages. The first volume embraces a succinct history of political parties, from the time of the Whig and Tory organizations, the Federal, and Anti-Federal, Democratic, Anti-Masonic, Free Soil, Barnburners, Hawkeyes, Republicans, etc.; with a chronological record of our territorial acquisitions from the Revolutionary period to Hawaii and our armed contention with Spain, within the last decade. It is a work that cannot fail to be a most valuable and helpful assistant to student and teacher, and, as the author aptly says in the preface, its object being "to introduce plans by which the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the history of our country may not only be an interesting but a pleasant task."

"The New Practical Orthography" is a text book for use in public schools, grammar schools and lower grades in high school, the later editions of these works being issued from the press of the New Publishing Company, of F. A. Owen, Dansville, New York. This little volume supplies a very evident demand in that, as the author most pertinently says, "it furnishes a practical treatise on orthography, sufficiently elementary for the country schools, the grammar school and the lower grades in the high school, and at the same time comprehensive enough to give a fair knowledge of the principles of orthography."

Mr. Landes is a Republican of the pronounced type, who emphasizes his patriotism, party fealty and genuine Americanism on all proper occasions, never obtrusive, however, in promulgation of his political opinions or predictions, believing that in a free country, such as this, each man has a right to his own views and may act in pursuance thereto in affairs political, moral and religious and all matters of government. He is now serving his second term as chairman of the Wayne county Republican executive committee and assisted materially in shaping and directing the congressional campaign of the late Hon. M. L. Smyser in 1907. Although he is a vigilant and active

member of his party, he is not an office seeker—in fact, is without aspirations in that direction, the exception to this being in 1905, when his party nominated him for county auditor, in which contest he was far-away and ahead of his ticket, but went down in the “Herrick landslide” of that year.

Mr. Landes has only fairly attained the midway division of the average acting working life with the reasonable assurance and promise before him of more working, compensating tomorrows than tested and exhausted yesterdays. He is largely a self-made man, believes in work, education and attention to business in hand, the mutual responsibility and interdependence of man and their responsibility to state, and this is manifest in his spirit of progress and enterprise. He believes that whatever be your choice in life's great work, you must grasp this truth. You are a product and investment yourself, if you will, of the state and to it you owe some returns. Every taxpayer has contributed to your present advancement. The nation has found out that ignorance is a menace, and that its safety and protection is in the trained and educated minds of its citizens, through the village schools, the normals, academies and colleges. It is true that freedom has its obligations and liberty its restrictions and no man, a product of our American institutions, has any moral right to engage in anything that could not help another while at the same time it affords him a livelihood and the means of increasing his fortune. His experiences and labor as a teacher were adjusted along these parallels of mental usefulness, and so are his exertions in the realty business at this time, in his several allotments of property, of building sites and at present with more than forty lots for sale of his own and the prospects of a dozen houses being built in the immediate future. The secret of the success of Mr. Landes is imbedded in a fixed purpose that differentiates from choice or desire, in that it is as constant as the needle to the pole and as certain. He recognizes the unchangeable equation: Attention plus service and sacrifice equals success. Like the lens, it concentrates the rays of mental powers upon the point to be attained and then Wanamaker, the clerk, becomes the merchant prince, and Edison, the newsboy, the wizard of the world.

Mr. Landes is of medium height, dark hair and eyes, firmly and compactly built, and sound as the pillars in the Sistine chapel. He is sociable, agreeable and companionable, guards well his thoughts and words, his ears a sanctuary from the name of his absent and a locked secret of his present friend. Neither of these can miscarry in his trust. He undertakes without rashness and performs with fixed resolution, well-balanced and floats steadily. He is generous and liberal. His business career is forward, yet he has the silent nerve to confront opposition or failure and would see under the frown of defeat the smile of victory.

—BY BEN DOUGLAS.



## JOHN HOWARD BEECHER DANFORD.

Success has been worthily attained by J. H. B. Danford, who is today accounted one of the prosperous business men and substantial citizens of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. To his energy, enterprise, careful management and keen discernment his present station in life is attributed. He started upon his career as an independent factor at the bottom of the ladder and is now the proprietor of one of the best business concerns in the city, occupying a conspicuous place in the front rank of her successful citizens.

Mr. Danford was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on July 4, 1867, therefore he celebrated his natal day on the anniversary of our national independence. His parents were Samuel M. and Rebecca (Finley) Danford. The former, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, was a farmer by profession and shortly after the close of the Civil war he removed to Guernsey county, where he continued his farming operations. He was also for a while engaged in mercantile pursuits, but subsequently relinquished that and returned to the farm. During the great gold excitement of 1849 he caught the fever and went to the Pacific coast, spending eight years in Oregon and California. His death occurred when he was seventy-seven years old. He had a brother in the Union army who at the battle of Gettysburg was wounded twenty-seven times. Rebecca Finley Danford was born in Guernsey county, this state, and her death occurred in 1879. Her mother's family name was Morris and she was related in direct line to Robert Morris, one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence. To Samuel and Rebecca Danford the following children were born: Angeline, deceased; Estella, deceased; Viola is the wife of Elmer Secrest, of Chaseville, Noble county, Ohio; Eliza is the wife of Noah Davis, also of Chaseville; Charles F., of Cambridge, Ohio; J. H. B. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Cora, the wife of Ray Larrick, of Pleasant City, Ohio; Anna L., the wife of C. L. Starr, of Pleasant City, Ohio.

J. H. B. Danford was reared on the home farm and secured a fair education in the common schools of his home township. When old enough he assumed his share of the labors of the farm and continued to make his home with his parents until 1890. He was then variously employed until about 1893, when he engaged in the furniture business at Pleasant City, where he continued with fair success until 1904. In that year, desiring a wider scope for business, he came to Wooster, and on March 8, 1905, he bought a half interest with H. B. Christine, furniture dealer, and in December of the same year he bought his partner's interest, since which time he has been sole pro-



prietor. The business has steadily grown and is now the largest furniture store in Wooster. Mr. Danford occupies three floors and a basement, each thirty-two by one hundred and seventy-five feet in size, and the stock carried is in every respect up to date, being carefully selected and well displayed. In connection with the general line of furniture and household furnishings, Mr. Danford also carries on an undertaking business. In this line also he is very successful, being himself a licensed embalmer. He is accommodating and painstaking and is one of the most popular funeral directors in the county.

On November 14, 1895, Mr. Danford married Florence Blake, who was born at Stockport, Morgan county, Ohio. She is of distinguished lineage, tracing her paternal ancestry to Commodore Blake, the noted English naval commander, and on the maternal side she is related to Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Mr. Danford is a director in the Pleasant City Telephone Company, of Pleasant City, Ohio. Socially he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In religion, he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Danford is one of the trustees. He is a Republican in politics, though not in any sense an officeseeker, and he ever manifests a public-spirited interest in local affairs, giving his aid and influence for the furtherance of all measures for the general good. Because of his high personal character Mr. Danford enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

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### JOHN N. BOOR.

The founder of this family was Michael Boor, who came from Germany about the middle of the last century and located in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 1754. He was one of the pioneer farmers of that region and died there while the state was still an English colony. He left a son named Nicholas, born January 27, 1792, who went to Frederick county, Virginia, in middle life and spent seven years in that part of the country. In 1854 he came to Wayne county, Ohio, where he farmed until his death, in 1874. While in Pennsylvania he followed the business of teamster and freighter. He married Catherine Boyer, who was born February 2, 1793, and died July 2, 1855. The children by this union were: William, Maria, Elizabeth (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Polly, Susan, Susanna; Adam and Jacob are deceased; Mary is still living; David and Louisa are deceased; George, who lives in Medina county, Ohio, served three years in the Civil war in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.





*Mrs J N Boor*



*John N. Boor*





John N. Boor, the twelfth child of this large family, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1834. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years old, and then took charge of a threshing machine, which he conducted for nine years, two of these on his own account, and was very successful in this line of work. He served as constable from 1859 to 1860 in this and in 1862 in Canaan township, but resigned. He was captain of a militia company.

Mr. Boor's war record is one of which his descendants may well be proud and it forms one of the principal chapters in his life history, for he was one of the patriotic sons of the North who left the pleasures and opportunities of home and business to render service for the Union. On April 23, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company D, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, of which William D. Hamilton was colonel, and so interesting and praiseworthy was the record of this regiment that a detailed account of its operations is deemed advisable here, for it was noted for its continued action and dash and fight. It was first organized in Camp Zanesville in 1862, and was then but one battalion, four companies, commanded by Mr. Hamilton, who was then a major, this gallant officer having been a captain in the Thirty-second Regiment of Ohio Infantry. It was not until September, 1863, that Captain Proctor, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, mustered in the Second and Third Battalions. In the fall of 1862 the First Battalion was put into shape and until January remained in Ohio, and was drilled, but without horses. Later they were mounted and crossed over into Kentucky, and kept watch on the roving bands of Confederates, and at Pine Mountain Gap, June 16, 1863, they had their first battle. It was not to be expected that men under such a leader would acquit themselves badly, and on that day the Ninth Ohio Cavalry began to make history for itself, to do honor to the state from which it came, and to render valuable service to the country it was organized to defend. It engaged in sixty-four battles and skirmishes. It was not until the spring of 1864 that the entire regiment was together, the several battalions meeting at Pulaski, Tennessee, two of the battalions having made a very gallant charge against Roddy's entire brigade of Confederates, who fled before the gallant Ohioans. On July 10, 1864, the Ninth took part in Rousseau's great raid through Alabama, riding through the garden of the South, where no Union soldier had ever been before, skirmishing for fourteen days, fighting, tearing up railroads, burn-

ing mills, factories and cotton, working day and night destroying the resources of the enemy,—in fact, they reserved only three hours daily for rest and sleep. Rarely in the history of warfare was there such riding as this. It was a most successful raid, but it has never been given its rightful place in history. Rousseau found Sherman's army at Marietta, Georgia, and the Ninth took part in the great Atlanta campaign. A battalion under Major Bowles led the advance of the memorable flank movement when Sherman threw invincible columns to the right, which soon ended the great campaign. On the memorable march to the sea the regiment was conspicuous and was a part of the army under that gallant leader, General Kilpatrick, and did heroic work. In July, 1865, the survivors of the regiment returned to their homes, and it is safe to say that none of those who are living today but feels proud of the fact that he belonged to a regiment with such a splendid record.

Following is a list of the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment engaged in 1863: Pine Mountain Gap, Big Creek Gap, Waltzburg, all in Kentucky; Knoxville, Powell Valley, both in Tennessee; pursuit of Morgan, siege of Knoxville; following were consecutive in 1864: Florence, repulse of an attack on Decatur, Center Star, Courtland Road, Rousseau's raid, Coosa River, Ten Islands, Talladega, Stone's Ferry, Lochapoka, Auburn, Chesaw Station, all in Alabama, with part of Rousseau's raid in Georgia; siege of Atlanta, East Point, Georgia; Chattahoochee river, pursuit of Wheeler, pursuit of Forrest, all in Alabama; Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Bear Creek Station, Macon, Griswoldsville, Milledgeville, Oconee River, Waynesboro, Louisville, Rocky Creek Church, Brier Creek, Ebenezer Creek, siege of Savannah, all in Georgia; Campbellsville, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee; Arnold's Plantation, Altamaha Bridge, March to the Sea, Georgia; Taylor's Creek, Barnwell, Williston, Aiken, Blackville, Gunter's Bridge, Winnsborough, South Carolina; Lexington, Broad River Bridge, Phillips' Cross Roads, Rockingham, Salem Grove, Monroe Cross Roads, Fayetteville, Taylor's Hole Creek, Averasboro, Bentonville, Faison's Depot, Smithfield Railroad, Raleigh, Morrisville, Chapel Hill and Bennett House, all North Carolina.

This splendid regiment was mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, July 20, 1865, and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, August 2d following. The regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Twenty-third Corps, until March, 1864. Ordered to Athens, Alabama, and attached to the cavalry command, Dodge's left wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, until May, 1864, then it was attached to Kilpatrick's Second Brigade, Third Division, with which it remained until June, 1865.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Boor saw some strenuous service, and according to his comrades he was always ready for duty and never swerved from danger or a difficult task. Following is a roster of his comrades in Company D: Emerson Benson, W. J. Boden, James Boileau, Joseph Burgoon, Levi Bowers, William Barkimer, David Baker, S. N. Cook, D. M. Dougherty, John Double, Harrison H. Dodd, George Fisher, Abraham Felger, David R. Houser, L. H. Hughes, William Herron, William Henderson, John Hill, Henry Heck, Lewis H. Immel, Jacob Johnson, John W. Kurtz, J. A. Kister, Timothy Lyne, Byron McKenzie, John Moore, Joseph Marshall, B. Mitchelson, George Morrison, W. A. Nichols, J. A. Petty, Cornelius Pettit, John Rhodes, William Santell, James Singre, Joshua Stotsberry, John A. Strauss, James A. Smith, Thomas C. Smith, John Sparr, J. A. Switzer, Justus F. Watson, Sam F. Wireman, Sam S. Wyre, Joseph C. Wheeler, Henry Wells.

Mr. Boor was taken prisoner on October 2, 1864, in Georgia and was held at Macon for two weeks, and at Millen, Georgia, for six weeks. He also saw the inside of prisons at Savannah and at Florence, South Carolina. February 27, 1865, he was paroled and put on a boat at Wilmington, North Carolina, eventually reached Annapolis, Maryland, from which place he went to Columbus, Ohio, where, after a furlough of thirty days, he was discharged on June 15, 1865. Mr. Boor enjoys the distinction of having participated in the first engagement of the Civil war, the battle of Philippi, West Virginia, on June 3, 1861, and he and a comrade captured the first armed prisoner.

In 1869 Mr. Boor built a steam saw-mill on his place in Wayne township, this county, which he conducted without intermission for thirty years, doing a very large business and becoming widely known as a mill and lumber man. In 1878 and 1879 he served as township assessor, was elected appraiser in the latter year and served one term. In 1884 he was again elected assessor and in 1890 was re-elected land appraiser. In the fall of 1895 he was elected infirmiry director and served very acceptably in this, as in his former public capacities, for a period of six years. He has always been active in politics on the Democratic side. He has long been a member of the United Brethren church at Madisonburg, Ohio, and was one of the organizers who built the structure in 1876. The congregation started with about thirty members and now has seventy or more. Mr. Boor was trustee from 1875 to 1908, and he always took a great deal of interest in religious work. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Given Post, No. 133.



at Wooster, and ranks high among his old comrades, as well as among the citizens of the county generally. He has been successful in business, prominent in politics, and one of the factors in developing his part of the county.

On March 13, 1862, Mr. Boor married Elizabeth C. Carl, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, February 16, 1841. She is a daughter of Philip and Otilla (Bush) Carl, who came from Germany and were early pioneers of Ashland county. He died in 1844 and his widow married Philip Beck, but both are now deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Boor, named as follows: George Clement, born January 23, 1863, is a druggist in Rocky River, Ohio, and married Adeline Wagner; Edwin Nicholas, born September 3, 1866, is electrician for the Cleveland, Columbus & Southwestern Electric Company, married Ora Hershey and has two children, Ruth and Helen; Dr. Seymour C., born July 7, 1868, was educated at Cleveland and Baltimore, married Amanda Gingery and lives in Burbank, Ohio; Effie Gertrude, born February 10, 1872, married F. O. Miller, a farmer of Wayne township, and has three children, Marie, Harold and Gladys.

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#### ISAAC N. HOUGH.

County auditor from 1903 to 1909 and for many years an educator of wide repute, Isaac N. Hough is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born in Chester township on July 12, 1849. He springs from an old and well known Pennsylvania family that figured in the early history of various parts of the Keystone state, but for many years the name has been a familiar sound in northern Ohio, his father, David Hough, moving with his parents to Wayne county when but six years old and spending the remainder of his life on the family homestead in Chester township. By occupation David Hough was a tiller of the soil, which useful and honorable calling he followed for many years with gratifying success. He was a man of high character and eminently respectable social standing, wielded a strong influence for good among his neighbors and friends and was long esteemed one of the leading citizens. He departed this life at the age of sixty years, one month and one day, and left to his posterity the memory of noble deeds and high ideals and a name unstained by the slightest suspicion of dishonor.

Mary Showalter, wife of David Hough, was also of Pennsylvania birth and, like her husband, came to Ohio in early life and spent her youth and young womanhood in the county of Wayne. She combined many noble qual-

ities of mind and heart, which were reproduced in her offspring, and ended her earthly course in the year 1895, esteemed and honored by all who knew her.

The children of David and Mary Hough, eleven in number, are as follows: Lucy, wife of Edmund Keyser, of Wooster, Ohio; Daniel, who lives in Cass county, Missouri; John, deceased; William, of Belding, Michigan; Matilda, deceased, who was the wife of George W. Forbes, of Cleveland, Ohio; Sarah Jane, who is unmarried and lives in the city of Wooster; Isaac N., the subject of this review; James A., deceased; Margaret W., who married J. W. Crummel, of Apple Creek, this state; Ida A., wife of C. B. Burchfield, also a resident of Apple Creek, and Clara M., who was basely murdered some years ago in the city of Mansfield, Ohio.

Isaac N. Hough is descended from sturdy and eminently honorable ancestry and inherits to a marked degree many of the sterling qualities of his antecedents. He was reared in close touch with nature on the farm and grew to the full stature of well-rounded manhood under excellent home influences, learning while still young those lessons of industry and thrift which make for success in material matters and the principles of morality and probity which constitute such important parts of every symmetrically developed character. Under the wholesome discipline of farm labor he laid broad and deep the solid foundations upon which his subsequent career as an educator and public spirited official rests and to this rugged school of experience attributes much of the success which has made him an influential factor and recognized leader among his fellow men. At the proper age he entered the district school of his neighborhood, where his progress was commendable, and he later attended Smithville Academy several terms, in which he made rapid advancement in the higher branches of learning. Leaving the latter institution with a well disciplined mind, he engaged in teaching and during the thirty years ensuing devoted his attention very closely and conscientiously to that useful and noble work, attaining, in the meantime, much more than local repute as an educator. It is a fact worthy of note that Mr. Hough's long experience as a teacher was confined to a very small area of Wayne county. All of his thirty winter and twenty-two summer schools, with the exception of four terms, were taught in four districts, his frequent retention for long periods of service in the same place bearing eloquent testimony to his ability as an instructor and to his great personal popularity with pupils and patrons.

In the year 1897 Mr. Hough entered the auditor's office as deputy

under A. B. Peckinpagh, and continued in that capacity until 1902, when he was nominated for the position by the local Democracy and triumphantly elected in the fall of that year. Being familiar with every detail of the office and obliging in his relations with the public, he discharged his duties in such a capable and satisfactory manner that he was chosen his own successor in 1905. As an official he was industrious and painstaking and his loyalty to the people's interests as custodian of one of their most important trusts has earned for him the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow men as a public servant and sterling worth as an intelligent, broad-minded and progressive citizen.

Mr. Hough was united in marriage on the 10th day of March, 1887, with Lillie A. Martin, of Wooster, daughter of John Martin, a well-known resident of the city, the union proving mutually happy and resulting in the birth of six children, of whom two are deceased. Howard E., the first born of the family, died in infancy; Waldo O., the second in order of birth, was graduated from the city high school at the early age of sixteen and then entered the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, where he completed the full course and attained to high honor as a student. On graduating from the latter institution he became bookkeeper for the Gerstenslager Buggy Company of Wooster, but two years later resigned the position to enter the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. After one year he had to give up college work on account of his father's illness. He is now assistant state examiner of county records. He is an exceptionally intelligent young man and, actuated by a laudable ambition to succeed, has before him a promising and brilliant future. Beulah M., the oldest daughter, like her brother, is much given to study and literature and is one of the brightest and most intelligent young ladies of the city in which she lives. She, too, made a remarkable record as a student, completing the high school course when she was but fifteen years of age, being the youngest person ever graduated from that institution. Later she took a full course in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting in the business college at Wooster, served as first deputy auditor under her father, and is now in the Citizens National Bank. Blanche I., the second daughter, sustains the high reputation of her brother and sister, being an ambitious student and standing among the first of her classes in the city high school. The fifth in order of birth died in infancy, the next being a daughter, Clara M., a bright and interesting young lady who is prosecuting her studies in the high school, where she has already achieved a creditable record.

Mr. Hough is proud of his children and has provided them with exceptional educational advantages, which, to their credit, they fully appreciate. They heartily second all of his efforts in their behalf and thus far have fully realized his ardent hopes and high expectations, proving, as already indicated, remarkably intelligent and ambitious and giving promise of future honor and usefulness in whatever stations in life they may be called to fill. Mrs. Hough is a lady of fine mind and beautiful character whose refining and elevating influence has contributed much to the moral discipline as well as the intellectual advancement of her offspring. She has been an able and judicious counsellor to her husband, assisting him in all his efforts, encouraging him in his aspirations and presiding over his home with the grace and dignity characteristic of the intelligent and broad minded American housewife of today. The entire family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and are deeply interested in the various lines of religious work under the auspices of the organization, besides giving their assistance and influence to all enterprises and movements for the general welfare of the community.

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#### JAMES LLOYD GRAY.

A due measure of success invariably results from clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which has made such accomplishments possible. Such attributes were evidently possessed by James L. Gray, for many years prominent in the commercial and industrial life of the city of Wooster and he succeeded in leaving the indelible imprint of his personality upon the lives of all with whom he came into contact. He was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. His father was of Scotch and his mother of German ancestry. They came to Pennsylvania in what historians are pleased to call "an early day," the mother dying there when her son, James L., was a small child, consequently he was reared by his uncle, Samuel Blain, who lived on a farm near the birthplace of the subject.

When sixteen years of age, Mr. Gray began life for himself, first obtaining a position as clerk on a steamboat that plied the waters of the Mississippi, for the life of a riverman in those days was a fascinating one and appealed very strongly to the boyish imagination of the subject. This life he followed for three years, during which time he had occasion to ascend and descend all



the navigable rivers tributary to the Mississippi, one of the most notable and interesting trips being to the Yellowstone Park in quest of furs.

But finally, tiring of life on the river, Mr. Gray returned to his home town, Milton, Pennsylvania, and served an apprenticeship in the saddler's trade, after which he located at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. There he met and afterwards married Eunice Magaw, a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and soon after his marriage he brought his young bride to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, where he at once engaged in business, and eventually became one of the leading business men of the county.

Mr. Gray was one of the loyal sons of the North who sacrificed the pleasures of home and opportunities of business to aid in suppressing the rebellion, enlisting in 1864 in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with credit in the famous Army of the Potomac, having been in the quartermaster's department a part of the time. After the war he returned to Wooster and for a time was superintendent of the Home mills. In 1875 he began dealing in coal, lime and builders' supplies, which business grew until it reached very large proportions and which he continued until his death, which occurred on June 8, 1886, at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of the following children: Charles M. Gray, a well-known resident of Wooster, Ohio; Mrs. Cora B. Plummer, deceased; Mrs. Emma E. Orr, deceased; Mrs. Eunice Jeffries, of Charlotte, North Carolina; William L. Gray, a resident of Wooster.

James L. Gray was a man of pleasing disposition, honorable in public and private life, and he merited the high esteem in which he was universally held. He was a loyal Republican, taking a very active interest in political affairs. He served as a member of the volunteer fire department, which in his day was an important factor in the life of Wooster. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor, and he also belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the pillars of the English Lutheran church, having served as a member of the building committee in the erection of the Tabernacle on North Market street.

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### JOHN MEIER.

Admired and respected for his general intelligence, as well as for his sterling qualities as a neighbor and a citizen, no man in the town of Fredericksburg stands higher in public esteem than the worthy individual, the salient facts of whose life and character are herein set forth.



John Meier



John Meier is a native of the little republic of Switzerland, having been born at Brugg, in the canton of Aargau, on the first day of September, 1831. He received some education in his native land and also attended school one term after coming to the United States. He learned the trade of shoemaking in his youth, at which he became an expert. In 1853 he determined to try his fortunes in the New World, and accordingly set sail for the United States, landing in due time at the port of New York. From there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, remaining there from June to November, in which month he located in Saltcreek township, Holmes county, Ohio, which was his home during the following six years. During this time he was employed at his trade of shoemaking. Locating then at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, he remained there three years, working at the shoemaker's bench, and at the end of that time he moved onto the farm which he now occupies and that has been his home continuously since. The farm, which is located in section 23, is a splendid piece of rural land, about seventy acres of it being in cultivation. The improvements on the place are complete and substantial and all things about the farm indicate thrift, industry and general prosperity, the property being now considered a valuable one. In 1860 Mr. Meier went to Switzerland for his two brothers, and in 1862 he sent for his parents and family and they made their home here with him until their deaths, a number of years ago. After coming to the farm, Mr. Meier also carried on the occupation of shoemaking to some extent, more as a matter of accommodation than necessity, but he has relinquished that work, being now too old for steady, hard work. In his first coming to Ohio he met with some peculiar and occasionally exciting experiences. The country was extremely wild and at that time there were yet many Indians in the northern part of Ohio, the town of Fredericksburg being an important trading post. Bridges were practically unknown and roads were few and far between, the common routes for travel being simple trails through the dense forests. Massillon was the nearest town of any considerable size, and the early settlers were compelled to endure hardships and inconveniences little appreciated at the present day.

In 1861 Mr. Meier was united in marriage to Matilda Merilat, a sister to Captain Merilat and a daughter of David Merilat. She was a native of Switzerland and at the age of seventeen years was brought to this country by her parents. In his native land David Merilat was a school teacher, but after coming to this country he became a prominent and successful farmer of Wayne county. To Mr. and Mrs. Meier have been born eight children, brief



mention of whom is made as follows: Sophia married first Charles Fletcher, later Charles Hipp, is the mother of five children, and lives at Marion, Ohio; Ida is the wife of Jacob Barnes, of near Nashville, Holmes county, and is the mother of nine children; Fannie is the wife of Hiram Sanderson, of Saltcreek township, and is the mother of four children; Mary is at home; William, at home; John, who married Sadie Kane, lives in Saltcreek township and has one child, Matilda; Emma married Eugene Rouhier, of Stark county, and they have six children; Charles, who married Maria Fellows, lives at Garrettsville, and they have one child.

In politics Mr. Meier is a Democrat and has always taken a wide-awake interest in public affairs, though not a politician. However, he has during his long life here served his fellow-citizens acceptably in a number of local offices. In religion he is a member of the Reformed church at Mount Eaton. He is widely known and has the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends. His long and busy life is drawing to a close, but when he finally passes over the river it will be with the knowledge that his life has been well and honorably spent.

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#### DAVID MYERS.

The true spirit of progress and honorable achievement has been manifest in the career of the well known and highly esteemed citizen whose name introduces this sketch and who, since discontinuing the strenuous life which was characterized by such signal success, has been living in honorable retirement in the city of Wooster. His life has been one of fulness and completeness of vigor and inflexible integrity and while engaged in the vocation to which in the main his attention has been devoted, he accomplished great and lasting good for the material progress of various cities and communities and at the same time failed not to reap the reward which his industry and skill so richly deserved.

David Myers is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and a descendant on the paternal side of a long line of sturdy German ancestry, which was first represented in America by his father, Daniel Myers, who came to this country from Wurtemberg about the year 1814 and settled in Wilmington, Delaware. After spending a few years in that city he removed to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, thence when a young man to Wayne county, Ohio, where in 1828 he married Martha DeWese, who was born and reared in the county of Columbiana, this state. In his younger days Daniel Myers was a cooper,

but in after life he became a farmer, which vocation he followed until his death, in 1873. Mrs. Myers survived her husband five years, departing this life on the home farm in Chester township in 1878. She sprang from an old and highly respected family, that figured actively in the early history of eastern Ohio and, tracing her ancestry further back, it appears that several of the DeWese family were soldiers in the Revolutionary war and that two of Mrs. Myers' brothers served with distinction in the war of 1812. By reason of this connection with the struggle for independence, three of Mr. Myers' daughters hold membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution, a patriotic society composed of female descendants of the soldiers of that war. Daniel and Martha Myers were parents of eight children, of whom five are living at the present time, viz: Mrs. Rebecca Reichard, whose home is in Iowa near the town of Knoxville; David, of this review; Mrs. Elizabeth Berkey, of Ashland county, Ohio; John, a resident of Chester township, Wayne county, and Mrs. Anna Powers, who lives in the city of Wooster.

David Myers was born December 16, 1833, and spent his childhood and youth on the family homestead in Chester township where he early became familiar with the practical duties of the farm and learned to appreciate the true dignity and worth of honest toil. In the free, outdoor experience of wood and field he grew up strong and rugged and well fitted for the active career upon which he subsequently entered and while still a young man he began to formulate the plans for his future course of action. In a little log school house not far from the parental home he obtained a fair knowledge of such branches of learning as were then taught and, having early manifested decided predilection for mechanical work, he began, ere attaining his majority, to learn the trade of a carpenter, in which he soon acquired much more than ordinary efficiency and skill. Having mastered his craft, he worked at the same for some time in a subordinate capacity, but, actuated by a laudable ambition to extend his operations, he afterwards became a contractor and it was not long until the high reputation of his work caused a wide demand for his services.

Without following in detail Mr. Myers' long and eminently honorable career as a contractor and builder, suffice it to state that from the beginning he was animated by a desire to excel and that during his active years he erected many buildings in various cities of his own and other states which still stand as monuments to his superior mechanical skill. Among the more notable public edifices under his direction in Wooster are the Methodist Episcopal church, the City Hall, a number of the university buildings, the Overholt residence,

pronounced the finest private dwelling in the city, besides many others, to say nothing of numerous structures throughout the country. His fame as a mechanic extending far beyond the limits of his own county, he contracted for a number of buildings in New York City and Brooklyn, including residences, churches, halls and various other public edifices, and later did much work in his line in several eastern and central states and throughout the northwest. The beautiful and imposing Methodist Episcopal church at Duluth, Minnesota, one of the finest and most attractive temples of worship in the state and representing a cost of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, was erected by him, as were also similar edifices in Burlington, Iowa, Monmouth, Illinois, New Rochelle, New York, and in many other cities and towns, all of which bear evidence of a high order of architectural skill and efficiency of workmanship, bespeaking a thorough mastery of the builder's art.

Mr. Myers was in Iowa when the country became disrupted by the late Civil war and, being loyal to the government and its institutions, he did not hesitate when the call came for volunteers to help put down the rebellion. Enlisting in the Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry in 1861, he was soon at the scene of action, rendering valiant service for the Union and during his three years at the front his conduct under all circumstances was that of a brave and gallant soldier who shrank from no danger and was ever ready to go where duty called. He shared with his comrades the vicissitudes and fortunes of war in a number of noted campaigns and battles, including Corinth, where he served under General Belknap, and won promotion to a lieutenantancy by meritorious conduct while under fire at Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, siege and capture of Vicksburg and numerous other engagements, receiving at Corinth a painful wound in the arm, which, however, did not long incapacitate him from service.

At the expiration of his period of enlistment, which included three of the most strenuous years of the war, Mr. Myers was discharged with an honorable record and, returning to civil life, resumed contracting and building, which he followed with success and profit until 1886, when he discontinued active labor to spend the remainder of his days in retirement. By industry, judicious management and wise economy he amassed a handsome competency, amply sufficient indeed to enable him to spend the future free from anxiety and care and, being thus fortunately situated, he is enjoying that rest which he has so well earned and the many blessings which have come to him as the result of his many years of endeavor.

Mr. Myers returned to Ohio soon after the war closed and in 1865 was

united in marriage with Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. When five years old she was brought to Ohio by her parents and at the celebration of her nuptials was living in Wayne county, where she had made her home for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Myers had five children, namely: Viola, deceased; Martha, who married ex-County Clerk David Mussleman, of Wooster; John, assistant cashier of the Wayne County Bank; Blanche, wife of John Ames, chemist of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, and Miss Claude Myers, who is still with her parents.

Mr. Myers manifests a commendable interest in all matters pertaining to the progress of the city of his residence and the good of the people and keeps in touch with the times on the leading questions and issues of the day. He is a director of the Wayne County National Bank, and in addition to a beautiful home on Beall avenue and other property in Wooster, owns a fine farm in the county to which he gives much personal attention. Fraternally, he holds membership with the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum orders and politically wields an influence for the Democratic party. The Methodist church holds his religious creed, and with his wife and certain of his children he is a regular attendant of the congregation worshipping in Wooster, also a liberal contributor to its support and to the various lines of work under its auspices. His son John and daughter Mrs. Ames subscribe to the Presbyterian faith, both being active and consistent members of the church of that denomination in Wooster. Personally Mr. Myers stands high in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens and is regarded as one of the enterprising and well-to-do men of the city in which he resides. Courteous and kindly in his relations with others, an influential factor in the business world and ready at all times to assist laudable measures for the general welfare, he has lived to high and noble ends and the future awaits him with bounteous rewards.

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#### THOMAS ARTHUR GRAVEN, M. D.

Of high academic and professional attainments and holding worthy prestige among the successful medical men of Wooster, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since 1904, Dr. Thomas Arthur Graven occupies a large place in the esteem of his fellow citizens and merits specific notice in a work devoted to the representative men of his adopted city and county. He was born January 6, 1871, in Holmes county, Ohio, where his paternal ancestors settled in an early day and figured prominently in the



development and progress of that part of the state. The Graven family is of German origin and in the old country were originally known by the name of Gravenstein. The first member of the family to emigrate to America appears to have been the Doctor's great-great-grandfather (given name unknown), who settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A son, John Graven, born October 5, 1758, in Germany, was four years old when he came to America, locating at Philadelphia. He grew to maturity on the family estate near that place, married Rebecca Randall, who was born in that city in the year 1762, and about the year 1816 migrated to what is now Holmes county, Ohio, where he secured land, developed a farm and in due time became a public spirited and praiseworthy citizen. He was a conspicuous figure in the pioneer history of the above county and there spent the remainder of his days, dying on February 22, 1833, on the land he had purchased from the government. His wife survived him until 1848, on March 6th of which year she, too, was called to her final reward. She and her husband were Quakers. Among the children of John and Rebecca Graven was a son by the name of Thomas, who was born December 2, 1805, in Philadelphia, and who subsequently became a manufacturer of powder, in connection with which he also had important agricultural interests in Holmes county, Ohio, where he removed with his parents when about eleven years of age. Elizabeth McKelvey, who, on October 11, 1838, became the wife of Thomas Graven, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1818, and belonged to one of the old and highly esteemed families of that part of the Keystone state. She bore her husband nine children, and departed this life September 9, 1893, at Holmesville, Ohio, where her husband, on December 12, 1871, also breathed his last, after a continuous residence of fifty-five years.

Marion Graven, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Graven, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, February 4, 1847, and in his young manhood, December 31, 1868, married Sarah Jane McCulloch, whose birth occurred near Holmesville on the 17th day of January, 1851. Mrs. Graven's father, David McCulloch, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1808, and died in Holmes county, Ohio, February 25, 1892, after living on the same farm for a period of eighty years. He filled many important offices of trust and was a member of the school board and a justice of the peace. His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth (Gibson) McCulloch, the former born in Fife county, town of Leven, Scotland, in 1759, and the latter born in county Down, Ireland, in 1770. Hugh McCulloch came to America in 1780 and taught school in Pennsylvania and later in Ohio, having been a well educated man and a teacher of some note before leaving his native land. His wife came to

America with her parents in 1788, on account of religious persecution, and married in 1793. She joined him in Pennsylvania in 1788 and on April 14, 1811, he moved to the new settlements in Holmes county, Ohio, where, at various times, the settlers were obliged to take refuge in a block house on account of the hostility of the Indians. Mrs. McCulloch died March 18, 1814, and her husband on the 6th of January, 1836. Hugh McCulloch served in the war of 1812, under Generals Meigs and Shane, participated in a number of battles and minor engagements and earned an honorable record as a brave and gallant soldier. He was a man of wide intelligence and varied attainments, did much to popularize and disseminate the cause of education among the settlers of Holmes county, and his memory is still cherished by the people of the community in which he spent so many years of his life.

Marion Graven followed agricultural pursuits all his life, owning nearly four hundred acres of splendid farming land. He was successful in his business affairs and stood high in the esteem of all who knew him. He was a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder for twenty-four years, and he was a member of the Presbyterian general assembly which met at Saratoga, New York, in 1894. He was a Republican in politics and took an intelligent interest in public affairs, though not in any sense a seeker after public office. His death occurred January 9, 1903, at his home in Loudonville, Ohio, where he had moved with his family in 1901.

Marion and Sarah Jane Graven reared a family of three children, the oldest of whom is Dr. Thomas Arthur Graven, of this review. David Homer Graven, the second in order of birth, was graduated from the Ohio State University when a young man, having taken the full course in the law department, and in 1900 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Northwestern Ohio University at Ada. For some time he gave his attention to the legal profession, but for some years past he has been cashier of the First National Bank at Loudonville, where he makes his home. John Elmer Graven, the youngest of the family, was graduated from the University of Wooster with the class of 1899, then went to Harvard Law School and afterwards went to Texas, where his death occurred on April 15, 1900. The mother of these children is still living and resides at Loudonville, where she has many warm friends who have learned to prize her for the sterling qualities of mind and heart which she inherits from a long line of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry.

In the year in which Dr. Thomas Arthur Graven was born (1871) his parents changed their residence to Perrysville, in the county of Ashland, but in 1883 they returned to Holmes county, where the future physician and surgeon received his early educational training. He made rapid progress in his studies and it was not long until he was qualified to teach, which useful calling he

followed in connection with agricultural pursuits until taking up the study of medicine, for which he had long manifested a decided preference. In due time he yielded to this predilection by entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated May 15, 1900. He immediately thereafter located at the town of Mohican, Ashland county, where he soon built up a lucrative practice and earned an honorable reputation as a capable and progressive physician and surgeon. After four years' successful practice at the above place, Doctor Graven decided to locate in a larger and more inviting field, accordingly, in March, 1904, he opened an office in Wooster, where his abilities soon won recognition, as his continuous advancement and eminent professional success abundantly attests, he being at this time one of the leading physicians of the city with an extensive patronage which is steadily growing in magnitude and far-reaching influence. Doctor Graven is a close and critical student, who keeps in close touch with everything relating to his calling and, although younger than many of his contemporaries, he already stands well to the front among his professional brethren of Wooster and Wayne county, and, judging by his past achievements, his friends and the public in general predict for him a bright and promising future.

Doctor Graven, on September 26, 1895, was happily married to Tamzon Finney, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, December 13, 1875, the daughter of Thomas D. and Lois (Numbers) Finney. To this union has been born one son, Marion Finney Graven, born November 9, 1901, a bright and intelligent boy who gives promise of a brilliant future. Doctor and Mrs. Graven occupy an important place in the social life of their adopted city and have many warm friends and admirers in the society circles to which they belong. They are both members of the First Presbyterian church at Wooster. In politics the Doctor is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and in the election of 1908 he was his party's candidate for coroner of Wayne county. Doctor Graven is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Ebenezer Lodge, No. 33, at Wooster, and also the chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He also holds membership in Lodge No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, both at Wooster. Dr. Graven owns a beautiful home at North Beechey, corner of Larwell street.

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#### JAMES MEIER.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our great country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterizes the foreign element that has en-



tered largely into our population. By comparison with their "old country" surroundings, these people have readily recognized the fact that in America lie the greatest opportunities for the man of ambition and energy. And because of this many have broken the ties of home and native land and have entered earnestly into the task of gaining in the New World a home and a competence. Among this class may be mentioned the late James Meier, who, by reason of years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, not only acquired a well-merited material prosperity, but also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he was associated.

James Meier was born in Switzerland, that small, rugged country that has sent so many enterprising and valuable citizens to the great Republic of the West, his birth occurring in the year 1836, in Brugg, canton of Aargau, and there he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools. He was a member of an honored and hard-working family and when a mere lad began learning the shoemaker's trade, at which he soon became an expert and which he successfully followed for a period of thirty-seven years. Being thus skilled, a good judge of leather goods and always honest in his work, his output was eagerly sought after and he was always very busy at his bench.

His brother, John Meier, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this book, came to America, and, finding conditions favorable here, returned home in 1860 and upon coming back to the United States, James Meier and another brother accompanied him, their parents following them later, making their home in Wayne county, Ohio, until their deaths.

James Meier located four and one-half miles south of Wooster, where he became very comfortably established, having a neat home and acquiring a good little farm in Franklin township which he worked to advantage in connection with shoemaking, having made many valuable improvements of his seventy-eight acres there. The farm is now operated by his widow and children and yields them a very comfortable income.

Mr. Meier was loyal to his own flag, and served as a soldier in the Switzerland army for a number of years, in which he is said to have discharged every duty faithfully; and after coming to America he was no less loyal to our institutions, thus becoming a very welcome citizen. In his native country he belonged to the Reformed church, and was always noted for his peaceable, honest relations with his neighbors, all of whom liked and respected him.

The death of James Meier occurred in September, 1908, and his remains rest in the cemetery at Fredericksburg.



Mr. Meier was a single man when he came to America, and in 1864 he married Eliza McCullough, of Holmes county, where her people have long been well known. Mr. and Mrs. Meier reared a large family, fifteen children having been born to them, thirteen sons and two daughters, named as follows: Albert, George, William, Lucinda, Hugh, Edward, John (deceased), Victor, Maynard, Cyrene, Jacob, Atena, Joseph, Virgil, and Neal.

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### JAMES DINSMORE BEER, M. D.

Among the successful physicians and respected citizens of Wayne county, Ohio, is Dr. James Dinsmore Beer, of Wooster, who is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born at Canton, Stark county, on the 5th of September, 1858. He is descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, his great-grandfather, Thomas Beer, having been a native of county Antrim, Ireland, from whence he emigrated to America in 1722. He settled at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he followed the pursuit of farming until his death, which occurred in 1811. His wife bore the maiden name of Aura Aten and they became the parents of a large family. Among these children was Thomas, the subject's grandfather, who was born at Eaton, Pennsylvania, and became a Presbyterian minister, in the pulpit of which church he acquired considerable distinction. He removed to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1827 and was among the first ministers of his church in this county. His first charge here was in Greene township, after which he preached in succession at Wayne church, Congress church, Lattasburg (or Mount Hope) and Jeromeville. After serving many years as a faithful servant of his Master, he retired from active work and removed to Ashland, settling on a farm, where he spent his remaining days. His death occurred in 1886, when he was about ninety years old. At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he married Margaret Cameron, and they became the parents of twelve children, one of whom was a son, also named Thomas, who was born near the Wayne church, Wayne county, on September 7, 1832. He secured a good education and has been for many years a successful lawyer at Bucyrus, Ohio, to which point he moved in 1860 from Canton. He has risen to a position of distinction in his profession and for twenty years he rendered efficient service as a jurist. From 1873 to 1884 he served as judge of the common pleas court of Crawford county and from the latter year until 1893 as judge of the circuit court. He is a man of high attainments, whose sterling

worth and high ability has been widely recognized. His wife, the subject's mother, bore the maiden name of Tabitha Mary Dinsmore and was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1828. Her parents were James A. and Grizzee (Collins) Dinsmore. James Dinsmore was a pioneer settler of his section of Ohio, having entered land in 1814 in what was then Wayne county, but is now in Ashland county. This worthy couple have had born to them the following children: Mary Margaret, who died in 1866; James D., the subject of this sketch; Thomas, a farmer at Bucyrus, this state; William C., a prominent financier at Yonkers, New York; Dorcas G., who is principal of a public school at Yonkers, New York; Katharine J., of Bucyrus; Robert L., deputy postmaster at Yonkers, New York; Mary E., a professional singer, also residing at Yonkers, New York; one, a twin of Robert, died in infancy.

James Dinsmore Beer removed with his parents to Bucyrus when two years old and in that city he received his preliminary education. After completing the public school course, he was for two years engaged in teaching school, and then for a number of years he followed various pursuits, including working with a crew of civil engineers, and he was also employed for a time in compiling county histories. During this time his absorbing ambition was to secure funds with which to obtain a higher education. From 1883 to 1886 he was engaged in the retail drug business at Kingston, Tennessee, and in the latter year was enabled to carry out his long-cherished plans. He entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1889 he was graduated at that well-known institution, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On April 1st of that year he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Wooster, Ohio, and has remained continuously in the practice here since, a period of twenty years. He engages in the general practice of medicine only, not caring for the surgical feature of the science. He has had marked success in the treatment of patients and has always commanded his full share of the public patronage, being regarded as a safe, conservative and careful doctor. He has a well-selected library of technical works and keeps in close touch with the latest advances in the healing art. He is associated with his fellow practitioners through his membership in the Wayne County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Fraternally, Dr. Beer is a member of Ebenezer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Wooster, of which he is a past master. He was raised to the degree of a Master Mason in Union Lodge, No. 38, at Kingston, Tennessee, which lodge was instituted in 1796, having been the thirty-eighth Masonic lodge in-

stituted in America. Dr. Beer is a man of large physique, weighing in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds, and possesses a disposition correspondingly generous. He enjoys a large acquaintance and is well liked among all classes.

On the 22d of September, 1884, Dr. Beer was united in marriage with Jeane L. Thoburn. She was a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, and because of the death of her father while she was yet in infancy, she was reared by her grandfather. Her father, Dr. Joseph Thoburn, was during the Civil war colonel of the First Regiment West Virginia Infantry (Union), and was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. At the time of his death he was in command of the First Division, Army of West Virginia, under General Sheridan, and the latter, in his published work on the Civil war, gives Colonel Thoburn conspicuous mention. Colonel Thoburn was of a notable family, his brother, Bishop James Thoburn, being one of the most prominent figures in the Methodist Episcopal church. Going to India as one of the pioneer missionaries to the Mohammedans, he labored there continuously for fifty years, being honored by his church with the rank of missionary bishop of India. He is a man of marked and versatile ability and met with wonderful success in the foreign field. A sister, Isabelle Thoburn, now deceased, was for several years the very successful president of a college at Lucknow, India. Other members of the Thoburn family have been distinguished in various lines. To Dr. and Mrs. Beer have been born the following children: Mary Margaret, born January 10, 1887, is a teacher in the public schools of Wooster; Thomas, born November 22, 1888, Jeane Lyle, born May 3, 1893, are both at home and are pursuing their education, as is Dorcas A., who was born November 14, 1894.

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### JOSEPH WELLINGTON LEHR.

J. W. Lehr was first introduced to this planet January 16, 1859, in Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, and is a son of Abraham and Susan B. (Carl) Lehr. His father was one of the early settlers of Wayne county, removing here from Pennsylvania and first locating in Canaan township, subsequently removing to Wayne township, later to Chester township. He followed the vocation of farming, which seems to have been the pursuit adopted and prosecuted by his ancestors for generations. The subject of this sketch was a strong and active youth, and performed the boy's and afterward the young man's part

in assisting his father in the various duties that are associated with and lie within the scope of the plans and processes of farming. He availed himself of the opportunities and advantages made possible at that period to attend the country schools, where he was industrious and studious, making commendable progress and acquiring good grades in his different studies and all assignments made by his teachers. He then resolved and executed the resolution to register as a student at Ada, then under the exclusive supervision, management and control of his cousin, Prof. Henry Lehr, then to Smithville for three years, when he entered upon his career as teacher, acting in this capacity for one year, or from 1875 to 1879. When he was yet in his first teens it was his boyish disposition and determination to become a physician. There being in his present mind a glamour, fascination, an animating and inspiring halo, encircling the practice and the profession, this seemed to be the predominant thought, the distinctive and separate aspiration, the lode-star of his life, his studies at the district school, at Smithville, at Ada, and his other and co-related pursuits. It must be remembered that if it was a youthful, it was likewise a wise, commendable and honorable ambition, in the fact that he possessed the intelligent independence and judgment to decide for himself, to make the choice for himself, as to his life-work, present and future, upon the wisdom of which selection hinged future destiny.

Personal friends, intimate acquaintances and parental influence and direction played no part, or if so, no important one in dictating or even suggesting the course or pursuit this young man should or might adopt. His inclinations were not to be a farmer, after the manner and example of his father, or a merchant, a man of business, a teacher, lawyer, or preacher—simply and only a physician. It may therefore be logically conjectured, and philosophically deduced, that, by this uniform preparation, invariable expression of purpose, were the keynotes sounded by a strong and flexible determination and will, supported by a young but discreet judgment, which of themselves were foreshadowing the avante couriers of his subsequent success in the profession of his boyhood's selection.

Success was then coming half-way to meet him. His aptitude and genius for his work was congenital; it was born with him. Selftrust in his case proved to be the first secret of success and it was the best test of his capacity and character. There was no doubt or indecision in his composition; opposition and competition did not dishearten him, for they operate as whetstones by which a well-balanced highly tempered nature are polished and sharpened. His student and college years were a series of self-denials of rest, recreations



and many of the animating diversions he would not have found it in his heart to have enjoyed. But he studied, pondered, sacrificed and toiled on, and thus we find the predicate and the ultimate deductive and the legitimate result. For as in the planetary system myriads of orbs revolve in resplendent order around one common center, directed in their course by fixed, unalterable laws, so complicated that the slightest variation on the part of any one body must have its climax in a "wreck of matter and crush of worlds," so in human life every cause produces its legitimate effect, every action or series of actions are followed by their legitimate consequence.

Joseph W. Lehr became a student of medicine in 1879, entering the office of the late Charles J. Warner, of Congress, a physician of wide practice and high professional attainments, with whom he remained for four years, graduating from the medical department of the University of Wooster in 1883. He began practice at once, opening an office March 1st of this year at Overton. Here for eight years he remained where his professional ability was recognized in the building up of an encouraging and lucrative practice, but having determined to locate at the county seat, he removed to Wooster, March 1, 1891. On January 6, 1903, he was married to May C. Newall, of Wooster township, with whom and in the circle of his home there is serenity and pleasure of domestic enjoyment.

The Doctor has reached the top of the hill of life, but instead of it being studded with peaks and spurs and crags, it is a plateau, from which he can survey the vanished eighteen thousand yesterdays and look up, and forward, and on, to that many more useful and compensating tomorrows.

Doctor Lehr was not born with the imaginative "spoon in his mouth" nor a Sir or Don prefix to his name, nor any hope for peerage. He stands not on what he borrows from his ancestors, but knows that he must work out his own name and honor. He cares nothing for display, pretense, nor ostentation, but for the solid virtues, the excellence and the genuineness of man and things. Self made, he is responsible for this. He has now attained his zenith, is in the full strong prime of life, the descendant of a stanch and rugged German ancestry, with the Teutonic enthusiasm in his blood and the loyalty to friends and country of the old Prussian and Hohenzollern of the Fatherland. He is five feet ten inches in height, straight as the mast on a frigate, with dark hair and eyes, a firm and well rounded neck, admirably adjusted to a brace of shoulders after the manner of a veritable modern Ajax, tipping the beam at two hundred thirty pounds, active, muscular,—in short, the picture of health, a model in physical outline, in facial assertiveness, force, will and expression as one who had obeyed the Scriptural command, "Physi-

cian, know thyself," standing four square to the winds, and sound as the pillars of the Sistine Chapel of Rome. He sprung from the commonality. He has fashioned his nature on moral and intellectual worth, personal qualities and not personal possessions. He fixes a high value on his professional honor, upon his self-respect, his intrinsic value, not so much of it only as can be seen by others, but as he sees it by his introspection. He discovered himself and cannot run away with himself. The world at best is but a sort of a big university and he is still a learner and student in it, in which he is constantly gathering thoughts, sending them abroad with his eyes, his brains traveling with his feet. He is a man inhabited by kindly dispositions and a gentleman in and out of his profession. Courtesy and affability can be no more severed from him than life from his soul, not out of a base and servile popularity and desire of ambitious insinuation, but of a native gentleness of disposition and true value of himself. His individuality is strongly marked, with the healthy geniality of a large-shouldered man combined with it. He is possessed of an acute sense of humor, quick in repartee and, seeing the point, has a story to tell—the latest one, that he renders in idiomatic English, that he heard or saw in some newspaper or magazine. He is a fluent talker, a good conversationalist, fond of open debate and wields a sledge hammer in public discussions. He has an innate passion for the woods, hills, the gorges and streams and all the beautiful wild offerings of nature. The country affords to him its free sports and amusements; its wider range of rambles or, better still, for both physical and mental training, it gives him opportunity to employ spare hours of labor and attention to his farm, as the chances are, if he had not been a doctor he would have been a farmer. It was the original and divinely appointed calling of man God planted in Eden, and made it man's first duty to "dress and keep it." When driven from Eden it was still his mission "to till the ground from which he was taken," and to "eat bread in the sweat of his face." As said, he is now at the zenith of his power, alert, energetic, practical, scientific and remarkably successful in the extension and expanding practice of his profession. Stout, active and muscular, an actor and athlete, a devotee at the shrine of baseball, a firm believer in physical recreation and the stimulating, health-giving and invigorating results of the college gymnasium. He is public spirited and projective, wants good school houses, more schools, academies, universities, etc., and the standard of education raised from high to higher, "in the parliament of man, the federation of the world." If in the skirmish with disease or the clenched battle with death he is repulsed or vanquished, he moves on with a steady step, his sanguine temperament impels him to a more vigilant quest for the better and best protection and defense against the Mer-

curys that stand and point at the door of death. Victory doesn't always perch on the banners of the great physician, but he enjoys a noble recompense, the loyal hosannas of the myriads he has rescued from the fateful jaws of disease. He looks down the vistas with a justifying hope, for on the ruins of today are built the temples of tomorrow. According to the legend of Virgil when Troy fell, its banished citizens reared a mightier city on the Tiber.

—BY BEN DOUGLAS.

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### JOHN SNODGRASS CASKEY.

Among the well-remembered, successful and highly honored citizens of Wayne county of the past generation, few left the impress of their personality any deeper upon the minds of those with whom they came in contact than the late John Snodgrass Caskey, a man whom everybody respected for his public spirit, his high sense of honor and his genial disposition, a man who possessed talents of such unusual magnitude that he succeeded in various lines of endeavor, a learned, accomplished and right-thinking man whose influence, which was always salutary, continued to pervade the lives of his many friends long after he had closed his eyes on earthly scenes, and which influence will continue to brighten the pathways of many for all time to come.

Mr. Caskey was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1838, the son of Robert and Nancy Caskey, prosperous farmers of that county, owning a large tract of land, and who were highly respected people, plain and industrious. Mr. Caskey received a good education in the common schools of his native county. He was an ambitious lad and studied hard, in fact, he was a student all his life. He took up the study of homeopathy, received his diploma and for a time practiced very successfully in Ashland county. But, tiring of this line of endeavor, he came to Wayne county, Ohio, and began farming. Discontinuing this in a short time, he engaged in the ice business, then purchased of a Mr. Harris his share in a grocery store, the firm being known as McClarran & Harris. He proved himself to be a business man of unusual ability. But he had always been interested in politics and now gave considerable attention to the same. In the year 1880 he was elected treasurer of Wayne county by the Democrats, served two terms of two years each, and for a period of four years he discharged the duties of the same in a very satisfactory manner to all concerned. In the meantime he had maintained his grocery business, which he continued to conduct four years after retiring from the treasurer's office. Then he dis-







JOSEPHINE CASKEY



JOHN S. CASKEY



solved partnership with McClarran, having become well fixed financially. He moved into his own building and opened an extensive grocery store, which he continued to conduct with his usual success until 1902, when he sold out to Berry & Fletcher.

Mr. Caskey was married on October 1, 1860, to Josephine Newman, a lady of refinement and esthetic tastes, the daughter of William and Maria (Ewing) Newman, of Ashland county, Ohio, where the family has long been well established and highly respected, her father having been a well-known physician at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was born in Ashland county, this state. No children were born of this union.

Mr. Caskey was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. He was called to his reward on June 5, 1903, at the age of sixty-five years. He is remembered as a genial, honest and progressive citizen.

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### JOHN F. HARRISON.

Another of the native sons of the Buckeye state who has here passed his entire life and by his energy, integrity and progressive business methods attained a high degree of success, is John F. Harrison, farmer, lumberman and public official. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, since his paternal grandfather located in Ohio over ninety years ago, and that he has attained his prosperity by worthy means is evident from the unqualified esteem in which he is held in the community where his life has been passed.

The Harrison family is one of the oldest in Franklin township, Wayne county, and is of English antecedents. The first of the name left England about two years after the death of Oliver Cromwell, the Great Protector. They were Protestants in religious faith and because of the constant fight between the factions they decided to go to a land where they might worship undisturbed according to the dictates of their conscience. They settled near Frederickstown, Maryland. The subject's grandfather, John Harrison, who was a Quaker, was born August 1, 1796, near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was a very generous and benevolent man and is said to have never turned a tramp away from his door hungry, and, what is more remarkable, he reserved a room in his house for the accommodation of tramps



who happen his way at nightfall. John Harrison removed to Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, in 1816, subsequently coming to Wayne county. He was a successful farmer, and was also a lime-burner, which in those days was an appreciated industry. He was the father of twelve children. He was twice married, having eleven children by his first wife and one by the last. He died in October, 1889, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

The subject's father was Stephen Harrison, who was born in Franklin township, Wayne county, and who during his life followed the pursuit of agriculture. His death occurred June 21, 1888. His wife bore the maiden name of Celestia J. Firestone. She was born at Fredericksburg, this county, her family having come to this state from Maryland in about 1832. Grandfather Firestone, who died in 1887, was in early life a wagonmaker, and in later life a farmer. To Stephen and Celestia Harrison were born three children, namely: Zella M., who is the wife of James Leeper and lives in the state of Idaho; John F. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Annetta B. is the wife of Joseph J. Taylor, of Franklin township, Wayne county.

John F. Harrison was born on the 14th day of September, 1865, on the paternal homestead in Franklin township, this county, and has lived there all his life up to about five years ago, when he removed to Wooster to be in closer touch with business and official interests. He received a fair education in the schools of his township and was reared to the life of a farmer. In 1890 he began farming on his own account, and also went into the sawmill and lumber business, in which he has been successful. He has sawed much lumber for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, besides doing a large general business. The Harrison lumber yard, located at an eligible site near the B. & O. depot, Wooster, has for a number of years enjoyed its full share of the public patronage and is considered one of the leading business enterprises of the city. Mr. Harrison owns the old family homestead in Franklin township, and expects to move back to it at the close of his official term. He also has other business interests.

In November, 1901, Mr. Harrison was elected to the office of county commissioner, on the Republican ticket, and in 1904 he was re-elected to the same office. In view of the fact that Wayne county is normally Democratic, and that this was the first instance in which a Republican had ever been re-elected to the office of county commissioner, it was a high testimonial to the enviable standing of Mr. Harrison in the opinion of the voters of the county. As commissioner, Mr. Harrison was largely instrumental in breaking up what was known as the "bridge graft," which had become so notorious in many Ohio counties. Mr. Harrison inaugurated the inquiry which exposed the whole

scheme and after his success in ousting the graft gang other counties in the state took the matter up and were also successful in accomplishing the same result. The result was a vast saving to the public treasury and better results in the way of construction work. For his accomplishment in this line alone, Mr. Harrison won the thanks and appreciation of the tax-payers of the county. Mr. Harrison has always taken a deep and commendable interest in public matters and had previously served in Franklin township as school director and supervisor, giving efficient and appreciated service.

On January 18, 1893, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage to Ella Force, the daughter of Palmer Force, of Franklin township, and this union has been blessed in the birth of three children, namely: Russell L., born September 2, 1894; Hazel L., born April 4, 1898, and Irene Adell, born August 23, 1905. In his fraternal relations Mr. Harrison is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he is, with his wife, a Presbyterian and both are members of the church of that denomination at Fredericksburg. They give a generous support to the various activities of the church and in every walk of life are to be found on the right side of movements for the betterment of the community. Possessing many fine traits of character and being of a genial disposition, Mr. Harrison makes friends of all whom he meets and he is eminently deserving of representation in a work of this character.

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### JOHN BUNYAN NOLIN.

Among the most highly regarded citizens of Wayne county, Ohio, is John B. Nolin, who has resided here since about 1874, having been previously engaged mainly in agricultural pursuits. He is now conducting one of the leading livery stables in this city, in connection with which he runs an automobile garage, complete in every detail and an enterprise highly appreciated here by the owners of machines.

Mr. Nolin is a native son of the Keystone state, having been born at Allegheny, on November 16, 1849. His father was John Nolin, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His mother died when he was an infant and soon afterwards the family became separated and drifted apart, losing track of each other. John Nolin became a farmer on reaching mature years and in 1874 left Pennsylvania and located about seven miles northwest of Wooster, Wayne county, where he lived until his death, which occurred on September 27, 1885, aged seventy years. He was married to Sarah Ann Long.

who was also born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and who died on December 27, 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. Their union was blessed in the birth of five children, as follows: David, deceased; Arthur Morrow, who resides near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Catherine, deceased; Theodore Addison of Greeley, Colorado; and John B., the subject.

John B. Nolin spent his early years under the parental roof and was reared to the life of a farmer. He attended the common schools and secured a fair education. Upon attaining maturity he continued his farming operations, with which he combined threshing in season and general teaming. He was fairly successful in his affairs, but in about 1894 he removed to Wooster and went on the road as a salesman for agricultural and coal-mining machinery. He was a good salesman and continued in this line for four years. Tiring then of the road, which compelled him to remain away from home the greater part of the time, he relinquished that work and, in 1901, went into the general livery business in Wooster, in which line he has been successful to a very gratifying degree. His stable is large and well arranged for the accommodation of his own and transient stock and his vehicles are not only varied in character, but in style are the equal of anything in the county. Mr. Nolin is accommodating and obliging in serving the public and he has been favored with a liberal share of the public patronage. In addition to his livery business, Mr. Nolin has also established an automobile garage department, which met a long-felt want here, and this too has been given satisfactory encouragement by the owners of machines who prefer to have their property taken care of by some one who will look after the machines properly.

In 1874 Mr. Nolin took unto himself a wife in the person of Susan McRoberts, also a native of Pennsylvania, born near Pittsburgh. This union has been a happy one and has been sealed by the birth of three children, all sons, as follows: Clarence, who is interested in the livery business with his father; Edward J., who is engaged in the drug business at Mansfield, Ohio, and Wiley M., who is a barber at Zanesville, this state. Fraternally, Mr. Nolin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the principles of which order meet with a daily exemplification in the subject's life. In politics he is stanch Republican, giving the party a warm and enthusiastic support. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Nolin are active members of the First Presbyterian church of Wooster and give a generous support to the varied interests of the society. Viewed in a personal light, Mr. Nolin is a strong man. His business interests have claimed much of his attention, yet he has ever found time to faithfully discharge the duties of citizenship and promote public progress through active co-operation in all measures for the general good.



## HENRY MILTON KNEPP.

Back to stanch old German stock does Mr. Knepp trace his lineage, and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true type of the German nation, is manifest when we come to consider the more salient points in his life history, which has been marked by consecutive industry and invincible spirit, eventuating most naturally in securing for him a high position in the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He has passed practically his entire life in Wayne county, where his father was one of the early pioneer settlers, contributing his quota to its development and prosperity, even as his son has endorsed and supported every movement looking to the betterment and advancement of the community's best interests.

Henry M. Knepp was born in East Union township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 13th of October, 1859, and is a son of William and Leah (Myers) Knepp. The father was a native of Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in young manhood, settling at Orrville, Wayne county. At that time there was but one house at Orrville. Mr. Knepp has always been a farmer by vocation and is now living in retirement at Jackson, this county. The subject's mother was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in 1837 came to Ohio, the trip overland being made in a "prairie schooner," a common mode of travel in that early day. Her death occurred at Jackson, this county, on August 19, 1879. She bore her husband four children, briefly mentioned as follows: Henry M., the first born, is the immediate subject of this sketch; Margaret is the wife of J. S. Jamison, of Creston, this county; Samuel A. and Frank also live at Creston, both being married.

Henry M. Knepp remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years old and received a good education in the common schools of Canaan township. He supplemented this education by attendance at the Smithville Academy, after which he engaged in teaching school, being employed for twelve consecutive terms in this county. He then accepted a position as instructor in the Spirit Lake Normal Academy, at Spirit Lake, Iowa, and was so engaged when his wife died. He then relinquished the pedagogic profession and returned home. He took up surveying and civil engineering and in June, 1885, he graduated in the course of civil engineering at the Ada (Ohio) Normal University. He engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he met with distinctive success, and in 1901 he was placed on the Democratic ticket for county surveyor, having no opposition for the place. He was elected and took office the following year. In 1904 he was re-elected and so impressed were the people as to his fitness for the office that no one was placed



in nomination to oppose him and he was re-elected. He was again elected to the office in 1908, and in thus serving his third term, certainly a marked testimonial to his technical ability and his popularity as a man. He had previously served four years as assessor of Canaan township. He is the owner of property at Wooster and Creston. In every sphere of activity to which he has lent his energy, Mr. Knepp has achieved a distinctive success and has won an enviable place in the esteem of the people, most of whom have known him all his life.

In 1887 Mr. Knepp was united in marriage to Emma Johnson, of Canaan township, but their wedded life was of short duration, her death occurring the following year. In 1891 he married Della Fetzner, a daughter of Peter Fetzner, of Canaan township, and to them have been born two children, daughters, namely, Beulah, who is seventeen years old, and Ruth, who is fifteen.

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#### ALBERT S. SAURER.

Notwithstanding the fact that the republic of Switzerland is one of the smallest countries of the world, it has sent a large number of emigrants to the United States during the years that have elapsed since our independence was secured. The people of that country, appreciating the blessings of liberty, of which they had a strong example in their own land, were not slow to recognize the possibilities that opened out in splendid perspective before all who located in this country. Accordingly, ever since the close of the Revolutionary war, large numbers of the hardy Swiss have crossed the Atlantic and sought homes in the United States. And here their descendants have become among the most intelligent, patriotic, industrious and upright of our great and wonderful cosmopolitan population. The subject of this sketch is descended from Swiss ancestors, his grandfather, John Saurer, having been a native of that country. He came to America when a young man and in about 1824 settled in Wayne county. His son, the subject's father, was Simon S. Saurer, who was born in this county and lived here all his life, his death occurring in 1902, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a blacksmith by trade and also followed farming, being successful in both callings. He was a man who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, being possessed of those sterling qualities of character which commend a man to the consideration of his fellows. He married Mary Ann Tschantz, who was born and reared in Paint township, Wayne

county. She is now living near Maysville, Salt Creek township. To this union were born the following children: Elizabeth, the wife of Adam Hoffman, of Sugarcreek township; Philip S., a hardware merchant at Barberton, Ohio; Emanuel, a manufacturer and one of the proprietors of the Maysville Tile Works, at Maysville, this county; Fannie is the wife of Constant Hoffman, of Sugarcreek township; Benjamin, of Saltcreek township; Peter, of Sugarcreek township; Edward, of Holmes county, this state; Albert S., the immediate subject of this review, and Alfred, of Saltcreek township.

Albert S. Saurer was born in Sugarcreek township, Wayne county, Ohio, on May 16, 1871, and was reared on the home farm until he was fourteen years old, in the meanwhile receiving such education as was afforded in the public schools of the township. This education he afterwards supplemented by attendance at the Bixler Business College, at Wooster, where he was graduated. At the age of fourteen years, Mr. Saurer went to Rittman and entered the employ of his brother in the hardware business, with whom he remained four years. His brother was postmaster and during this period the subject served as assistant postmaster, this being during President Cleveland's first administration. He then worked about a year for Landes Brothers at Rittman, and then returned to the home farm, where he remained for awhile. In 1891 Mr. Saurer came to Wooster and accepted employment with Harding & Company, hardware dealers, with whom he remained for thirteen years. He was then for a short time with the Canton Hardware Company, at Canton, Ohio, after which he returned to Wooster and for about two and a half years was associated with the Wooster Hardware Company. In 1905 Mr. Saurer was placed on the Democratic ticket for the office of county recorder and was subsequently elected, assuming the duties of his office in September, 1906. So satisfactory were his services to the county in that capacity that in 1908 he was re-elected and is now serving his second term. He is a careful and painstaking official and in the discharge of his public duties he exercises the same care that he would in his own private business affairs. Since entering the office Mr. Saurer has purchased the interest of A. F. Cooley in the Wooster Hardware Company, and is thus interested at this time.

On the 4th of April, 1894, Mr. Saurer was united in marriage to Sue M. Dull, a daughter of Daniel Dull, of Wooster, and born in Wayne township in 1871. They are the parents of three children, whose names and date of birth are as follows: Amy E., February 26, 1896; Robert D., April 20, 1899; Ruth L., August 2, 1901.

In politics Mr. Saurer has ever maintained a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and has been active in its support. Fraternally he belongs

to Lodge No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Wooster, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is also a member of the Wooster Board of Trade. Mr. Saurer has had a deep interest in fancy poultry, of which he has a number of fine specimens, and has evinced an interest by his membership in Wooster Poultry Association, of which he is the present secretary and treasurer. This association is a live organization and is doing much to advance the standard of poultry in this section. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Saurer are faithful members of the English Reformed church at Wooster, to which they give a generous support. Mr. Saurer is a man of many splendid qualifications and he has won and retains a host of warm personal friends throughout the county.

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### JAMES B. MEECH.

James B. Meech has long been an important factor in professional circles of Wayne county, Ohio, and his popularity as an attorney is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabated energy and industry. He is public-spirited and takes a deep interest in whatever tends to promote the intellectual, civic and material welfare of the community in which he has so long resided,—in fact, where his life has been spent, for he was born in Chippewa township, October 7, 1853, the son of George and Martha (Housel) Meech, the latter a native of Summit county, this state, first seeing the light of day in the city of Akron. James B. Meech's paternal grandparents, Abel and Katherine Meech, were sturdy New Englanders, coming to Ohio in a very early day and locating in Chippewa township; they took up government land which they developed into a good farm and spent the remaining years of their lives here. Thus the name Meech has been a familiar one in this section of Wayne county since the days of the forest primeval. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Meech were Hiram and Sarah Housel, residents of Summit county back in the times of the first settlers.

George Meech, father of James B., was probably born in New England in 1827, and Martha Housel, his wife, was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1832. They met and married in the last-named county and there became prosperous farmers and stock dealers. Both died in 1858, leaving four daughters and one son, James B., of this review. George Meech was a stanch Whig, later a Republican.





*J. B. Meach*





James B. Meech was a studious lad and he made a good record in the common schools of his native community. Later he took a course in Dennison University, leaving that institution in his sophomore year, 1875. He then gave way to a desire of long standing to begin the study of law in the office of R. B. Young at Doylestown, and later with Judge Joseph Downing of Wooster. He made rapid progress and was admitted to the bar in 1877 and immediately took up practice in Doylestown and has been here ever since. He was successful from the first and now he has a clientele second to none, enjoying a lucrative practice in the local courts, all his time being taken with his legal affairs. He is a convincing speaker before a jury and his knowledge of jurisprudence and all phases of the law is profound.

Mr. Meech was married December 20, 1882, to Etta Franks, daughter of Lyman and Elizabeth Franks, mentioned at length in another part of this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Meech two children have been born, Bessie B., a teacher in the public schools at Akron, Ohio, and Mildred, deceased.

Politically, Mr. Meech is a loyal Republican and he has taken considerable interest in local party affairs, having held many local offices, and in 1891 made the race for prosecuting attorney of Wayne county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Meech does an extensive business as the representative of the Home Insurance Company of New York, also the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of North America. He is well known throughout the county and is popular with all classes and he and his wife mingle with the best society of the county and township.

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#### PROF. OHIO M. YOCUM.

Educator, local manager and joint proprietor of the Yocums-Bixler Business College, one of the leading institutions of the kind in the state of Ohio, the subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri, born in the town of Warrenton on May 30, 1877. His father, James E. Yocum, whose birth occurred in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, was brought to Wayne county by his parents when two years old and lived here until 1865, when he moved to Warrenton, Missouri, near which place he has since resided, following the occupation of farming. In 1849, while living in Wayne county, he joined a company of men as adventurous and daring as himself and crossed the plains to seek his fortune in the gold fields of California, but after spending three years in that far-off region, returned home where he continued to reside until his

removal west, as stated above. He served in the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry during the Civil war, took part in a number of campaigns and battles and earned a creditable record as a soldier. At the advanced age of eighty-three years, he is still quite well preserved, retaining the possession of most of his faculties, both physical and mental, and keeping in close touch with current events and the leading public questions of the times. Prior to her marriage Mrs. James E. Yocum bore the name of Adelaide Munhall; she is a native of Ohio and still living, having borne her husband children as follows: Morris, deceased; Mrs. Ida T. Shelton, of Warrenton, Missouri; Emmerson J., deceased; Wade, who lives in Warrenton, as does Eva Beall Yocum, who is unmarried; Mrs. Mary M. Miller, the sixth in order of birth, resides at Jonesburg, Missouri; Howard lives in Warrenton; Dr. Lincoln A. Yocum, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages, is a well known physician and surgeon of Wooster, Ohio; Mrs. May Godfrey, of Carroll, Iowa, is the ninth in number; Horace, of Massillon, Ohio, and Charles, of Warrenton, Missouri, the tenth and eleventh respectively, the youngest member of the family being Prof. Ohio M., whose name heads the article.

Ohio M. Yocum, who, as already stated, is a native of Missouri, spent his childhood and youth at the paternal home near Warrenton and early became familiar with the varied duties which fall to the lot of country lads. When old enough to be of service he bore his part in the cultivation of the farm and when not thus engaged pursued his studies in the country school near his home, where in due time he fitted himself for more advanced work in the Central Wesleyan College of Warrenton. After finishing the curriculum of that institution, he entered the business college at Massillon, Ohio, where he took a full course in commercial work and was graduated, following which he accepted a position in the same institution, which he filled with credit for a period of one year. Professor Yocum's rise in the line of commercial education was rapid and commendable and in 1901, when but twenty-three years old, he took upon himself the local management of the Yocums-Bixler Business College, of which he and his brother, H. G. Yocum, became proprietors that year and with which both have since been identified, the latter assuming general management of the enterprise. The Yocums-Bixler Business College was established in 1888 by Prof. Gideon Bixler, who began work with a class of penmanship, the success of which soon induced him to add the various branches of a commercial course and enlarge his facilities for the proper accommodation of pupils requiring his services. A reorganization was effected in 1891, since which date the number of students has steadily increased until there is now an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty with four teachers selected with reference to efficiency and skill in their respective departments.

Since the school came under the management of the Yocum brothers its success has been such as to lead them to establish similar institutions in various other cities, and at this time they have a chain of schools in the following places: Massillon, Mansfield, Findlay, Uhrichsville and New Philadelphia, all growing out of the original establishment at Massillon and Wooster, which continues to be the headquarters of the proprietors.

Professor Yocum is an educator of wide and honorable reputation in his line of work and the school of which he is the executive head is one of the best known institutions of the kind in the state. He possesses executive ability of a high order, also a thorough knowledge of the various courses of his school. Young and energetic, he has made his influence a power for good in the business world and his presence a blessing to the hundreds of young men and women with whom he is constantly brought into contact.

Professor Yocum was married in June, 1903, to Grace Jeanette Yoder, of Wooster, the union being blessed with one child, a daughter, Dorothy Adelaide, who was born on the 25th day of September, 1904. Professor and Mrs. Yocum are esteemed members of the First Presbyterian church of Wooster and stand high in the general esteem of the people of the city. They are popular in the social life of the community, take an active interest in all that tends to the moral advancement of their kind and fill a large place in the public gaze by reason of their prominence in religious and intellectual work.

The Yocums-Bixler Colleges, to which passing reference is made in a preceding paragraph, yield precedence to no other institution of the kind in the United States, the course of study being as complete as that of more pretentious schools and the methods of instruction in the hands of thoroughly trained specialists second to none. The commercial course includes bookkeeping, business arithmetic, penmanship, commercial law, correspondence, corporation and voucher accounting, rapid calculation, spelling, commercial literature and business practice. There is also a shorthand and typewriting course. To accommodate many students who otherwise could not avail themselves of the splendid opportunity for a business training which the school affords, a night course, including all the branches of the curriculum, has been established and is now a highly prized feature of the institution.

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#### WELKER G. CHRISTY.

The popular citizen and enterprising business man whose name furnishes the heading of this review needs no formal introduction to the people of Wooster and Wayne county. Identified with the commercial interests of



the city and taking an active part in promoting the material advancement of the community, he has forged rapidly to the front in business circles, besides earning an honorable reputation as one of the county's progressive men of affairs. Welker G. Christy is a worthy descendant of an old and respected family that had its origin in Ireland, of which country his great-grandfather, James Christy, was a native. This ancestor came to America many years ago and is supposed to have settled in Pennsylvania where his son, Robert Christy, the subject's grandfather, was born and reared. Robert Christy grew to manhood in his native commonwealth and in the prime of life migrated to Wayne county, Ohio, where he followed farming and milling and where he spent the remainder of his days, dying sometime in the eighties, at the age of seventy-two years.

James W. Christy, father of the subject, was born in the county of Wayne and is still a citizen of the same, residing at this time in a beautiful home a short distance north of Wooster and devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. For a number of years he carried on a successful lumber business at the county seat, but after accumulating a comfortable competency retired to the country where he is now enjoying some of the blessings earned during his active business career. He served in the One Hundred Twentieth Regiment Ohio Infantry during the late Civil war and participated in many of the bloodiest battles of that historic struggle, in one of which he received a slight though painful wound. He was over three years at the front, during which time he discharged his duties faithfully and courageously and at the expiration of his term of service retired from the army with an honorable record as a brave and gallant soldier.

In his young manhood James W. Christy married Mary Troutman, of Wayne county, who is still living, the union resulting in the birth of two children, viz: Mrs. A. W. Smyser, of Overton, Ohio, and Welker G., of this sketch.

Welker G. Christy, to a brief review of whose career the following lines are devoted, is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and dates his birth from the 29th of December, 1874. His early life, devoid of any incident or event of especial interest and pretty much like that of the majority of lads, was spent under the parental roof, where he received the training and bent of mind which in due time led him to plan for the future so as to become more than a mere passive agent in the affairs of men. After completing the common school course, he attended for some time the Northern Ohio University at Ada, following which he remained two years at home assisting his father in the cultivating of the farm. Possessing a practical mind and manifesting while still a

mere had a decided preference for business pursuits, he bent all his energies in the direction of the world of trade, fully determined to carry out his well defined purposes and achieve success in the calling which he should select. With this object in view, he left home in the year 1900 and entered the Wooster Hardware Company as an employe for a period of three years, during which time he not only became familiar with every detail of the business, but also acquired a practical knowledge of the basic principles upon which the world of trade is founded.

By diligence and faithfulness Mr. Christy won the confidence of his employers and at the expiration of the time indicated he purchased the interest of I. N. McKinney and became one of the proprietors. Since 1903 he has devoted his attention very closely to the interests of the firm and to him belongs not a little of the credit of building up and greatly extending the business until the establishment is now the largest and most successful of the kind in the city and one of the best known in the northern part of the state. Mr. Christy is a clear-headed, far-seeing business man whose methods have ever been progressive and successful and whose name stands for fair and honorable dealing in all the terms imply. Although younger than the majority of his contemporaries in Wooster, he has won distinctive prestige in commercial circles and by adhering to the straightforward course he has heretofore pursued he bids fair to fill a still larger and more conspicuous place in the business world as the years go by. With a clear-cut, eminently sane and practical character and a forceful, attractive personality, he has come to the front in other than his own business interests, being a director of the Citizens National Bank of Wooster, besides giving a free and generous support to all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the city along material lines.

Mr. Christy is a Republican in politics and as a member of the county executive committee he has rendered his party valuable service by his judicious counsel and effective campaign work. Although a recognized leader and ready at all times to make sacrifice for the good of the party, he is not an office seeker nor aspirant for any kind of public renown, preferring the plain, satisfactory life which he now leads and the simple title of citizen to any honors or emoluments within the gift of his fellowmen. His fraternal relations are represented by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its various branches, in all of which he has been honored from time to time with important official positions. As a member of the First Presbyterian church of Wooster his life has been influential for good and the doctrines and teachings to which he yields assent he endeavors to exemplify in his relations with his fellow men.

Mr. Christy has never assumed the duties or responsibilities of the marriage relation and his present manner of living is becoming his position and high social standing in the community. All of his business life has been spent in Wooster, and his personal history presents no pages blotted by unworthy or dishonorable conduct. Few men are as well and favorably known, and none enjoy higher standing as a generous, obliging, large-hearted friend. His hand is ever open to accommodate the poor and needy, no worthy object appeals to him in vain and his popularity is only limited by the bounds of his acquaintance.

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### CHRISTOPHER JOHN HARROLD.

Among those whose lives and labors have conferred honor and distinction upon the county of Wayne and its beautiful and prosperous seat of justice, is the well-known gentleman whose name appears above and who, as custodian of one of the people's most important official trusts, fills a large place in the public life of Wayne county. C. J. Harrold, clerk of the Wayne county courts, is a native of Ohio, born two miles east of West Lebanon in Stark county on the 17th day of March, 1859. The family to which he belongs is a very old and historic one, it being a matter of record that the name was derived from Harold, the last of the Saxon kings of England, to whom, according to well authenticated data, the subject's antecedents are directly traceable.

When the Harrolds first came to America is not known, but it is supposed to have been at quite a remote date as the name was well known in Pennsylvania many years ago, especially in Lancaster county, where the subject's grandfather, Christopher, was born and reared. Later he moved to Stark county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his days and where his son Wesley, who was six months old when his parents left their native state, grew to maturity.

Wesley Harrold was reared on the paternal homestead near the division line between the counties of Stark and Wayne and on reaching manhood's estate engaged in farming, which he followed until his death, at the age of sixty-one years. When a young man he married Magdalena Mottinger, whose father came from Germany in an early day and settled near a small village in Summit county by the name of Inland, where he became a successful tiller of the soil and where Mrs. Harrold was born. She died at the age of fifty-seven, after bearing her husband seven children, whose names are as follows:



Mrs. Parmelia Baughman, of Navarre, Stark county; Mrs. Lucy Oberlin, of Massillon; Mrs. Clara Wertz, who lives in the city of Akron; Manias C., deceased; William A., whose home is in Massillon, and Arthur S. O., of Navarre; the subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth.

Christopher J. Harrold was reared on the family homestead in Stark county and grew to the full stature of well-developed manhood with a proper conception of the dignity of life and the duties and responsibilities which it entails. When old enough to be of service he became familiar with the rugged duties of the farm, and in the district school hard by which he attended during the winter months laid the foundation of mental discipline which subsequently made him a well educated and widely informed young man. On finishing the common school branches he entered, in 1877, Heidelberg University at Tiffin, where he pursued his studies for a period of five years and then took a business course in Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with an honorable record as an industrious and enterprising student. After completing his training in the latter institution, Mr. Harrold engaged in the nursery business at Dalton, Wayne county, where he continued with gratifying success from 1882 till 1905, when he disposed of the business to enter upon his duties as clerk of Wayne county courts, a position to which he was elected the preceding year. Mr. Harrold began taking an interest in public matters at quite an early age and in due time became an influential factor in local politics and a leader of the Democratic party in his community. An active worker and a judicious adviser in party councils, he rendered valuable service in a number of campaigns and in 1904, when an available candidate was required for the office of clerk of the courts, the choice very properly fell to him. In November of that year he defeated his Republican competitor by a handsome majority and, taking charge of the office in August, 1905, he has since devoted his attention to the duties of the same, proving a capable and popular public servant and making a record above the suspicion of reproach.

Mr. Harrold is distinctively a man of affairs and, as already indicated, fills a large place in the public life of his city and county and richly merits the recognition which he has received as an able official and enterprising citizen. He has always stood for progress and improvement and all means and measures for the material advancement of the community and the social, intellectual and moral welfare of the populace find in him a zealous and liberal patron. Like the majority of broad-minded, wide-awake men, he believes in the efficacy of secret fraternal organizations and to this end has become identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained to a high standing.



belonging to Ebenezer Lodge in Wooster, also to the commandery, chapter and council, taking the thirty-second degree in Cleveland in the year 1909. He is also an enthusiastic member of the Knights of Pythias order in Wooster and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Dalton, besides being an active and influential member of the encampment, in which, as in the subordinate lodge, he has been honored with important official positions from time to time.

Mr. Harrold, on December 28, 1882, was happily married to Emma M. Wertz, of Dalton, Ohio, daughter of W. H. H. and Carrie V. Wertz, a peculiar coincidence being the marriage of his two sisters at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Harrold have two children, the older of whom is now Mrs. Carrie L. Shroth, of Columbus. The younger, Mildred, fourteen years of age, is a student in the city schools. These daughters and their parents are members of the Lutheran church, all of them taking an active interest in religious and charitable work and demonstrating by their daily lives the beauty and worth of the faith to which they hold.

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### WILLIAM HENRY WORST.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of Wayne county, which has been his home for many years. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a high and well-merited degree of success.

Mr. Worst was born on the 13th day of August, 1859, in Prairie township, Ashland county, Ohio. His father, Samuel Worst, was born in the same locality in 1817, and his death occurred on March 24, 1894. He was a farmer by vocation and was very successful in his operations, having owned at the time of his death, besides his home farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, two other farms in Ashland county, of fifty-seven and one hundred acres respectively, and a farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres in Congress township, Wayne county. He was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and belonged to the Dunkard church. He was three times married, first to Mary Martin, who was born in Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, and who died in 1868. Subsequently he married Mary Flackler, a native of Richland county, Ohio, and after her death he wedded Lucy Besecker, of Summit county, this state. Samuel Worst was the father





*Mrs. Belle Worst*



*W. H. Horst*





of nine children, namely; John, who died at the age of five years, Elizabeth, Margaret, Nancy, George, Mary, Samuel, David and William, the subject of this sketch.

The subject's paternal grandfather, Henry Worst, was a native of Pennsylvania and about 1817 he came to Ohio and entered a tract of government land in Ashland county. At that time there were but three houses in Wooster and but one house between that place and his farm. He was a prominent and progressive man and stood high in the community. He died at the remarkable age of ninety-four years. The subject's maternal grandfather was Rev. John Martin, a well-known minister of the Dunkard church. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and about 1835 came to Wayne county, settling in Chester township. He was a man of excellent parts and was highly regarded throughout the community.

William H. Worst remained at home during the years of his youth and secured a fair education in the common schools. He assisted his father in the duties of the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then for about a year he was employed at farm labor by the month. He then rented farms for seven years and was successful in his operations, being enabled in 1887 to buy a farm of one hundred and one and a half acres in Congress township. Subsequently he bought a half interest in the old home farm in Ashland county and has operated both farms with much success. In 1899 he bought a comfortable and attractive home in the village of Pleasant Home and retired from active farm work, having rented his farms to others, though he still maintains a general supervision over them. He is not altogether idle, however, as he gives some attention to the real estate business. He is a man of good business methods and makes a success of whatever he undertakes. He possesses a genial disposition and a kindliness of manner which wins him friends wherever he goes and he is accounted one of the leading citizens of his community.

On the 9th of December, 1884, Mr. Worst wedded Belvia Cline, who was born in Jackson township, Ashland county, Ohio, September 16, 1861, the daughter of John and Jane Cline, early settlers in that section. There was born to this union one son, Guy, born January 17, 1886, and whose death occurred on October 3, 1886.

In politics Mr. Worst is a stanch Democrat, and has served his fellow citizens in several official capacities, having been trustee of Congress township for six years, a member of the school board for five years and a notary public for seven years. Socially, he is a member of the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees. He belongs to that public-spirited, useful type of men whose ambitions and desires are directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and it is therefore consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that his record be given among those of other representative citizens of Wayne county.

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### HORACE NELSON MATEER.

Holding worthy prestige as a scholar, scientist and physician, the subject of this review has achieved distinction in the various lines of effort to which he has devoted his talents and as a citizen alive to all that makes for the progress of his county and state he commands the same high degree of confidence and esteem which characterize his professional status.

Dr. Horace Nelson Mateer is a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and was born December 12, 1855, about eleven miles from Gettysburg, the scene of one of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of the late Civil war and one of the few decisive engagements of modern times. The Mateer family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and the present patronymic is a modification of the name McTeer, by which the ancestors of the American branch were originally known. When the Doctor's antecedents first came to America can not be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been some time during the colonial period, as the name was familiar in various parts of the Cumberland valley as early as the Revolutionary struggle. William Mateer, the Doctor's grandfather, was a native of the above valley and a farmer by occupation. Among his children was a son by the name of John Mateer, whose birth occurred in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1807, and who also became a tiller of the soil, first in his native valley and later in the county of Mercer; thence he removed to Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in Monmouth, Illinois, January 29, 1875, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Mary Nelson Diven, wife of John Mateer and mother of the subject of this sketch, was also born and reared in southeastern Pennsylvania, and belonged to one of the old and well-known Scotch-Irish families that settled in the Cumberland valley at a very early period. She survived her husband about twenty-three years, departing this life in 1898 at the age of seventy-nine.

John and Mary N. Mateer were the parents of seven children, of whom

the late Calvin Wilson Mateer, D. D., LL.D., a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church and for forty-five years a missionary to the Chinese, was the oldest. He was born in Pennsylvania, received a collegiate and theological training and after a few years of ministerial labor in his native state and elsewhere was sent in 1863 as a missionary to China, where he not only inaugurated important religious work, but founded the Tung Chow College, one of the principal educational institutions of the Flowery kingdom, which he served as president, and the success of which was due very largely to his efforts and judicious management. He became one of the most noted men of his church in the foreign field and in addition to locating a number of mission stations and publishing many valuable books on various subjects, served as chairman of the committee which translated the Bible into the Chinese tongue, one of the greatest and most important works of the kind ever accomplished in the domain of scholarship. Doctor Mateer was first married to Julia Brown, of Delaware county, Ohio, who proved a worthy helpmeet to her distinguished husband, sharing his labors in the missionary field, encouraging him in all his efforts to improve the condition of the Chinese and teach them the way of life and demonstrating her worth in a special manner in looking after the interests of hundreds of Chinese children, who learned to prize her as something more than a mother.

Some time after the death of this excellent woman, the Doctor contracted a matrimonial alliance with Ada Haven, of Peking, China, who survives him and at present lives in the city of Weisheim, where she is engaged in missionary work. During his forty-five years as a missionary Doctor Mateer revisited his native land but three times, his interest in his labor being such that he found it difficult to turn it over to others, even for a brief period. He lived a very active and eminently useful life, accomplished great results for civilization and the Christian religion and was planning for still more extensive operations when death called him from his labors in the year 1908.

William Diven Mateer, the second son, after a long and useful career as a business man in the state of Illinois, is now living in retirement at Santa Ana, California. Mrs. Jane Henderson Kirkwood, the third of the family, is the widow of the late Dr. Samuel J. Kirkwood, for many years professor of mathematics in the University of Wooster and a most highly esteemed scholar and accomplished gentleman. John Lourie Mateer, the next in order of birth, went to China a number of years ago as superintendent of the printing establishment of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions in the city of Peking. He died there the year before the Boxer uprising and his loss was greatly deplored by all the foreign contingent in that capital.



Rev. Robert McCheyne Mateer, a learned Presbyterian divine, located at Wieshein, China, is the fifth in succession. Since going to the present field of labor in 1882, he has done much important educational and evangelical work and is esteemed one of the most successful and judicious missionaries in the province where he is located. Dr. Horace Nelson Mateer, of this review, is the sixth in order of birth. The youngest of the family, Mrs. Lillian Mateer Walker, wife of Rev. William Stokes Walker, is deceased. Both Rev. and Mrs. Walker went to the Flowery kingdom as missionaries of the Presbyterian church, but after several years of strenuous work they were obliged to return home on account of the husband's failing health, arriving in this country in 1885. Later Mrs. Walker fell a victim to disease contracted while abroad and departed this life in the year 1900, lamented by all who knew her.

When Horace N. Mateer was about one year old his parents moved from Cumberland valley to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and seven years later they changed their place of abode to Henry, Illinois, where the future physician and scientist received his preliminary educational discipline. Later he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Monmouth, in the same state, and in due time entered the college in that city, which he attended from 1872 to 1875 inclusive. Shortly after his father's death he entered the junior class of Princeton University, New Jersey, completing the prescribed course of study in that institution and graduating in 1877, his brother Robert receiving his degree the same year. During the two years following he was principal of the Laird Institute, a preparatory school at Murraysville, Pennsylvania, which position he resigned in 1879, to spend a year in post-graduate work at Princeton.

In the fall of 1880 Doctor Mateer entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he spent the three years ensuing in close study and research, making an honorable record as a student and standing high in the confidence and esteem of his professors and classmates. On the completion of his course, in June, 1883, he was graduated with first honors of his class, in addition to which he also received the Henry C. Lea prize for the best graduating thesis, both rewards coming to him as a result of painstaking study and investigation and a laudable ambition to excel in all of his work. The year following his graduation he was made resident physician and surgeon of the University Hospital in Philadelphia, but after holding the position for a short time resigned and in April, 1884, located at Wooster, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession with most signal success.

In September of the above year Doctor Mateer formed a co-partnership with Dr. James D. Robison, which lasted very agreeably for three years, when it was discontinued by reason of Dr. Mateer's appointment, in the fall of 1887, to the chair of biology in Wooster University. He accepted the latter position with the understanding that he continue the practice of medicine in connection with his duties as professor. Doctor Mateer founded the department, of which he is still the head, equipped it for effective work and it is now one of the largest and most popular departments of the university. He has devoted a number of years to the study of scientific subjects, has made many original investigations in fields but little explored and is now recognized as an authority on all chemical, microscopic and bacteriological methods which have come into prominence of recent years in connection with the treatment of disease. He has a fine private laboratory for diagnosing his own cases, in addition to which his services are frequently utilized in special work for other physicians and in the treatment of chronic and obstinate diseases.

Doctor Mateer is not only the master of his profession, but as a scientist holds an important place in the world of thought and scholarship. His labors have been eminently creditable and successful and by reason of his superior methods of treatment and the original discoveries which he has made from time to time he may be considered a true benefactor of suffering humanity. Availing himself of every opportunity to add to his professional and scientific knowledge and skill, he keeps in close touch with the trend of current thought and abreast of the times in all the latest discoveries. He belongs to the Wayne County Medical Society, Northeastern Ohio Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is an influential member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was one of the founders of the Wooster Hospital and has ever manifested a commendable interest in the institution, laboring constantly for its success and sparing no reasonable efforts to make it meet the high purposes which the originators had in view.

The domestic life of Doctor Mateer dates from October 25, 1888, when he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Gaston, of East Liverpool, Ohio, daughter of George and Rachael (Montgomery) Gaston, a union blessed with four children, viz: John Gaston, born February 14, 1890, a junior in the Wooster University; Mary Nelson, born September 2, 1891; Elizabeth Montgomery, born July 31, 1894, and Dorothy, who first saw the light of day on November 1, 1901.

Doctor and Mrs. Mateer are members of the Westminster Presbyterian church, and take an active interest in all lines of good work under the auspices of the same. In politics he is independent in all the term implies, refusing

to acknowledge the behests of parties or partisans and casting his ballot for the candidates best qualified for the offices to which they aspire. A ripe scholar, a noted scientist, a distinguished physician and withal a courteous and polished gentleman, Doctor Mateer wields a wide influence for good and has made the world wiser and better by his presence. He comes of a family of culture and refinement and of strong religious convictions, six of the seven children born to his parents offering themselves for missionaries and four of them being accepted. The Doctor at one time had an ambition to enter this important field, but was rejected on account of a slight physical defect from which he suffered when quite young. That he failed to carry out his original intentions of going to foreign parts is a matter of congratulation on the part of thousands of his fellowmen who have profited by his eminent abilities as a healer of human ills and his services as a leader in important fields of scientific research.

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#### DAVID H. BRADEN, M. D.

Fortified by careful and extended professional training and a natural predilection, the subject of this sketch holds prestige as one of the able and popular members of the medical fraternity of Wooster, where he is engaged in the general practice as a physician and surgeon with office headquarters on North Sixth street. A resident of the city since 1903, he has come rapidly to the front among the enterprising and progressive men of his calling and as a representative of the homeopathic school of medicine he has secured a large and lucrative patronage and is continually adding to his fame as a successful healer.

Dr. David H. Braden is a representative of an old and well-known Ohio family that came to the state when the country was a wilderness and the feet of the red men still pressed the soil. His grandfather, a true type of the brave and daring pioneer of the early days, at intervals was obliged to defend his backwoods home from the attacks of the savages and from time to time participated in forays against the wily foes until the latter were finally driven from the country. He figured prominently in the early history of the state and not only founded a large and eminently respectable family, but left the impress of his individuality so indelibly impressed upon the community in which he settled that his memory is there cherished as a leader of men and a benefactor of his kind.

Daniel Braden, the Doctor's father, was born in Ashland county in the

year 1845 and is still living near the place of his birth. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and for a number of years has been one of the leading farmers and prosperous men of Milton township in the above county, where he owns large landed interests and stands high in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens. At the breaking out of the late Civil war he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and gave three years and three months to the service of his country, during which time he took part in a number of noted campaigns and bloody battles and earned an honorable record as a brave and gallant defender of the union. In his young manhood Daniel Braden married Mary Daniels, who also was born in the county of Ashland and who departed this life at the early age of twenty-five years, after bearing her husband two children, the older of whom being Mrs. William Dravenstodd, of Wayne county, and the younger the subject of this review.

David H. Braden is a native of Ashland county, and dates his birth from February 7, 1868. He was reared on the family homestead in Milton township and when old enough to be of service bore his share in the cultivation of the farm where, in close touch with nature, he grew up a strong and rugged lad and in due time was well fitted for his part in the affairs of life. Meanwhile he attended the public schools of his native county and such was his progress that at the early age of seventeen he was able to secure a license and take charge of a school, which he taught with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of pupils and patrons. He began educational work in the year 1887 and continued the same until 1894, during which time he earned an honorable reputation as an able and judicious instructor and had he seen fit to devote his life to this line of effort he doubtless would have risen to a place of distinction among the leading educators of the state. Not caring to continue any longer in a calling which promised so little emolument, the Doctor, while teaching, yielded to a desire of long standing by taking up the study of medicine and in 1891 entered the Cleveland Medical College, which he attended during the greater part of that and the ensuing year. Later, 1893, he became a student of medicine and surgery in the same city where he prosecuted his studies and researches until 1895, on March 27th of which year he was graduated with a creditable record as an industrious and enterprising student, standing among the first of his class and enjoying to a marked degree the confidence of the professors of the institution as well as the students.

Immediately after receiving his degree Doctor Braden located at the town of New Pittsburg, in his native county, where he initiated the practice of his profession and where during the four years ensuing he built up a representative business and earned more than local repute as an enterprising, wide-



awake and successful physician. At the expiration of the period indicated he transferred his practice to Shelby, in the same county, whither his reputation had preceded him, but after three years in that town he sought a wider field for the exercise of his talents by removing to Wooster, where since 1903 he has devoted his attention very closely to his chosen calling with the result that he now commands an extensive and very lucrative professional business which from the year indicated has steadily grown in magnitude and importance.

Doctor Braden has made commendable progress in the noble profession to which he is devoting his energies and talents and, as already stated, is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the beautiful city which he proposes to make his permanent home, being held in high esteem by his professional contemporaries and by the general public. His financial success has been commensurate with the ability displayed in his chosen field of endeavor and he is now well situated to enjoy the many material comforts which have come to him as the reward of duty faithfully performed. He keeps in the front rank in following out the advances made in the science of medicine and surgery and in addition to his high professional attainments manifests a commendable interest in all that makes for the general good of the community along other lines and is in sympathy with all laudable enterprises and measures for the welfare of his fellow men. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Woodmen orders, and while well informed on the leading questions of the day takes little interest in party politics and has no ambition to gratify in the way of public position. He is first of all a physician, making his profession paramount to every other consideration, which accounts in a large measure for the eminent position to which he has attained and the success by which his professional career has ever been characterized.

Doctor Braden was married in the year 1888 to Minnie Reed, of Ashland county, who died in 1898 after bearing her husband three children, namely: Carl, Lloyd and Vera, aged eighteen, sixteen and twelve years, respectively. In 1899 the Doctor contracted a marriage with his present wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Piper, of New Pittsburg, Wayne county, daughter of the late Henry Piper, a well known citizen of that town, the union being without issue.

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#### SAMUEL HARRISON MILLER.

The biographer can see nothing but good results flowing from the life work of the ancestors of the gentleman whose name forms the introduction to this sketch, for they were persons of the highest respectability and of





Ella L. Miller



*J. H. Miller*





unusual intelligence, therefore were leaders in their respective communities and useful citizens, their influence having always been strong for upright living and steady industry. Many of these traits seem to be possessed by Samuel H. Miller, a well-known business man of Doylestown, Wayne county. He is the son of John and Susan (Bauer) Miller and was born in Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1839, and in May, 1843, he came with his parents to Norton township, Summit county, Ohio. He was educated in the district schools, also attended the high school at Akron, and, being a close student, he received a very serviceable education. He left the home farm when twelve years of age, and, having very early in life shown an inclination to the mercantile life, he began clerking in the store of Milton W. Henry, of Akron, Ohio, where he remained for a period of six years, rendering that gentleman very efficient service. In December, 1863, he came to Doylestown and engaged as bookkeeper for Cline, Seiberling & Hower, manufacturers of mowers and reapers. So faithful and efficient were his services that on September 1, 1865, he was admitted to the firm and the name was changed to Cline, Seiberling & Company, and it was again changed on December 31, 1878, to Seiberling, Miller & Company, composed of John F. Seiberling, of Akron; James H. Seiberling and Samuel H. Miller, of Doylestown. In March, 1896, the firm was changed to Seiberling & Miller, John F. Seiberling having withdrawn. This firm continued with usual success until March, 1901, when the firm was incorporated under the laws of Ohio under the name of Seiberling & Miller Company, and they have thus continued in business to this date, manufacturing mowers, reapers and binders of a very high grade and which find a ready market owing to their excellent qualities, the business rapidly growing and invading new territory from year to year. Their plant is well equipped with modern machinery and a large force of the most skilled artisans is kept constantly employed.

Samuel H. Miller was married on August 29, 1867, to Ella L. Schneider, daughter of Alfred and Clarissa (Clewell) Schneider, who was born in Hanover, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on January 27, 1847. In 1852 the family removed to Norton township, Summit county, Ohio. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, four of whom are living, namely: Fred J., born December 8, 1868, is living at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; William R., born March 6, 1875, a mechanical engineer at Akron; Sydney L., born April 5, 1885, is living at Doylestown, Ohio; Lucile M. (Shimer), born November 3, 1886, is residing at Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller is treasurer and director of the Indiana Rubber and Insulated Wire Company, of Jonesboro, Indiana, and he is also interested in farming. He has been very successful as a business man owing to his close application to individual affairs and his genteel demeanor in his relations with his fellowmen.

Mr. Miller has always been a Republican, having voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He has never held public office, except having served on the local board of education and as village treasurer. He is a member of the lodge and encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masonic lodge, chapter, council and commandery, and Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Cleveland, also Alkoran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Cleveland, Ohio.

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#### WILLIAM C. MYERS.

On the roster of Wayne county's solid and influential business men the name of William C. Myers stands out clear and prominent as the head of the largest insurance agencies of Wooster and one of the most successful in the state. He has achieved a wide and honorable reputation among the progressive men of his adopted county and no one commands a greater influence or stands higher in the esteem and confidence of the public.

The Myers family, which is of German origin and originally pronounced Moyer, came to the United States in a very early day and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where in due time the name became identified with a number of important interests and figured for a number of years in local annals. Contemporaneous with this family were the Funcks, who also emigrated from Germany and were among the early comers to eastern Pennsylvania, where in the course of a few years their descendants became not only quite numerous but prominent in building up their respective communities and developing the resources of the country. From the most reliable data obtainable, the antecedents of the latter family in the country appear to have been one Bishop Henry Funck, who came from Germany some time in the seventeenth century and settled not far from Philadelphia, from whence his descendants, as above indicated, moved to other counties and localities, some of them in after years moving to Ohio and still farther west.

Capt. Ralph Funck, a native of Pennsylvania, moved in an early day to Wayne county, and here spent the remainder of his days, dying a number of

years ago and leaving a family of several children, among whom was a daughter by the name of Cecelia Funck, whose birth occurred in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1832. On November 4, 1852, she became the wife of Isaac H. Myers, son of John O. and Elizabeth (Haldeman) Myers, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the marriage taking place in Wayne county, Ohio, where Mr. Myers had settled a short time previously.

For several years after their marriage, Isaac H. and Cecelia Myers lived in the town of Chester, but about 1859 moved to Seville, Medina county, where they continued to reside until 1864, when they changed their abode to Wooster, with the interests of which city the remainder of Mr. Myers' life was identified. For some years he conducted a grocery store and built up a lucrative patronage. He then turned his attention to the insurance business, in which he met with signal success, establishing an agency which, under the joint management of himself and son, William C., in due time became the largest enterprise of the kind in the city and since passing into the hands of the latter has become one of the most successful in the state.

Isaac H. Myers took the road as special insurance agent in 1878, from which time until shortly before his death, on June 5, 1907, he traveled quite extensively in the interest of his companies and achieved honorable repute as a capable, far-seeing and thoroughly reliable business man. His wife, who suffered a stroke of paralysis in 1887, departed this life very suddenly on the 4th day of April, 1895, and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Wooster, where her husband now sleeps by her side awaiting the resurrection of the just. The children of this estimable couple, three in number, are Isadore, born August 1, 1857, died January 25, 1882; Lura, whose birth occurred March 8, 1867, and who lives in Wooster, and William C., the subject of this sketch, who was born in Seville, Medina county, Ohio, on January 28, 1861.

William C. Myers was about four years old when his parents moved to Wooster, and since 1865 his life has been very closely interwoven with the growth and development of his adopted city. At the proper age he entered the public schools, where he pursued his studies until graduating from the high school, after which he assisted his father in the latter's insurance business, having been familiar with the duties of the office from his twelfth year. Engaging with his father on a salary, he soon acquired a practical knowledge of insurance and under his able and skillful management it was not long until the business took on new life and became the largest and most successful of the kind in the city.

The insurance agency of which Mr. Myers is now the head and which for some time has been known under the style of W. C. Myers & Company,



was established in 1870 by the subject's father, who continued as its manager until accepting the position of special traveling agent in 1878, when William C. took charge of the business and has ever since conducted the same. On attaining his majority he became his father's partner, but within a short time thereafter succeeded to the business, which since the year 1878 he has practically controlled and which under his initiative and successful methods has grown so rapidly that he now leads all competition in his own city and county and occupies a commanding position among the leading insurance men of Ohio.

The career of Mr. Myers affords a notable example of the exercise of those qualities of mind which overcome obstacles and win success and his example is worthy of imitation by those who are dissatisfied with present attainments and who would aspire to higher positions of honor and trust. A business man in the broadest sense of the term, his integrity has ever been above suspicion, while his methods will bear the test of the severest criticism and among his fellow citizens his name has always been synonymous with fair and honorable dealing. While subordinating every other consideration to his business affairs, he has not been unmindful of his obligations as a citizen, as is indicated by the interest he manifests in the public welfare, nor is he negligent of those social ties which every well ordered community requires of those who constitute its mainstay and support. Aside from his insurance interests he is identified with various local enterprises, including among others the Citizens' National Bank of Wooster, of which he is a director and one of the largest stockholders. He is prominent in Odd Fellowship, being an influential worker in the lodge at Wooster, which he has the honor to represent in the sovereign grand lodge and to his efforts are largely due the growth and popularity of the brotherhood in the city of his residence.

The domestic chapter in the life history of Mr. Myers bears date of November 28, 1888, at which time was solemnized his marriage with Mary Haymaker, of Warren, Ohio, daughter of Jesse and Abbie P. Haymaker, of that city, and a niece of Ephraim Quinby, one of the early settlers and prominent residents of Wooster. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have no children of their own, but take great interest in the young people of the city to whom the doors of their beautiful home are ever open and among whom their bounty is freely and lavishly dispensed. Alive to every good work and in touch with all laudable measures and humanitarian projects, this excellent couple fill a large place in the public life of Wooster, and the high esteem in which they are held by the people of the city, irrespective of class or condition, bears eloquent testimony to their amiable qualities of head and heart.

## THEO. P. BOWMAN.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience, that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune can not be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in porportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of the government and its institutions.

Theo. P. Bowman was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 19th of April, 1873, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Plank) Bowman. He is descended from German antecedents and inherits the sturdy qualities which made representatives of that nationality such a desirable element in our great cosmopolitan population. Henry Bowman was born in Pennsylvania and when a young man came to Ohio, settling in Richland county, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He retained his residence there until his death, which occurred in 1891, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years. Mary Plank Bowman was born and reared in Wayne county and is now living at Butler, Richland county. By her union with Henry Bowman she became the mother of six children, named as follows: Sherman E., of Richland county; Theo., subject of this sketch; Ira C., of Richland county; Anna E., who is the wife of William McKowan and resides in Richland county; LeRoy, of Butler, Ohio, and Arthur, who resides with his mother at Butler.

Theo. P. Bowman remained with his parents until he was fifteen years old and secured a fair education in the common schools. At the age mentioned he went to Mifflin, Ashland county, and entered the employ of an uncle, who operated a flouring mill, with whom he remained three years. In 1894 he came to Wooster and went to work for Plank & Gray, millers, with whom he remained twelve years, seven years as a miller and five years in the capacity of traveling salesman. In May, 1902, Mr. Bowman established himself in the grocery business and has from the start met with a gratifying success. His store is well stocked with a carefully selected line of goods, and everything in the various lines usually carried in a well-equipped grocery are

to be had. Especial attention is given to the individual wants of his customers with the result that his trade has steadily grown from year to year.

In 1896 Mr. Bowman married Flora B. Matz, who was born and reared in Wooster, the daughter of Wellington Matz. To this union two children have been born, namely: Neal F., born June 3, 1899, and Esther Fay, born in August, 1901.

Mr. Bowman is a Republican in politics, though he does not take a very active part in public affairs. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are consistent members of the German Reformed church, to which they give their earnest support. The subject is a man of strong purpose and unfaltering industry, a reliable and enterprising gentleman and ever faithful to his duties of citizenship.

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#### ARCHIBALD B. CAMPBELL, M. D.

The physician who would succeed in his profession must possess many qualities of head and heart not included in the curriculum of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioner of the healing art it will invariably be found to be true that a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an honest, earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow men have gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. The gentleman to whom this brief tribute is given fortunately embodies these necessary qualifications in a marked degree and by energy and close application to his professional duties he has built up an enviable reputation and drawn to himself a large and remunerative patronage.

Dr. Campbell's paternal grandfather was James Campbell, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Canada in 1831, bringing with him his family, consisting of five sons and three daughters. These children all located in Elgin county, Ontario, and all reared large families. James Campbell was a farmer by vocation and followed this pursuit during all of his active years. He died at the age of eighty-two years, leaving several hundred descendants. The subject's father, John Campbell, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, came to Canada with his parents in 1831, locating in Elgin county, Ontario, which at that time was a dense wilderness. The family went to work clearing the land and planting crops and in a few years they had farms that would have done credit to the more older settled sections of the continent. John Campbell spent the balance of his life on this farm which he cleared and

died there in 1891, at the age of eighty-one years. For forty years he was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church and his faith was shown by his works. He married Margaret McIntyre, also a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, born in 1818, or seven years subsequent to the birth of her husband. She is now residing on the Elgin county farm, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years. John and Margaret Campbell were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters.

The subject of this sketch remained on the paternal homestead during his youth and received a good education in the common schools. As a means to an end, with the medical profession in view, he engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed during five years. In 1869 and 1870 he attended the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating there in 1871 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Entering at once on the practice of his profession, he located first at Western Star, Summit county, Ohio, where he practiced for two years. In May, 1873, he removed to Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio, and remained there until October, 1901, when he came to Orrville, where he has since remained. He conducts a general practice in medicine and surgery and is numbered among the most successful practitioners in this section of the county. He keeps in close touch with the advances continually being made in his profession, and all improvements of a practical nature he readily adopts, ever earnestly desiring to attain as high a degree of perfection as possible in the prosecution of his life work.

In 1876 Doctor Campbell married Amelia Upjohn, the daughter of Dr. Uriah Upjohn, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, where she was born and reared. She died one and a half years after their marriage, leaving a son, Archibald Upjohn Campbell, who is now a member of the Upjohn Pharmaceutical Company, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, one of the largest manufacturers of physician's supplies in the country, and of which he is a stockholder. In 1883 Dr. Campbell married Etta McMillen, a daughter of John McMillen, of Stark county, this state, and a sister of the late Dr. McMillen, of Orrville.

The Doctor keeps in touch with his professional brethren through his membership in the Wayne County Medical Society, the Sixth Congressional District Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Association. In religion the Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Orrville and take a deep and abiding interest in its welfare. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, which he joined as soon as he had reached his majority. In politics he supports the Republican party.



He was a member of the board of education of Canal Fulton, Stark county, for eighteen years and has always been deeply interested in educational matters. He served for eight years as pension examining surgeon in Stark county, and is now surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad Company.

Doctor Campbell is descended from a remarkable family of self-made men whose ancestors settled in the Canadian wilderness eighty years ago. His progenitors were of a hardy race, big, strong men, who carved their way to success by sheer force of will. Twenty-two descendants of the Scotch farmer who first settled in the western world are now successful professional men, twenty of them being physicians, one a lawyer and one a dentist. Fauquhar Campbell, a brother of the subject's father, had nine sons, and of these seven became physicians and one a lawyer.

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#### EZRA D. MCINTIRE.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch has been closely identified with the history of Wayne county. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by those only who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is of a high type of business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable. As a servant of the people of his county Mr. McIntire acquitted himself with the highest honors and that he is now in private life is because he no longer desired the official position which he had filled satisfactorily for so many years.

Ezra D. McIntire, whose fine farm of two hundred acres lies in Wooster and Franklin townships, was born in Franklin township, this county, December 22, 1844, on the farm which his father had entered from the government and which is now owned by the subject. He is a son of Cornelius and Nancy (Rayl) McIntire. The subject's paternal grandfather was John McIntire, who was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1755. He emigrated to the United States in 1782, and settled at York, Pennsylvania. He was there engaged in farming for fifteen years, at the end of which time he moved to near Steubenville, Ohio, on what was then known as the Mingo Bottoms. In 1820 he came to Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days. He was the father of eight children, namely: John,



*E. D. McIntire*



James, Smith, William, Archibald, Cornelius, Sarah and Catherine, all of whom are now deceased. Cornelius McIntire was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1800, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio in 1820. He at once entered upon the task of clearing the land for cultivation and the same season succeeded in sowing four acres to wheat. He was an energetic man during all his active life and was widely known because of his enterprising spirit and progressive methods. He followed farming all his life and was eminently successful. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife belonged to the Lutheran denomination. He was a Democrat in politics and served as trustee of Franklin township. His death occurred in 1881 and his wife died in 1886, their remains being interred in the cemetery at their home. On the 24th of January, 1828, Cornelius McIntire married Nancy Rayl, who was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and who came to Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, with her parents in 1819. To them were born the following children: Mary Jane, who became the wife of Daniel Derringer; George, deceased; Reason, deceased; Hannah, the wife of Mr. Greenwald, of Wooster; Sarah, deceased; Sophronia, deceased; Cornelius, who lives at Needles, California; William, deceased; Ezra D., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, the wife of John Craven, of Wooster township; Susan, deceased, who was the wife of Cyrus Franks; John W., deceased, and Jacob, who also has died.

Ezra D. McIntire received a good common school education and was reared to the life of a farmer. He remained as the assistant of his father on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age. During the following two years he was in various parts of the West and then engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania for a number of years. Then locating in Defiance, Ohio, he engaged in the lumber and milling business until 1881, when he returned to Wayne county and in the following spring he received the appointment as superintendent of the county infirmary. This position he held for twenty-three consecutive years and in all this period there was never heard an expression but that of satisfaction regarding his conduct of this responsible and oftentimes trying position. In consecutive years he held the office longer than any other man in the history of this state, certainly a remarkable and unmistakable recognition of his eminent business qualities. He had in his charge the insane, epileptics and poor wards of the county and he gave to them and the various other interests of the home the same careful and painstaking attention that he gives to his own private affairs. In the spring of 1904 Mr. McIntire retired from the superintendency and located on his farm



in section 14, where he is now living. He is a thorough and practical farmer and is numbered among the leading men of the community.

Mr. McIntire married Mariah Sweeney, and to them have been born the following children: Eva, who died young; Walter, at home; Florence, who is the wife of Oliver Mock, of Franklin township; Arthur Clark, of Wooster, who married Daisy Dunham. In politics Mr. McIntire has rendered a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and at one time he served as assessor of Franklin township. He has served as a delegate to county, state and national conventions of his party and has always been influential in the councils of his party. Fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having been made a Master Mason in Ebenezer Lodge, at Wooster, in 1889. He has also taken the degrees of the council of Royal Arch Masons and the commandery of Knights Templar, in all of which bodies he is active. No one in the community enjoys a better reputation for integrity of word and deed than does the subject, and when a man stands high in the estimation of the people who have known him during all the years of his life no greater testimonial of his worth can be given. He has had the best interests of his community at heart, and he was largely instrumental in having the state agricultural experiment station located in Wayne county.

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### JOSEPH OWEN FRITZ.

Although yet a young man, Joseph O. Fritz has made his influence felt at the Wayne county bar and won general recognition as an attorney of unusual force and ability and while he has established a solid reputation in legal affairs he has also won the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens owing to his habits of industry and his fidelity to right principles of action in his social intercourse with those with whom he comes into contact, and to such as he future years needs must be replete with honor and abundant success.

Mr. Fritz was born in Milton township, Wayne county, Ohio, on November 6, 1872, and he is the son of a farmer, his ancestry being among the sterling and substantial stock that reclaimed this country from the wilderness and while they may not have produced leaders of men in any of the walks of life, they formed the bone and sinew of the body politic, making possible the great development and the wondrous successes of the present generation. He is the son of Elmore and Jemima (Bartholomew) Fritz. His grandparents were, on the paternal side, Philip and Mary (Long) Fritz, and on the maternal side,

Owen and Leah (Mill) Bartholomew. The subject's paternal great-grandfather, Martin Fritz, was a member of Capt. Samuel Cochran's company, the Tenth Battalion Pennsylvania Militia, and served five years in the Revolutionary war. In 1771, when but fourteen years of age, he left France alone, and, coming to America, first settled in Venango county, Pennsylvania. He married Catherine Wildt, who had six sisters, all of whom settled in the vicinity of Doylestown, Wayne county, Ohio, and founded pioneer families in that section. In June, 1814, Martin Fritz settled in Milton township, Wayne county, being the first white settler in that township.

Mr. Fritz was always a studious lad and when a mere boy he was actuated by an ambition to become an attorney-at-law, and while living on the farm where he assisted with work about the place in the summer months, attending the neighboring schools in the wintertime, he began laying plans for a future career in the legal profession. He later received a good commercial and academic education, having studied at the Western Reserve Normal College, Wadsworth, Ohio, and taken a full course at the Massillon Business College, in each of which he made splendid records.

Mr. Fritz was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, October 14, 1899, having pursued a thorough course of law in the office of Messrs. John and Robert L. Adair. He was successful in the practice from the first and he now enjoys a very liberal patronage. He opened an office in Creston, Wayne county, about February, 1900, and came to Wooster December 1, 1903. He has gradually grown in strength in the local courts until he is now fully abreast of the times in his chosen profession. In his trial of cases, his intercourse, argument, and competitions with the other members of the bar, he treats them with respect and kindness. In disposition and temperament he is bland, approachable and sociable, liberal and accommodating, high-spirited and independent, a natural man in a natural way, asserting himself and relying upon himself, and accomplishing his ends by his own methods and processes.

Joseph O. Fritz was married, on June 2, 1899, to Clementine Kick, a daughter of John and Mary (Wolf) Kick, who was born in Lake township, Ashland county, Ohio, and to them were born six children, four of whom are living, namely: Ward Anderson, Myrna C., Carl Joseph and Philip. Mary Veda died at the age of six years and Frank at one year of age.

Politically, the subject is affiliated with the Democratic party, while his fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously, he is a member of the English Lutheran church, to which he renders a hearty support.

## ROBERT CAMERON, SR.

For many years the subject of this sketch has been actively and prominently identified with the business and civic affairs of Wooster, being one of the leading contractors and builders of the county and having been concerned in the erection of many of the best buildings in the city and vicinity. A native of bonnie Scotland, he has evidenced in his life here many of the sterling qualities which characterize that virile race and he is occupying an enviable position in the community.

Robert Cameron's ancestors for many generations have been born and reared in Scotland, his great-grandfather, grandfather and father, all bearing the Christian name of John, having been of that sturdy race. The subject's father was a farmer and contractor, and was a man of unquestioned honor, it having been literally true that his word was as good as his bond. He was born in 1809, and died in 1893, at the age of eighty-four years. His birth was thus coincident with Lincoln, Gladstone and several other men whose names are household words throughout the world. The subject's grandfather, John Cameron, was also a contractor and died at the age of seventy-two years. He was a presiding magistrate for many years, and several members of this family in the paternal line were burgesses, an office of distinction, carrying with it a number of special privileges. The subject's mother bore the maiden name of Christina Jackson, and she died on New Year day, 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. Her father, Thomas Jackson, was a nail-maker, and was descended from a long line of Scotch ancestors. To John and Christina Cameron were born ten children, eight of whom grew to mature years, their names being as follows:

(1) John was a civil surgeon at Lucknow, India. On the completion of his service there, he contemplated a visit to the subject in America, but while en route, he dropped dead in a hotel at Sydney, New South Wales. His wife was a niece of Lord Mayo and is now living in London.

(2) Thomas, who died in June, 1876, was born in Scotland and his remains now lie in the historic graveyard at Cathcart. He came to America in 1856, locating in Canada, and in the following year he came to the United States. He was a stonecutter by trade and was employed in the erection of the Washington monument at Washington, D. C. He visited Scotland in 1860, returning to the United States in the following year. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted for the three months' service, and at the expiration of that period he re-enlisted for three years. He participated in the bat-

tles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and was captured in the last named engagement. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Wooster, Ohio, and engaged in the contracting business, erecting most of the prominent buildings of that day here.

(3) James, who died in 1884, was a marine engineer and was chief engineer on the Dutch mail service. His death occurred in Glasgow, and there his widow and her three sons and a daughter now reside.

(4) Robert, the fourth in order of birth, is the immediate subject of this sketch.

(5) Archibald was a doctor in the Queen's India service, but was subsequently retired. He had been civil surgeon of the sacred city of Benares, the highest position a civil surgeon could occupy in India, he holding the rank of major in the medical service. He was retired after a long and faithful service, and in 1895 started on his return to his home in Scotland. On the way he stopped at London and started for the war office to settle his accounts. On the way he was waylaid and murdered and robbed.

(6) Janet, who now resides at Southport, England, is the widow of John Miller and is the mother of seven sons and four daughters. John Miller was the inventor of millerain, a waterproof cloth much used by the British government.

(7) Christina is the wife of Dr. Meikham, of Glasgow, Scotland, and they are the parents of three sons.

(8) Agnes is the wife of Capt. William Burns, of the marine service. He was for many years the captain of American and Indian liners and for some time has been engaged in an effort to find the lost treasure ship of the Spanish Armada, which was sunken off the shore of Scotland in 1588.

Robert Cameron, Sr., was born in the county of Lanark, on the banks of the Clyde, two and a half miles south of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 5th day of March, 1842. He secured his education in the schools of his native county, making such rapid progress in his studies that he was enabled to complete his academic course at thirteen years of age. He then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and in 1867 he came to the United States, locating at Wooster, Ohio. He first went into a commission merchant's office as junior bookkeeper. This was immediately after leaving school. Was later employed by the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company in the capacity of foreman in the erection of the new shops. This was in 1868. A short while later, however, he returned to Wooster. In 1869 he returned to Scotland, where he was married, and the following year came back to



Wooster and resumed work at his trade. In 1871 he began general contracting on his own account and has followed that occupation since, with the exception of a period of seven years, during which time he was engaged in the lumber business. In his business affairs he has been successful, having erected many of the best buildings, both for business and residence purposes in this city and vicinity. His work has always stood the closest inspection and he is accounted one of the best workmen in the local field.

Robert Cameron has taken a deep interest in military matters and was a member of the Ohio National Guard, being first lieutenant of Company D, of the Eighth Regiment, which command was afterwards known as "McKinley's Own." All of his sons excepting the youngest were also members of this company. The military spirit was strong in the hearts of the boys and two of them, Robert and Nathaniel, saw service in the Spanish-American war in 1898. They were both in the Santiago campaign, Robert being invalided and sent home, while Nathaniel was sent to Bellevue hospital.

In 1869, as stated above, Mr. Cameron returned to the land of hills and heather and took unto himself a helpmeet in the person of Mary Jane Colledge, of North Shields. She was born in Howden-on-the-Tyne, and was a daughter of Nathaniel Colledge, a prosperous provision merchant of that village. This union was blessed in the birth of nine children, two of whom died in infancy unnamed. Those who attained to mature years are briefly mentioned as follows: John Archibald, a carpenter and joiner at Akron, Ohio, is married and the father of two children; Christina Jackson is housekeeper and companion for her father; Robert; Nathaniel C.; James Ronald; the three last named are all occupying important positions with the Goodrich Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio; Walter Scott is a stenographer at Cleveland, Ohio; Martin Welker, the youngest, is a student in the University of Wooster. The mother of these children died on the 21st of August, 1908, since which time Christina has devoted herself to her father's comfort.

In politics Mr. Cameron is a stanch Republican and was formerly very active in local political matters, but of late years he has not taken a prominent part, though still keeping in close touch with the trend of current events in the political world. He, with his entire family, are connected with the First Presbyterian church, of which they are regular attendants and generous supporters. Mr. Cameron has taken a deep interest in the Sunday school and for many years prior to the death of his wife he was a teacher in that school. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, having been raised to the sublime degree of a Master

Mason in the same lodge in Scotland in which his forefathers for many generations had been raised. The members of the Cameron family are noted for their splendid physique, all the male members of the family standing at least six feet tall, and good health and splendid physical condition has characterized them all. During a residence in this community of many years, Mr. Cameron has constantly enjoyed the absolute confidence of all who have had dealings with him and those who know him best are his closest friends. He has always been found on the right side of every moral issue and gives his support to every movement that promises to benefit the community.

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#### GILBERT D. McINTYRE.

The gentleman whose name leads this sketch has long enjoyed prestige as a leading citizen of the community in which he resides, and as an official against whose record no word of suspicion was ever uttered he has been an important factor in the life of the city of his residence. There flows in his veins Scotch blood, and in him are exhibited those sterling qualities of character which have made his father's countrymen such desirable citizens in this great republic. Mr. McIntyre himself is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born at Doylestown, Wayne county, the date of his birth having been the 13th day of August, 1849. His father was A. A. McIntyre, who was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was reared and educated. In 1826 he came to America, locating first in Canada, where he remained for a number of years. About the year 1840 he came to the United States and made his home in Ogdensburg, New York. Subsequently he removed to Doylestown, Wayne county, Ohio, and there he remained for a number of years. He was a tailor by trade and was considered a good workman. While living at Doylestown he was appointed postmaster and rendered efficient service. In 1854 he again changed his residence, this time locating at Marshallville, where he became the local agent for the railroad, which position he retained until his death, which occurred in 1869, at which time he was seventy-two years old. In religion he was a Presbyterian and was a man of good habits and splendid standing among his fellow citizens. A. A. McIntyre married Julia Plummer, who was born near Ogdensburg, New York, where she was reared and educated, and where she met and married Mr. McIntyre. She died in 1895 at the age of seventy-eight years. This worthy couple became the

parents of six children, all of whom are now deceased excepting the subject of this sketch and a sister, Mrs. John Pfunder, whose husband is now postmaster at Marshallville.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his home community and at Marshallville, to which place the family removed. On his father's death, in 1869, the subject succeeded him in the position of railroad station agent, and this position he continued to occupy until 1881. He then embarked in the insurance business, which he continued with success until 1902, on July 10th of which year he was appointed postmaster at Orrville, to which city he removed his residence in March, 1893. Mr. McIntyre's conduct of the postoffice has been eminently satisfactory to the patrons of the office, as he is courteous and accommodating and gives to the office the same attention and the same business methods he would give to a private business. On June 6, 1910, he received his third appointment as postmaster, a testimonial to his efficiency and popularity.

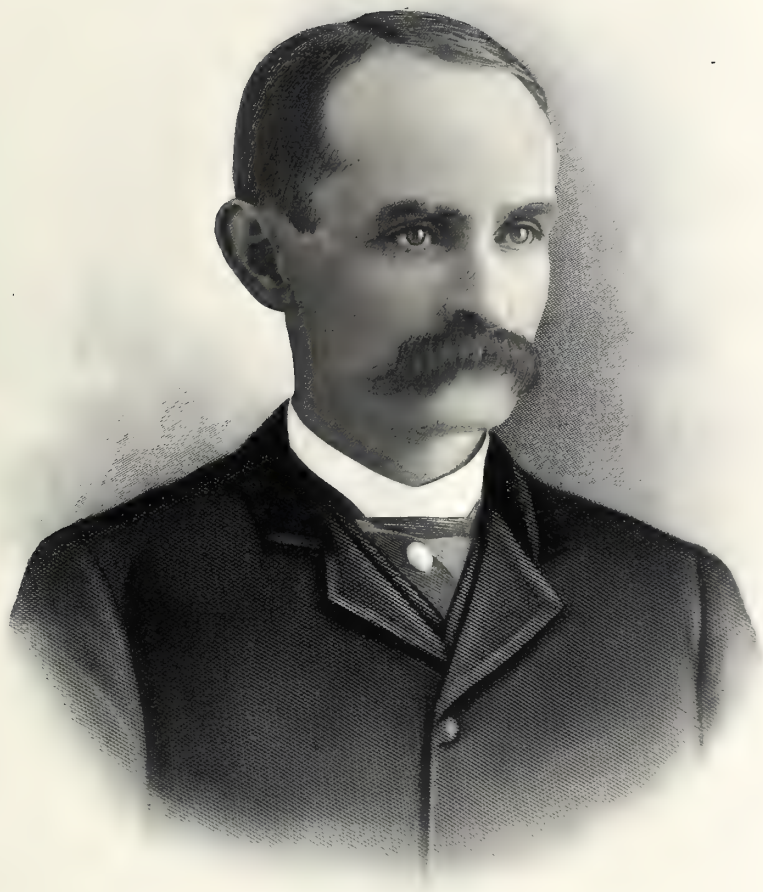
In July, 1879, Mr. McIntyre was united in marriage to Rebecca Schlutt, of Marshallville, where she had been born and reared, the daughter of Charles Schlutt. To this union two children have been born, namely: Charles G., an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Dora O., the wife of Dr. D. S. Burns, of Bryan, Ohio.

Socially Mr. McIntyre is a member of the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, in the workings of which he takes a deep interest. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no very active part in public affairs, devoting his entire attention to the performance of his official duties. During his residence here his characteristics have won him recognition as a man of true worth and he commands the respect of all who know him.

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#### ANDREW JACKSON PETERMAN.

The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day, and each successive moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and a greater discernment than did the preceding. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and the lessons of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of



*H. P. Steiman*





endeavor, investigations will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow, and thus his life becomes cumulative in its favorable influence. Among the able and representative business men of Fredericksburg, Wayne county, is numbered Mr. Peterman, who has had to do with a number of enterprises of wide scope and importance and whose executive capacity has been such as to enable him to achieve a definite success, while the methods employed have been such as to gain and retain to him the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. It is both gratifying and profitable to enter record concerning the career of such a man, and in the following paragraphs sufficient will be said to indicate the forceful individuality, initiative power and sterling character of a well-known citizen of Fredericksburg.

Andrew Jackson Peterman is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having first seen the light of day in Prairie township, Holmes county. He is a son of James and Sarah E. (Casper) Peterman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. James Peterman came to Ohio about 1830 and entered land in Holmes county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1887, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was sixty-six years old at the time of her death. Before coming to Holmes county Mr. Peterman had been a contractor on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, constructing several large sections of that great work, but after coming to Holmes county he followed the vocation of farming exclusively. Politically he was a great admirer of Andrew Jackson and took an active part in local public affairs, having served as justice of the peace several terms and at one time was the candidate of his party for the Legislature. He was fairly successful in his business affairs and was considered one of the most prominent men in his part of the county. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Fredericksburg until the division of that body, when he went with the congregational section and was very active in the society, serving as trustee for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterman were born ten children, of whom those living are as follows: Mrs. Margaret Ridle; Andrew J., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Albert Gailey, of Chicago; Mrs. Martha McCormack; R. C., who is president of a banking company, lives in Chicago.

Andrew J. Peterman secured his elementary education in the district schools of Holmes county, supplementing this by attendance at the old Smith Academy at Fredericksburg, receiving a fair education for that period. On completing his education, he went into the lumber business and has continued to be identified with that line of business to the present time. He was successful in the enterprise and soon afterwards added the flour business, in which also he met with a gratifying patronage. In connection with the lumber busi-

ness he owns a mill, in which are manufactured many articles for household use, besides the production of all kinds of lumber and planing-mill supplies. He has now been in these two lines about thirty-five years and has constantly enjoyed his full share of the public patronage. One of the most important and far-reaching steps taken by Mr. Peterman in the commercial world was the organization and establishment of the Bank of Fredericksburg. In the preliminary work incidental to the establishment of this institution Mr. Peterman was foremost and on its organization he was elected the first president, holding this office about eighteen months. The bank has enjoyed remarkable success from the beginning and is now rated as one of the strong and prosperous monetary institutions of Wayne county. It has been an important and influential factor in the commercial prosperity of this part of the county and the community is indebted to the gentleman who had the prescience and foresight to go ahead with the project. Mr. Peterman was also one of the organizers of the Ohio Terra Cotta Brick Company and is still interested in the enterprise. This company is fortunate in being the possessor of clay beds of the finest quality and they are producing a line of fancy brick which has found a ready sale ever since being first put on the market. The clay is found about one hundred feet below the surface of the ground and underlies a bed of splendid coal. Besides the bed of yellow clay, from which most of the product is made, the company has also discovered a sixteen-foot vein of brown clay, lying near the surface, and from this a beautiful brown-colored brick is made that has also caught the popular fancy. The company manufactures brick of various kinds, and in fact makes most everything that can be made of clay and, judging from their success of the past, they have a most promising future. Mr. Peterman takes a deep interest in anything that gives promise of benefiting the community and lends his support and encouragement to all legitimate enterprises. He is essentially public-spirited and deservedly occupies a high position in the regard of his fellow citizens.

On the 29th of October, 1909, Mr. Peterman was united in marriage to Mary E. Berger, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, the daughter of William Berger, who was for thirty years a successful merchant at Fredericksburg, but whose death occurred in 1907.

In politics Mr. Peterman has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, though he has never taken a very active part in political affairs. He was, however, induced to accept the responsible position of treasurer of the township and town, and served in this capacity for twelve years, rendering most efficient and satisfactory service. In religion, he and his wife are consistent members of the Congregational church at Fredericksburg and

give to that society an earnest and generous support. A man of splendid personal qualities, Mr. Peterman has long been recognized as one of the leading and representative citizens of Fredericksburg and as such he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character. He is a worthy representative of an honored family, one who, by reason of his sterling personal worth, deserves and is generally accorded that esteem which comes to those whose lives are in close touch with all that assists in advancing the community in which they live.

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### JOSEPH S. SHERRICK.

That industry and sound judgment, combined with a wise economy, both of time and money, are the surest contributing elements to success, is exemplified in the life of the subject of this sketch, who for a number of years was one of the successful agriculturists of Wayne county, but who is now living in the city of Wooster, enjoying that rest which he has so richly earned.

The subject's grandfather on the paternal side was Joseph Sherrick, who was a native of the state of Pennsylvania. He followed farming all the years of his mature life and died some time in the sixties, secure in the esteem of all who had known him. His son, Jacob B., father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and he too took up the vocation of farming, which his ancestors had so successfully followed for generations. In 1882 he came to Ohio, settling on a farm located about two miles southwest of the city of Wooster, and there he lived until his death, which occurred on the 20th day of January, 1890. He married Sarah Shupe, who was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and it was there she met and married Mr. Sherrick. Her death occurred in August, 1882, soon after the family arrived at their new home in Ohio. To Jacob and Sarah Sherrick were born four children, namely: Kate, who lives in Wooster; Isaac, of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania; Joseph S., the subject of this sketch; John, who lives three miles west of Wooster.

Joseph S. Sherrick was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of November, 1845, and remained with his parents until their removal to Ohio in 1882. Here he farmed in partnership with his father, following agricultural pursuits until 1907, when, on April 12th, he gave up the labor to which he had been accustomed for so many years and came



to Wooster to live. He was financially successful in operations and was wisely economical, so that now he is enjoying himself, with no cares or burdens to annoy him.

On the 18th of March, 1877, Mr. Sherrick married Samantha Myers, who was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Myers, who were residents of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, at the time of her marriage. She was a faithful helpmeet to him in the fullest sense of the term, and five children came to bless their union. They are briefly mentioned as follows: Mrs. Anna M. Ball, of Plain township, Wayne county; Jacob M., who lives on the old home farm near Wooster; Cora S. and Emma are at home with their father; Joseph B. lives in Wooster. The mother of these children passed away on October 23, 1894. She was a woman of many splendid qualities of character and during her life she enjoyed the warm regard of all who came in contact with her. Mr. Sherrick is a faithful member of the Lutheran church and takes a deep interest in its welfare. He is also a director of the Commercial Bank, in which he holds a block of stock. Though unostentatious and unassuming, Mr. Sherrick is possessed of those sterling qualities of manhood which commend him to the regard of those who know him. His life among his fellow men has been without malice and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

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#### REV. WILLIAM E. FEEMAN.

A man who boldly faces the responsibilities of life and by determined and untiring energy carves out for himself an honorable success exerts a powerful influence upon the lives of all who follow him. Such men constitute the foundation of our republican institutions and are the pride of our civilization. To them life is so real that they find no time to plot either mischief or vice. Their lives are bound up in their duties, they feel the weight of their citizenship, and take pleasure in sowing the seeds of uprightness. Such has been the career of the subject of this brief notice. He was born in Wooster, Ohio, on the 9th of October, 1846. His paternal grandfather, Peter Feeman, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was an early settler of Wayne county, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and was numbered among the county's substantial citizens. He died about 1877, at the remarkable age of one hundred years. His wife died a few years prior to his death, also at an advanced age. The family is descended from staunch old

German stock. The subject's father, John Feeman, was also a native of the old Keystone state and was about fifteen years old when the family came to Ohio. They located on a farm about ten miles north of Wooster, and there the father lived until his death, which occurred in 1855. He not only farmed, but was also an expert stone-cutter and performed much work along that line. He was a man of exceptional character, possessed of the Christian virtues and was an inspiration to those who came in contact with him. He married Catharine Herman, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in about 1817. Her death occurred in 1907, at the age of ninety years, five months and fourteen days. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living, those besides the subject being Mrs. Elizabeth Clark and Miss Sarah Feeman, both now living at Kansas City, Missouri.

William E. Feeman received his preliminary education in the public schools of Wooster, after which he attended Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, a Baptist college, where he studied five years. He was then a student at the University of Wooster, graduating with the class of 1874. Mr. Feeman was then for a year engaged as a teacher in the Reformatory at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. In 1876 he entered the Newton Theological Institute, at Newton Center, Massachusetts, the oldest Baptist educational institution in the United States, and there he graduated in 1879. In 1880 he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Ashtabula, Ohio, and served that congregation three years, at the end of which time he accepted the pastorate of the church at Sharpsville, Pennsylvania. At the end of two years he was recalled to the pastorate of the Ashtabula church, which he served for nearly six years more. During the following six years he was pastor of the Baptist church at Lima, Ohio, followed by a two years' ministry at the church at Marquette, Michigan, and then three years with the Baptist church at Hudson, Massachusetts.

In 1901, at his own option, Reverend Feeman retired from regular ministerial work and engaged in the insurance business. His first office was at Columbus, Ohio, but two years later he located at Lima. In 1903 he returned to the home of his boyhood, Wooster, and conducted an insurance and real estate office, and has there done a large amount of business in both lines. He frequently engages in church work, when called upon, and his addresses are invariably listened to with interest. He is a scholarly man and his addresses are forceful and eloquent. His work while in the regular ministry was marked by splendid results in all the churches which he served,

numbers being added to the church and the societies being greatly blessed and strengthened under his ministry.

During the Civil war Mr. Feeman evinced his loyalty for the old flag by enlisting for its defense in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he did valiant service for his country. His brother, L. B. Feeman, was a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment and was killed at Jackson, Mississippi, eight days after the surrender of Vicksburg. The subject is, because of this military service, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he takes a deep interest. He is a Republican in politics, as were his ancestors before him, and he gives that party his active support. He was elected mayor of Wooster in 1909 and is now serving efficiently in this position.

In 1880 Reverend Feeman was united in the bonds of wedlock with Carrie V. Kramer, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of Henry Kramer, now deceased. This union has been blessed by one child, John H. Feeman, of Hannibal, Missouri, where he is assistant superintendent of the Ashburn plant of the DuPont Powder Company. He married Estella Van Horn, of Camden, New Jersey.

In every relation of life the subject has been found faithful to his trust, and he enjoys the confidence and warm regard of all who know him.

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### LUCURTIS P. SIDLE.

It is a well-authenticated fact that success comes as the legitimate result of well-applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action. She smiles not on the idler or dreamer, and only the men who have persistently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of Mr. Sidle it is plainly seen that the prosperity which he enjoys has been won by commendable qualities and it is also his personal worth which has gained for him the high esteem of those who know him.

L. P. Sidle is descended from sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch antecedents. His paternal grandfather, William Sidle, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a man of great standing in his community. He was a farmer and blacksmith and also followed stockbuying on a large scale. In an early day he came to Wayne county, Ohio, and entered two hundred acres of land from the government. Then John Sidle bought land amounting to eleven hundred and sixty acres, and this land is now in the possession of the subject

of this sketch. This worthy pioneer built a full set of farm buildings, the residence being built in 1838 and the barn in 1848, and the substantial nature of their construction can be judged from the fact that today these buildings are among the best in the county. After coming to Ohio he was largely interested in stock buying, and drove many herds of cattle from here through to New York markets. In 1849 he caught the gold fever and he went to California. He headed a party of twelve who drove overland, making the trip without special incident, and on their arrival in the Golden state they met with fair success in their search for the precious metal. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Sidle, his success was probably the cause of his death, as the story of his death is unknown. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Brant, was also a native of Pennsylvania, in which state she married Mr. Sidle and in 1818 accompanied him to their new western home. Her death occurred some time in the sixties.

The subject's father, John Sidle, was born in Pennsylvania August 11, 1816, and in 1818 was brought by his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, settling on land in Plain township which his father had entered from the government. Here John Sidle was reared to the life of a farmer and, following in his father's footsteps, also took a decided interest in livestock, buying cattle on an extensive scale and making a good profit in these transactions. His death occurred on January 11, 1887, and in connection with his death the following is a brief summary of an obituary notice which appeared in a local newspaper at that time: "Born August 11, 1816, in York county, Pennsylvania; died near Blachleville, Wayne county, Ohio, January 11, 1887, aged seventy years and five months. Came to Plain township with his father in 1818. Married March 30, 1843, to Miss Joanna Carson. In politics he was a stanch Republican and was a candidate for representative in 1873 against Hon. E. B. Eshelman, the Democratic candidate, and was defeated by only eighty-one votes in a big Democratic county. The entire community was shocked at his death." The subject's mother was born at Potter's Mills, Center county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1819. When but an infant she suffered the loss of her father, and her mother and six children then emigrated to Wayne county, Ohio, where the mother passed away on June 28, 1889. John and Joanna Sidle were the parents of the following children: Mary Ellen, who married a Mr. Burnett, was born October 8, 1843, and now lives at Shreve, this county; Lucinda J., born November 12, 1847, married a Mr. Aylesworth and lives in Wooster; James C., born February 13, 1850, lives at Shreve; the subject of this sketch was the next in



order of birth; Clara C., born June 30, 1856, is the wife of a Mr. Gill, of Wooster; John C., born April 25, 1859, lives in Plain township.

L. P. Sidle was born in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, March 14, 1852. He spent his boyhood with his parents and received a good common school education. He was early inured to the labors of the farm, and to that labor he applied himself during the greater part of his active life. He also gave much attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, in which he was quite successful. He was a good manager and hard worker and in 1895 felt that he had earned the right to retire from active labor and enjoy that rest which he had so richly earned. He is now residing in Wooster, though he still retains his farm land and keeps a general oversight of its operations.

On October 5, 1876, Mr. Sidle was united in marriage to Arelia M. Brown, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Bird) Brown, of Shreve, Clinton township. She was born in Holmes county, but when ten years old she removed to Wayne county with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Sidle have been born three children: Zello is the wife of Harvey L. Hook, an automobile dealer at Muncie, Indiana; Lula J. is the wife of Tracy C. Lyda, cashier of the Pennsylvania railroad at Alliance, Ohio; Raymond C., twelve years old, remains at home with his parents and is a student in the public schools.

The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics and is deeply interested in the success of his party, though he has never been an aspirant for public office. Mr. and Mrs. Sidle and all the members of the family are connected with the Christian church and give to the society a consistent and liberal support. The family is held in high regard in the community and their pleasant home is one in which a gracious and generous hospitality is ever in evidence.

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#### DAVID E. McILVAINE.

The best history of a community or state is the one that deals mostly with the lives and activities of its people, especially of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief review will be found the record of a member of an old and highly honored family, the members of which since the early days have outstripped many of their less ambitious contemporaries who have been content to live commonplace





D. M. Thayer  
Co. Conn.



MRS. DAVID E. McILVAINE





lives. This family have won a reputation in the agricultural affairs of the county which they have assisted in placing in the front rank of the leading farming sections of the Union.

David E. McIlvaine, the youngest son of George McIlvaine, was born in this county, May 26, 1866. For a history of his father and ancestry on both sides the reader is directed to the sketch of Daniel W. McIlvaine, on another page of this work. David E. McIlvaine was educated in the home township and the Ada Normal, also spent two years in the University of Wooster. He was a very studious lad and received a good education, but upon the death of his father it became necessary for him to leave school. He then taught for a year, after which he took up general farming, not finding teaching exactly to his liking. He began on a part of the old home place where he has since lived and made a success of agricultural pursuits, being a very diligent worker and a careful manager. He raises some good stock and poultry, and he has a comfortable dwelling and such outbuildings and farming machinery as his needs require.

Mr. McIlvaine was married in 1896 to Belle Irvin, daughter of Rev. George Irvin, a popular minister, of Golden Corners, and to this union the following children have been born: Donald L., Ruth E., Mary K., Wallace J., Doris L., Grace and Gail (twins) and an infant, born May 19, 1910.

In politics Mr. McIlvaine is a faithful Democrat. He has taken considerable interest in local affairs, and served one year as township assessor and as trustee for three terms; he has held other smaller offices, all with a fidelity and ability that has won the approval of all concerned. In the fall of 1906 he was elected county commissioner, and so well did he discharge the duties of the same that in 1908 he was re-elected and is now serving in that capacity. Religiously, Mr. McIlvaine is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife belongs to the Dunkard church.

Rev. George Irvin, father of Mrs. McIlvaine, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, in which county his parents, who were natives of Ireland, settled in an early day, following the pursuit of farming. George Irvin attended the common schools and on attaining mature years learned the trade of a carpenter. After following that for a time, he went to farming, and about forty years ago he came to Wayne county, Ohio. He was a local preacher of the Dunkard church, holding membership with the Chippewa congregation in Canaan township. Politically, he was a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He was married twice, the first time to Lydia Garver, of Canaan township, to which union were born eleven children, two of whom are living. His second union was to Isabel Garver, a cousin of his first wife, and

to them were born four children, Flora, George, Belle and Joseph, all of whom are living in Canaan township excepting George, who lives in Indiana. George Irvin died in April, 1892, and his widow now makes her home with one of her daughters in Milton township, this county.

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### HENRY A. HALLER.

A member of an old and honored pioneer family of Wayne county, Ohio, is Henry A. Haller, who has spent his life in his native community, where he has made a success by reason of his close application to his chosen line of work and has at the same time maintained the good reputation of his ancestors. His birth occurred in Wooster on June 20, 1860. His father was David Haller, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born December 15, 1829, who came to America when a young man and, believing that the then new country of the Middle West held the best opportunities for him, made his way to the interior, locating at Wooster, Ohio. Here he engaged extensively in gardening, having learned that occupation in his native land. He was a hard worker and made a good living for his family, spending the remainder of his life here, dying October 9, 1889. In Germany he married Dora Ebinger, also a native of Germany, who came to America with him and here did her full share in getting a start in a new country. She died December 5, 1888. They were the parents of five children, namely: Charles, of Chicago; Henry A., of this review; Fred is in the employ of John McSweeney; Albert, deceased; Robert, deceased.

Henry A. Haller received his education in the common schools of Wooster, gaining a very serviceable education in the primary branches. Early in life, while casting about for a profession, he decided upon the baker's trade, which he accordingly took up and followed very successfully for a period of twenty years. He then launched in the grocery business, which he conducted at intervals for ten years. He is now living in retirement, having during his years of industry laid by a competency to insure his old age free from want, having a comfortable and neatly kept home on West Liberty street. He gives some attention to fine driving horses, of which he is very fond and in which he deals.

Mr. Haller was married in 1889 to Clara Brunter, a native of Wooster and the daughter of George Brunter, her people being well known here.

To this union one son was born, Glen, now sixteen years old, who graduated from the local high school with the class of 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Haller belong to the Christ Evangelical church. In politics the former is a Democrat. He has ably served his city as assistant superintendent of streets and paving, during which time many important improvements were made. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, having been an active member of the same for a period of twenty-five years, having passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He is favorably known both in lodge and church circles.

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#### WILLIAM E. HELLER, D. D. S.

Among the esteemed citizens of Orrville, Ohio, is Dr. William E. Heller, who for several years has been one of the representative dental practitioners of this city, and who, though comparatively young in years, gives promise of becoming one of the leading men of his profession in this part of the state. Dr. Heller was born in Orrville, Ohio, and is a son of W. O. and Sophia (Menschung) Heller, both of whom were also born at Orrville. On both ancestral lines the subject is descended from sturdy German ancestry and in him are evidenced those sterling qualities which have made the Germans such a desirable element in our great cosmopolitan population. W. O. Heller is a machinist by trade and is a man who enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is the father of four children, all of whom reside at home.

Doctor Heller received his education in the public schools of Orrville, and on the completion of his literary education he determined to adopt the practice of dentistry as his life work. To prepare himself for his profession, he entered the dental department of the Western Reserve University in 1902, graduating therefrom in 1905. In 1901 he took up the practice of dentistry with Doctor Yager at Orrville, and has since continued with him. The convenient and well-equipped offices are located in the Griffith block and the Doctor is already in command of a good practice. He is eminently qualified, both by natural aptitude and professional training, for his work and is meeting with splendid success.

Doctor Heller is an appreciative member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the first-named order he has taken all the degrees up to and including those of Knight Templar in the York rite, while in the Scottish rite he has attained to the thirty-



second degree, being also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He takes a healthy interest in public affairs, but has no desire for public office or distinction, being of that modest temperament which does not seek self-preferment.

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### JAMES A. HAMILTON.

It is a well-recognized fact that the most powerful influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency and thus has always been and, in the hands of persons competent to direct it, always will be a most important factor in molding public opinion and shaping the destiny of the nation. The gentleman to a brief review of whose life these lines are devoted is prominently connected with the journalism of northern Ohio, and at this time is editor of the *Crescent*, published at Orrville, one of the most popular papers in Wayne county, comparing favorably with the best local sheets in this section of the state in news, editorial ability and mechanical execution. The county recognizes in Mr. Hamilton not only one of the keenest newspaper men, but also a representative citizen, whose interest in all that affects the general welfare has been of such a character as to win for him a high place in the confidence and esteem of the people.

Mr. Hamilton is descended from sturdy old Pennsylvania stock, his father, William W. Hamilton, having been born in Juniata county, that state, in 1817. For nearly fifty years he was a well-known resident of this part of Ohio and stood high in the esteem of all who knew him. He died in Wooster on the 8th of March, 1875. In his youth he went to New Lisbon, Ohio, and there learned the trade of wagon-making and to this line of work he applied himself for several years. Eventually he entered the hotel business at New Lisbon, and for many years was a well-known boniface, his hotel being a popular stopping place for the traveling public. He was a Democrat in political faith, took an active part in the local councils of his party and for a number of years he served as justice of the peace. In 1862 he removed to Wooster and took charge of the United States hotel, which he bought. Here also he was elected a justice of the peace, in which responsible position he served for nine years. He was elected county auditor, and so satisfactory were his services that he was renominated for the office, but was defeated at the polls. He was again nominated, and this time was elected, but died after serving four months of his last term, being at that

time fifty-eight years old. He was a man of strong character and unimpeachable integrity, and in his community he exerted a wide influence, being considered at the time of his death one of the foremost citizens of the county. He married Isabella McKnight, whose family were numbered among the early settlers of Columbiana county, Ohio. She was born near New Lisbon, on the 10th of September, 1813, and died a few years ago at Salem, Ohio.

James A. Hamilton was born at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1841, and is one of a family of nine children. At the age of fourteen years he entered a printing office for the purpose of learning the trade and soon became an expert typo. He has been employed at his trade in various sections of the Middle West. In 1859 he went to Cleveland, thence to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, back to Pittsburgh, Chicago, Memphis, back to Chicago, and from the latter place went to St. Louis. There he was employed on the *Missouri Republican* at the time of the strike of the printers of that city in 1864, and while in that city he enlisted as a member of the Missouri militia under the call of General Ewing for troops to defend St. Louis from the raid of General Price, who approached within thirty miles of the city. After the scare had disappeared, Mr. Hamilton returned home and in February, 1865, he enlisted in his country's service, becoming a member of the Fifth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, which command he joined at Durham's Station, North Carolina, just prior to the surrender of General Johnston. Mr. Hamilton was subsequently detailed as a clerk at General Schofield's headquarters, in which capacity he served several months, being mustered out of the service at Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1865. The following year he was employed in the office of the county auditor of Wayne county. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Hamilton resumed work at his trade on the *Wayne County Democrat*. Subsequently going to Cleveland, for nearly a year he worked on the *Leader*, and on the establishment of the *Cleveland News* he became one of the stockholders and accepted the position of foreman. He continued to fill this position until the sale of the paper to the *Leader*, after which he was employed on the *Cleveland Herald* until his father was elected auditor of Wayne county. His prior experience in the auditor's office had made him of value to his father now and he was appointed deputy auditor, filling that position for two years and eight months. W. D. Morgan, auditor of Licking county, then secured his services in a similar capacity for two years, after which, on the re-election of his father as auditor of Wayne county, he again became the latter's assistant until his death. He then for a short time was employed as an assistant to J. J. Sullivan, auditor of Holmes county, but on the election of Thomas J. McElhenie as auditor

of Wayne county he was appointed that gentleman's deputy and served two years as such. At the end of this period of service he returned to the newspaper business and bought an interest in the *Leetonia Reporter*, and during his connection with that paper he gained a flattering reputation as an editor. While residing at Leetonia he was a delegate to the first national convention of the Knights of Labor, which met at Reading, Pennsylvania, in January, 1878. In this great meeting, Mr. Hamilton was the second presiding officer. He was still further honored by being made chairman of the ritual committee and he drew the diagrams of signs and grips and wrote the words that accompanied them. Selling his interest in the *Leetonia Reporter*, Mr. Hamilton was employed about two years on the *Cleveland Plain-Dealer*. In October, 1879, he purchased the *Orrville Crescent*, which he has since conducted with much editorial ability and gratifying financial success.

Mr. Hamilton has served as treasurer of Greene township and has frequently represented his party as a delegate in conventions. While residing in Leetonia he served as village clerk and was at one time the joint nominee of the Democrats and Greenbacks for auditor of Columbiana county. He ran considerably ahead of this ticket, though defeated by a small majority. Socially Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having risen to the degree of a Patriarch Militant, and has served as grand herald of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Grand Army of the Republic, being a past officer in each of the organizations. In the fall of 1908 he was elected infirmary director.

Mr. Hamilton has twice been married, first to Hattie, daughter of Alan-son Ney, of Perrysburgh, Ohio, who died leaving one child, Harry Given. In October, 1878, he was married to his present wife, Lucy, daughter of Christian Silver, of near Wooster, who has borne him three children, Gail, Georgia and James.

Mr. Hamilton takes a keen interest in the public welfare and all movements of a beneficent nature meet with his warm approval and endorsement. He has ever been fully alive to the progressive spirit of the times and occupies an enviable standing in the community where he has spent so many useful years.

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#### A. A. BROOKS, M. D.

Not only in Orrville but in the surrounding country Doctor Brooks is known as a successful and skilled physician and surgeon, one who has given years of thought and painstaking preparation to his profession and who is



thoroughly qualified for its practice. Nature endowed him with the qualities necessary for success as a practitioner, for he is sympathetic, patient and thoughtful, and in the hour of extremity is cool and courageous. Though his practice has always engrossed much of his attention, he has always found time to keep posted upon the practical details in the improvements in the science and avails himself of every development in remedial agencies. For many years he has ministered to the sick and suffering here and has always maintained an irreproachable character, worthy of respect and emulation.

Doctor Brooks has in his veins the blood of two strong and virile peoples, being Scotch through his paternal ancestry and Irish on the maternal side. His father was Samuel Brooks, who was born in Connecticut, but, at the age of four years, was brought by his parents to Ohio. They located near the city of Cleveland, where the father followed farming during the remainder of his life. He died on the 6th of September, 1863, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years. He was a man of many splendid personal qualifications and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He married Caroline Rathburn, who was born and reared near Cleveland. Her death occurred in January, 1908, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, she having survived her husband forty-five years. This worthy couple were the parents of six children, of whom the following survive: Emma J. Hamilton, of Kansas City, Missouri; John H., of Cleveland, Ohio; Hamilton J., of Cleveland, and the subject of this sketch.

A. A. Brooks spent his boyhood days under the parental roof-tree and secured his education in the Cleveland public schools, graduating from the high school, and then he was for a time a student in the Brooklyn Academy. Having decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, remaining there until 1882, when he graduated with the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation, Doctor Brooks came to Orrville and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time. He enjoys the distinction of having been in the continuous practice here longer than any other physician and during all these years he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people. He has been to a remarkable degree successful in his treatment of disease and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. In the line of his profession, he is connected with the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. Thus, through connection with other members of the profession, through the discussion of means and methods of promoting



their work and its effectiveness, as well as through individual study, reading and investigation, Doctor Brooks has kept steadily in touch with the progress which has made great changes in medical practice since he first located in Orrville, thus rendering his efforts much more effective in producing the desired result of lessening pain and restoring health. He conducts the general practice of medicine and surgery and has handled successfully many extremely difficult cases. During the past ten years Doctor Brooks has served faithfully and efficiently as health officer of Orrville.

In 1882 Doctor Brooks was united in marriage to Belle Worth, a daughter of Andrew Worth, she having been born and reared near Cleveland, in the public schools of which city she received her education. To this union was born a son, Robert A. On June 26, 1907, the Doctor married Blanch M. Steel, of Orrville, daughter of Reuben and Julia A. Steel, both natives of Ohio. Socially and in a business way the Doctor is a man to make friends, and they are legion, not confined to his home in Orrville, but all over the country where his professional labors have called him.

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### FRANKLIN WARREN GEORGE.

Few men of Wayne county were as widely and favorably known as the late Franklin W. George, of Congress township, whose death occurred in 1900. He was one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section of the state and for years his name was synonymous for all that constituted honorable and upright manhood. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, combined with every-day common sense, were among his chief characteristics and while advancing individual success he also largely promoted the moral and material welfare of his community. His death was considered a distinct loss to the community and his memory is held sacred by all who knew him.

Franklin W. George was a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Wayne county on the 14th of July, 1839, and was the son of Andrew and Maria (Frazier) George, the former of whom was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the latter of York county, Pennsylvania. Each came to Wayne county single and were married here. Andrew George was a farmer by vocation and was successful in his business affairs, owning about two hundred and twenty-five acres in Congress township. He was a staunch





ANNA E GEORGE



*J. W. George*





Republican in his political views and in religion was affiliated with the United Brethren church. Mr. and Mrs. George were the parents of two sons.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Canaan township and was reared to the life of a farmer. In young manhood he entered a store in Burbank in the capacity of clerk, but the condition of his health became so precarious that he deemed it expedient to return to an outdoor life, and resumed work on his father's farm, in connection with which he ran a threshing machine a number of years. He gave his attention to general farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the country, and in connection therewith he engaged in the raising of livestock, in both of which lines he was distinctively successful. He occupied a prominent and influential position in the community and for a number of years rendered signal service to his fellow citizens in the capacity of township trustee, giving to the discharge of the duties of the office a careful and discriminating administration. His death occurred on the 5th of September, 1900. He was a Republican in his political views and kept in close touch with the current events of the day. He was public-spirited in his attitude toward all movements looking to the betterment of the community and could be counted upon to encourage all moral, educational or religious movements.

On the 5th of October, 1876, Mr. George was united in marriage with Anna E. McCoy, who, after her husband's death, removed to Burbank, where she now resides. She is the owner of one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, to which she gives her attention, being a woman of good business ability and sound judgment. She was born in New Pittsburg, Wayne county, Ohio, August 13, 1844, and is a daughter of David and Nancy (Reed) McCoy. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and came to Wayne county in an early day, and there married, his wife being a native of this county. Mrs. George's maternal grandparents, Andrew and Sarah Reed, were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America in an early day, their first child being born at sea. They were the parents of twelve children, the last of whom died in June, 1900. Mrs. George suffered the loss of both parents when she was quite young and she was reared by an aunt in Wayne township. Mr. and Mrs. George became the parents of one son, Charles F., who died in infancy.

Mrs. George is a woman of many fine personal qualities and in her home community she enjoys the warm regard and esteem of all who know her. She is a woman of kindly ways and winning disposition and delights in the companionship of her friends, who are in number as her acquaintances.

## GEORGE H. IRVIN, M. D.

Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long-continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success, have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he stands today among the front ranks of physicians in a county noted for the high order of its medical talent.

Dr. George H. Irvin is descended on the paternal side from Irish antecedents and on the maternal from German stock. His maternal great-grandfather, Philip Hoff, was a native of Germany and came to America in young manhood, he having apprenticed himself to a blacksmith in order to secure his passage. He lived in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, for awhile and in 1819 he came to Wayne county, Ohio, making the trip from Pennsylvania in a covered wagon. This old wagon is now the property of the subject and is a highly prized heirloom. David Hoff, son of Philip and the subject's grandfather, was born in 1819 but a few weeks after his parents had settled in Wayne county. He continued to reside on his native farm continuously until about eight years ago, when he removed to Smithville, and three years later came to Orrville, where he now resides. He was ninety years old the 17th of June, 1909. He married Sarah Schaffer, who was a tailoress and it is a matter of fact that she made her husband's wedding clothes. Their only child, Sarah, was the subject's mother.

The subject's paternal grandfather was George Irvin, a earnest and faithful minister of the German Baptist church, who lived near Golden Corners, Wayne county, Ohio, and who died at the age of seventy years. His son, David M., the subject's father, was born in Wayne county, but is now a subject of Canada, having gone to Osage, Canada, five years ago and taking up farming and the real estate business. He married Sarah Hoff, who was born and reared on the old homestead in Wayne county. Her death occurred when her son, George H., was but eighteen days old. She had borne her husband four children, namely: Mary, who was the wife of T. E. Steiner, is deceased, leaving one child; John resides on the old home farm;

Minnie is the wife of Chauncey J. King, of Orrville, and the subject. Subsequently the father married Rebecca Kurtz, of Wooster, by whom he also had four children: Augusta, who became the wife of Dr. Joseph S. Steiner, of Bluffton, Ohio; Rebecca, the wife of Elmer Close, living near Orrville; Ira, of Iowa; Anna, the wife of Isaiah Close, of near Orrville.

George H. Irvin received his elementary education in the common schools and two years in the Orrville schools. He then became a student in Juniata College, at Huntington, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the English course in 1894. He was then engaged for two years as a school teacher at Wapakoneta, Ohio, and three years at Orrville. In the autumn of 1899 he took up the serious study of medicine, for which he had a decided liking, entering the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1903. During his last year in college he was house physician at the Cleveland Maternity Hospital and then spent nine months in the Huron Street Hospital, both of these positions being gained by competitive examination. In 1904 Doctor Irvin came to Orrville and entered upon the active practice of his profession. Thus far his career has been all and more than his most sanguine friends predicted. His ability to trace the devious paths of disease through the human system and to remove its effects is widely recognized and a mind well disciplined by severe professional training, together with a natural aptitude for close investigation and critical research, have peculiarly fitted him for the noble calling in which he is engaged. He is a careful reader of the best professional literature and keeps himself in touch with the age in the latest discoveries pertaining to the healing art. Those qualities of mind and heart that do not pertain to the mere knowledge of the medical science, but greatly enhance the true worth of the family physician, are not wanting in him. He possesses the tact and happy faculty of inspiring confidence on the part of his patients and their friends and in the sick room his genial presence and conscious ability to cope successfully with disease under treatment are factors that have contributed much to the enviable standing which he has attained.

In September, 1900, Doctor Irvin was married to Letitia Bechtel, of Huntington, Pennsylvania, who died October 31, 1901, without issue. In September, 1905, he married Anna Price, a daughter of W. H. Price, a well-known resident of Norwalk, Ohio, where she was born and reared. This union was first blessed by the birth of one child, Catharine Sarah, and on November 21, 1909, Mrs. Irvin presented her husband with a fine pair of twin boys, George Hoff, Jr., and Albert Price, of whom the Doctor feels justly proud.



Doctor Irvin is a member of the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Society, the Ohio State Homeopathic Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is a member of the German Baptist church and, though his professional work precludes a very regular attendance upon religious worship, he gives the society a generous support. He is found on the right side of every moral movement and as a man is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

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### ISAAC PONTIUS.

The record of an honorable, upright life is always read with interest, and it better perpetuates the name of the subject than does a monument, seen by few and soon crumbling into dust beneath the relentless hand of time. Those who have fought and suffered for the country in which their lot is cast are especially deserving of an honored place in its annals, and their posterity will turn with just pride to these records of the preservers of a prosperous, united nation.

The subject of this sketch is descended from good old German ancestry, his Hessian forefathers having settled in the state of New York many years prior to the war for independence, and from there removed to Pennsylvania, where they lived for several generations. The subject's paternal grandfather was Nicholas Pontius, who was born in Union county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by vocation and cleared his farm from the primeval forests. His son Frederick, father of the subject, was also born on the homestead farm in the Keystone state and was brought to Stark county, Ohio, when a boy. He was reared to the life of a farmer and secured his education under a private tutor. In 1852 he removed to Summit county, this state, and remained there until 1864, when he came to Orrville, Wayne county, and engaged in the tanning business for a short time. His death occurred in 1872, at the age of about seventy years. He married Mary Ann Wise, a native of Stark county, Ohio, but whose parents were born in Union county, Pennsylvania, being also of Pennsylvania-German stock. Her death occurred in 1877, when she was fifty-seven years old. In religion the father was a member of the Reformed church, while his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the following now survive: Jefferson, of Orrville; Mrs. J. F. Seas, of Orrville; Mrs. Hal Perkins, of Moss Point, Mississippi, and the subject.

Isaac Pontius was reared on the home farm in Stark county, Ohio, until he was eighteen years of age. He received a common school education and supplemented this by attendance at the Greensburg (Ohio) Seminary. At the age mentioned he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war, and during this period he participated in a number of hard-fought battles, besides many lighter engagements and skirmishes. He saw much arduous service and received an honorable discharge.

After the close of his military service Mr. Pontius returned to Orrville and for a short time worked with his father in the latter's tannery. In 1865 he entered the hardware store of J. F. Seas in the capacity of salesman and has been identified with this house continuously since, a period of forty-four years. In 1875 Mr. Pontius engaged in the coal business, which he still conducts. He has been a member of the Orrville Banking Company since its organization in May, 1881, and on its re-organization as a national bank he was elected the vice-president, which position he still retains, being also a member of the board of directors. He has also large landed interests and is identified as a stockholder in several local enterprises, including the Millersburg and Wooster Telephone Company. He has given his support and encouragement to every enterprise that has promised to be of definite benefit to the community and is accounted one of the leading men of the city.

On the 18th of October, 1876, Mr. Pontius married Martha E. Taggart, the daughter of James N. and Elizabeth (Kimberlin) Taggart. She was born, reared and married on a farm located about two miles southwest of Orrville. Her mother was a native of Pennsylvania, while her father was a native of Wayne county, Ohio. Her grandfather, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, came to this country and entered land in Washington county, Pennsylvania, subsequently coming to Wayne county, Ohio, where he obtained a government patent to three-quarters of a section of good land. On this land a large part of the business and residence section of Orrville now lies, including the lot on which the subject of this sketch erected his present residence in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Pontius has been born one child, Howard Taggart, born September 19, 1893.

In 1896 Mr. Pontius was elected a member of the Orrville board of education, in which position he served continuously six years, part of the time as president of the board, and in 1907 he was again elected to this position

and is now a member of the board. He was also a member of the city council for six years, from 1884 to 1890. He is now a member of the Board of Industry, an organization for the advancement of the commercial and industrial interests of the city, and he is now serving as a member of the executive committee of this organization. He exerts a large influence and is considered a desirable man to have back of any movement for the betterment of the community.

In politics Mr. Pontius is a Democrat, though he does take a very active part in party politics, looking beyond party lines in local elections and taking the broad-gauge view that the best interests of the community demand that the very best men shall be chosen for the offices. Mrs. Pontius attends the Presbyterian church and takes a deep interest in its various activities. His present prosperity is the outcome of earnest and diligent effort, guided by sound judgment, and he occupies an enviable standing in the community because of his sterling qualities of character.

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#### T. E. RICE.

There is no nation that has contributed to the complex makeup of our American social fabric an element of more sterling worth and of greater value in supporting and fostering our national institutions than has Germany. From this source our republic has had much to gain and nothing to lose. Germany has given us men of sturdy integrity, indomitable perseverance, higher intelligence and much business sagacity,—the result being the incorporation of a strong and strength-giving fibre ramifying through warp and woof. A man who may well look with pride upon his German-American origin is the subject of this review, who is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Wayne county, where he has passed practically his entire life, and where he is personally recognized as a representative citizen, having attained a gratifying success in his business operations and occupying an enviable standing in the community because of his personal worth as a man.

T. E. Rice was born at Cedar Valley, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 26th of January, 1874, and is the son of Thomas and Susan (Pfeiffer) Rice. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, though of sturdy German stock, his parents having emigrated to America directly from Switzerland, and settling in the Keystone state. Thomas Rice came to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1840, and lived here during the remaining years of his life, his death occurring in

1894, at which time he was sixty-three years of age. He was here engaged in the saw-mill business, in which he was fairly successful. He was widely known throughout this and adjoining counties and was a highly respected citizen. Susan Pfeiffer Rice was born in Wayne county, where her parents settled a short time prior to her birth. They were farming folk and lived at Cedar Valley, Chester township, during the remainder of their lives. The old home is still in the family, and is occupied by the subject's mother, who is now seventy-five years old. To Thomas and Susan Rice were born six children, briefly mentioned as follows: C. C., of Lonoke, Arkansas; Mrs. Dr. W. H. Winkle, of Apple Creek, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Strauss, of Wooster, Ohio; Mrs. William Craven, of Cedar Valley, Ohio; Mrs. H. W. Berry, of Cedar Valley; the subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family.

Mr. Rice was reared to young manhood on the paternal homestead, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he entered the drug store of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. H. Winkle, at Apple Creek, where he remained seven and a half years. He was a careful salesman, took a healthy interest in his work and finally decided to make that his life work. To this end, he entered the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, where he pursued the pharmaceutical course, and subsequently took the examination before the state board of pharmacy, being granted a certificate. He then clerked in a drug store at Sherodsville, Ohio, where he remained about a year and a half. He then came to Orrville and purchased of C. D. Swan the drug store which he now owns. He has been very successful in this enterprise and has enjoyed his full share of the public patronage. He carries a full line of drugs and pharmaceutical goods, as well as all the lines generally to be found in an up-to-date drug store. He is accommodating in his dealings with the public and his honesty and fair dealing has won for him the confidence and good will of all who have had dealings with him. Mr. Rice has also engaged in the piano business, having a separate store room devoted to this line, and in this enterprise, too, he has achieved a distinctive success. He carries a splendid line of instruments and has placed a large number of them in the homes of this city and surrounding country. He has other mercantile interests, being a stockholder in the Orrville National Bank and the Cyclone Drill Company, as well as other investments, which return to him a fair income. He takes a commendable interest in local public affairs and has rendered valuable service to this city as a member of the board of public works.

On November 8, 1899, Mr. Rice took unto himself a helpmeet in the



person of Maud P. Miller, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miller, both of whom were natives of Wayne county, Ohio, and are now residing at Orrville, where Mrs. Rice was born. One son has been born to this union, Belmont.

Socially Mr. Rice is an appreciative member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give an earnest and generous support. Mr. Rice and family are well known in the community and their home has a reputation for hospitality. He is one of the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of the community and is held in the highest regard.

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#### EDMOND Z. FLUHART.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of steadfast purpose and inflexible integrity strongly illustrate what is in their power to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened and developed their faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate success. The instances of success in the face of adverse circumstances would almost seem to justify the conclusion that self-reliance with ordinary opportunities can accomplish any reasonable object. The gentleman whose life history is here briefly outlined has lived to good purpose and achieved a definite success in life. By a straightforward and commendable course he has made his way to a respectable position in the world, winning the esteem and admiration of his fellow citizens and earning the reputation of an enterprising man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

Edmond Z. Fluhart was born in Saltcreek township, Wayne county, Ohio, February 9, 1853. His paternal grandfather, Zacheus Fluhart, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated from Meadville, that state, to Wayne county, in a very early day, accompanying his parents. The father bought a tract of land that had just been entered by a prior comer and he at once entered upon the task of clearing the land and developing a farm, in which he succeeded with the help of his sons. Zacheus married and reared a family and here his death occurred. Among his sons was James H., the father of the subject. James H. was born in 1825 in Saltcreek township and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he followed all the days of his life.



JACOB FLUHART



On reaching manhood's years he married Margaret Poorman, who was born in Pennsylvania, coming from that state to Ohio with her parents when she was but seven years old. She experienced the novelty of walking almost the entire distance, as did the other members of the family, their only conveyance, a light one-horse wagon, being used to carry the household furniture. They first located at Wooster, which at that time consisted of but one store and a few houses. Here she met James Fluhart and they were married on January 22, 1849, the ceremony being celebrated in the Presbyterian church at Fredericksburg. To them were born seven children, namely: George, deceased; Albert, deceased; Edmond Z.; Mary E., who died in infancy; Thomas Willard, deceased; James Finley, deceased; Nettie, who married a Mr. Criswell. James Fluhart followed farming all his life and was numbered among the successful men of the township. He was a Republican in politics and was active in local public affairs, but was never an office seeker. By dint of much hard work and good management he accumulated two hundred and fifty acres of fine land, which he cultivated with eminent success. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church at Fredericksburg, in which he took a prominent place. He was sixty-eight years old at the time of his death, and in his passing away the entire community felt that it had suffered a distinct loss.

Edmond Z. Fluhart has lived on the farm where he now resides since he was seven years old and he secured a fair education in the common schools of the neighborhood. His youthful days, when out of school, were required in the work on the farm, and during all his life he has remained a tiller of the soil. He is a good manager and a progressive worker, keeping in close touch with every detail of his work, so that everything he does is characterized by completeness in detail. The farm is nicely kept up, its general appearance indicating the owner to be a man of excellent taste and sound judgment. He has followed general farming and in connection has raised considerable livestock, being successful in everything he undertakes.

In politics Mr. Fluhart has been an uncompromising Republican and has done much to advance the interests of his party in this locality. He has not been a seeker after office or public preferment, but has rendered efficient service as school director. Religiously Mrs. Fluhart is a member of the Lutheran church at Fredericksburg. Mr. Fluhart is not a member of the church, but gives liberally to its support.

Mr. Fluhart was united in marriage to Lucy Graber, of Maysville, Salt-creek township, this county, a daughter of John Graber, who was a native of Germany. She was born February 14, 1868. To them have been born the



following children: Ida E., James M., Frank Blaine, Nettie Florence, George McKinley, Margaret Alice, William Foster, Walter Lester and Joseph Homer.

Mr. Fluhart is a man of many splendid personal qualities and occupies a deservedly high position among his fellow citizens. Among his warmest friends are those who have known him through many years,—a fact which indicates that his career has been an honorable one, and upon the pages of Wayne county's history appears the name of no man who is more worthy of public regard than Mr. Fluhart.

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#### A. J. HELLER.

The history of the Buckeye state is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness and reaching its magnitude of today without other aids than those of continued industry. Each county has its share in the story and every county can lay claim to some incident or transaction which goes to make up the history of the commonwealth. After all, the history of a state or county is but a record of the doings of its people among the pioneers and the sturdy descendants occupy places of no secondary importance. The story of the plain common people who constitute the moral bone and sinew of the state should ever attract the attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of their kind. In the life story of the subject of this sketch there are no thrilling chapters or startling incidents, but it is merely the record of a life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

The subject of this sketch is descended from German stock, his great-grandfather, Peter Heller, having come from Germany to America prior to the Revolutionary war. He was an aide on the staff of Gen. George Washington at the battle of the Brandywine. His son, Joseph Heller, came west and lived on a farm between Lancaster and New Holland, Pennsylvania, where he owned a farm. He built, entirely at his own expense, a church on his farm and for many years paid all the running expenses of the same, including the minister's salary. The society was known far and wide as Heller's Church. At his death the property went to a board of trustees, and when they subsequently erected a splendid new church on the same site it, too, was known as Heller's Church, in honor of the old pioneer and benefactor.

Heller's Station, on the Lancaster & New Holland railroad, was also named for him. He died at the age of seventy years, and his death was widely regretted.

The subject's father was Adam B. Heller, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but who moved to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1840, settling about two miles south of Orrville. He had followed farming pursuits prior to coming to Orrville, at which time he became an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He did the first shifting for this company in Orrville, the work being performed with the assistance of a horse. His death occurred here in 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He married Elizabeth Signer, a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, in which state they were married. Mrs. Heller died in 1866, at the age of forty-eight years. To this union there were born nine children, namely: Mrs. Sarah Geyer, of Huntington, Ohio; Joseph, of Orrville; William, of Orrville; Margaret, deceased; Kate, who makes her home with the subject; A. J. is the next in order of birth; Mrs. G. R. Burdoyn, of Orrville; Isaac is a printer at Spring Valley, Illinois, and was at one time the publisher of the *News*, at that place; Frank is night yardman on the Pennsylvania railroad at Orrville.

A. J. Heller was born in the parental home within a few miles of Orrville, in 1855, and has spent his entire life in Wayne county. He attended the Orrville public schools in his youth and received a fair education. After leaving school he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained several years. He then entered the Orrville Planing Mill, but a short time later he became foreman for the Orrville (Ohio) Champion Thresher Company, builders of the Champion threshers. In 1885 Mr. Heller went to Auburn, New York, and took charge of the John M. Hurd Novelty Works, and at the death of Mr. Hurd he closed out the business for the estate. Returning to Orrville in 1887, he accepted a foremanship with the Champion Thresher Company, in which position he was retained until 1891, when he became superintendent and vice-president of the company. In November, 1907, Mr. Heller opened a real estate and insurance office in Orrville, which he has since conducted and in which he has been remarkably successful. He is considered a man of splendid business ability and he possesses an accurate knowledge of real estate values. He has handled a number of large deals and has done much to advance the interests of the community. He is at all times and all places a "hustler" for Orrville and his support is solicited for every enterprise for the advancement of the town materially or otherwise.

Mr. Heller has served two terms as township clerk, having been first elected as soon as he had attained his majority. He has also served two terms as city clerk, three terms as water works trustee, during which time he served as secretary of the board, having complete management of the water system. His service in this relation was extremely creditable to him as during that period he put the water department on a paying basis, regardless of the fact that improvements were made amounting to over six thousand dollars. He is at the present time president of the Board of Industry, a local organization composed of one hundred and five business men who have banded together for the purpose of advancing the commercial and industrial interests of Orrville. One of the popular enterprises projected by Mr. Heller is what is known as Heller's Allotment, on Heller avenue, a sub-division of the town.

Mr. Heller has taken a very active interest in the Knights of Honor, having been a charter member of Orr Lodge, at Orrville. He has passed through all the chairs in the subordinate body and for a number of years was a representative to the grand lodge. He was elected vice-grand dictator, refusing the office of grand dictator, and in 1906 he was elected a representative to the supreme lodge, Knights of Honor, which position he still holds. Politically he is a Democrat, takes an active interest in party affairs, and was elected mayor of the city by one hundred and sixteen votes over E. P. Williman. Although Mr. Heller is one of the solid, substantial men of his community, he is entirely self-made, having had scarcely any assistance in establishing himself. He is now occupying an enviable position among his fellow citizens and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

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### JOHN W. REHM.

This sterling representative of one of the pioneer families of Ohio is a native son of Wayne county, where he was reared to maturity upon a farm, early beginning to assume the practical responsibilities of life and lending his aid in connection with the improvement of the old homestead. That he has lived and labored to goodly ends is clearly indicated in the position which he now holds in the confidence and regard of his fellow men and in the success which has crowned his efforts as an exponent of the great basic art of agriculture, which has been his vocation throughout his business career.

Mr. Rehm was born in Baughman township, Wayne county, on the 18th of October, 1862, and is the son of George and Mary (Sickman) Rehm. The father was born in 1838 in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio when a young man, settling in Baughman township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of forty-four years. Mary Sickman Rehm was a native of Baughman township, born in 1834, and her death occurred in 1905, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Rehm were the parents of the following children: John W., the subject of this sketch; Levina, who is the wife of Fred Anthony, of Baughman township; Sarah, the wife of Henry Fisher, of Hancock county, Ohio; George lives on the old homestead in Baughman township; Alice is the wife of Harry Mackey, of Baughman township; Jacob F., of the same township; Catharine N. is the wife of Charley Shenk, of Baughman township; and Andrew J., also of the same township.

John W. Rehm attended the schools of his native township and has lived here all his life with the exception of five years spent in St. Joseph county, Indiana. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has never relinquished that vocation, in which he has achieved a distinctive success. He is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and five acres located in this township, and the condition of the place indicates the owner to be a man of good tastes and sound judgment. He follows a general line of farming, raising all the crops common to this latitude, and gives proper attention to the rotation of crops and other details so essential to successful agriculture. His farm buildings are modern and conveniently arranged and all the machinery usually found on an up-to-date farm are here used. Mr. Rehm is now living in Orrville, where he has a fine modern home, though he continues to personally supervise the operation of his farm.

Though devoted to his own interests, Mr. Rehm has been public-spirited enough to take an interest in public affairs and he is now serving as the treasurer of Baughman township. He is a Democrat in political faith and is now a member of the county central committee from his township. He rendered efficient service for a number of years as a member of the school board of Baughman township and continues to take a deep and commendable interest in educational matters. His social relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the Reformed church at Orrville, to which they give an earnest and liberal support.

On the 9th of February, 1888, Mr. Rehm married Matilda Carbiener, who was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, and they are the parents of a



daughter, Ethel. Another child died at the age of five months. He is a man greatly esteemed by all who have his acquaintance and exerts a wide influence in this, his native township.

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### ADAM W. FIKE.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of the early settlers of Wayne county and the influence they have exerted on the cause of humanity and civilization is one of the most absorbing themes that can possibly attract the attention of the local chronicler or historian. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind—are the proper measure of the good men do, then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above the hardy pioneers? To point out the way and thus make possible our present advancing civilization, was the great work accomplished by the early settlers and it is granted by all that they builded wiser than they knew. Admit that as a rule, but few realized the transcendent possibilities that rested upon their shoulders; that their lives, in some instances, were somewhat narrow; that they realized but little the great results that ultimately crowned their efforts; yet there follows the supreme fact that they in a large measure took their lives into their own hands, penetrated the wilderness, and with a patient energy, resolution and self-sacrifice that stands alone and unparalleled, they worked out their allotted tasks, accomplished their destinies and today their descendants and others enjoy undisturbed the fruitage of their labors.

Prominent among the worthy representatives of the pioneer element in the county of Wayne is the well-known gentleman to a review of whose life the attention of the reader is now invited. For many years Adam W. Fike has been a forceful factor in the growth and prosperity of Wayne township and today he is enjoying the full confidence and high regard of all who know him. Mr. Fike is a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), where he was born in 1836, and he was brought to America with his parents at the age of four years. His father, Michael Fike, was a native of the same country, but was ambitious and the New World offered him what seemed great opportunities for the man of energy. The family were forty-one days in crossing the Atlantic. They first went to Cleveland, but in 1839 came to Wayne county, locating in Wayne township, near Wooster. The father purchased a little later a piece of land in Canaan township and entered at once

on the task of clearing it and rendering it fit for cultivation. Of the eighty acres in the tract, only twelve were cleared and thus there remained a vast amount of work to be done. Michael Fike lived on this place nearly all his life, removing to Sandusky, Ohio, a short time before his death, spending his last days with his youngest daughter. He was eighty-four years old at the time of his death. He married Eve Jacobs, who also was a native of Alsace, France, and she lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years. Michael and Eve Fike were the parents of seven children, one of whom died before leaving their home in France. Those now living are as follows: Frederick, of Canaan township; Mrs. Emeline Voigt, also of Canaan township, and the subject of this sketch.

Adam W. Fike was the youngest of his father's sons and he was reared on the home farm, securing his education in the schools of the township, which were in that early day somewhat primitive in equipment and methods. In his young manhood he began teaching school, and taught four terms during the winter seasons, devoting his attention to the farm work in summers. He possessed strong musical talent and did some teaching along that line. Upon reaching manhood's years he applied himself to farming, in connection with which he did considerable dealing in stock, in both vocations meeting with success. After his marriage he moved to a farm he owned in Wayne township, and remained there until 1892, when he removed to the town of Orrville, where he has since resided. He is now permitted to enjoy that rest which he has so richly earned, though his is not a life of idleness, as he continues to keep a supervision over the various properties which he owns. He owns two splendid farms in Wayne township, one farm in East Union township, ninety acres contiguous to Orrville, property at Madisonburg and Canaan, several residence properties in Orrville, in addition to which he owns the largest and finest business block in Orrville, known as the Fike Memorial block. He platted a tract of land adjacent to Orrville, and is now selling lots from a second plat.

Mr. Fike has twice been married, the first time to Elizabeth May, who was born January 23, 1839, in Wayne township, this county. To this union were born five children, namely: Herschell A., born November 26, 1859, and now living at Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Neftzer, born August 14, 1865, and living in Canaan township; Allie, born August 22, 1862, died in 1864; Horatio W., born March 28, 1868, lives at Madisonburg, this county; Luther, born April 21, 1870. Mrs. Elizabeth Fike died on May 1, 1870, at the early age of thirty-one years, and Mr. Fike was sub-

sequently married to Malissa Landis, who was born and reared in Wayne township, and to them has been born one child, Milton M., born October 7, 1875, and now living at Canton, Ohio.

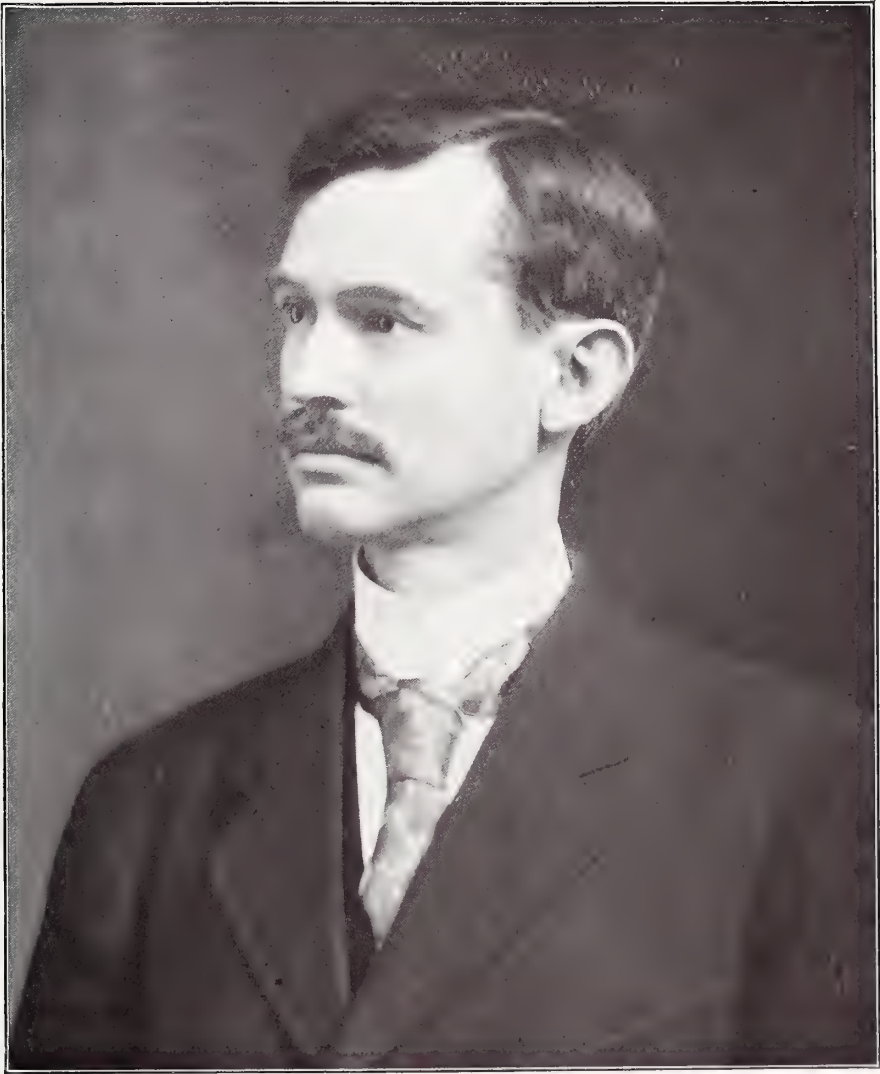
Mr. Fike has taken a keen interest in public affairs and served as justice of the peace in Wayne township for six years. He was for many years a member of the Wayne township school board and held a number of local offices, in all of which he performed his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He is a man of positive religious opinions and is a faithful member of the old Lutheran church in Wayne township. Mrs. Fike is a member of the Lutheran church at Orrville. They both give a cordial support to every movement that promises to benefit the community in any way and they are well liked by all who know them.

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#### ERVIN W. THOMPSON.

The subject of this sketch, who is the efficient and popular cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Wooster and a financier of much more than local reputation, is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and a representative of one of the oldest and best-known families in that part of the state. The Thompsons are of English stock and came to America in an early day, settling first in Virginia, later emigrating to Delaware county, Ohio, where nearly all the descendants of the original immigrants still live and where the subject's antecedents for three or four generations have been born. His grandfather, James C. Thompson, a native of that county and a farmer by occupation, died in the year 1906. Calvin Thompson, his father, who was born in the same locality and is still living, is an enterprising business man of Ostrander, the place where the family originally settled. The maiden name of Mrs. Calvin Thompson was Celesta Sewell. She is a native of Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, and is also living, being the mother of four children, whose names are as follows: Harry Thompson, of Alderson, West Virginia; Calvin, of Delaware, this state; William, who lives in the town of Alderson, and Ervin W., whose name introduces this sketch.

Ervin W. Thompson, whose birth occurred on November 1, 1871, was reared in his native town of Ostrander, Delaware county, and received his educational training in the public schools. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-three years of age, and began life for himself as a teacher, which calling he followed for a period of four years. At the expiration of



*E. W. Hampton*





that time he entered upon what has proved a remarkably successful business career, by accepting in 1903 the position of bookkeeper with the Union Banking Company of Marysville, Ohio. After serving four months in that capacity he was elected to the more honorable and responsible post of cashier of the Union Banking Company, West Mansfield, Ohio, which he held with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superiors until 1900, when he severed his official connection with the company to help organize the Bank of Plain City, in the town of the same name, of which he also became cashier. Mr. Thompson took a leading part in building up the latter institution and making it one of the most successful local banks in Madison county and during his five years' service as cashier added to his already well-established reputation as a capable and reliable business man and forged to the front among the enterprising financiers of central Ohio. In 1905 the Citizens' National Bank of Wooster was organized and in casting about for a proper person for cashier the choice fell to Mr. Thompson, who at once resigned the post with the bank at Plain City and took charge of the position tendered him by the officials of the newly established institution at Wooster.

Mr. Thompson moved to the latter city in March, 1905, since which time he has devoted his attention very closely to the interests of the bank, which meanwhile has steadily grown in public favor, until it now ranks among the best managed and most successful institutions of the kind in the state. His long and eminently creditable experience as a banker has made him familiar with the business in its every detail, and the creditable manner in which he has discharged the duties of the several important positions with which intrusted speaks well for his ability and for the confidence reposed in him by bank officials and the general public. Mr. Thompson has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of monetary matters and, as already indicated, stands well to the front in financial circles. In addition to his connection with the Citizens' National Bank of Wooster, of which he is an official stockholder and director, he is also identified with several other similar institutions, being a director and stockholder of the Farmers' Banking Company of Sterling, Ohio, the Farmers and Merchants' Bank at Smithville, the Union Banking Company of West Mansfield, and the Bank of Plain City, Plain City, Ohio, in all of which he is actively interested and to the growth and success of which he has in no small degree contributed. He has also manifested commendable zeal in the material advancement of his various places of residence and since becoming a citizen of Wooster has given his aid and influence to all worthy enterprises for the city's growth and prosperity. Though never entering the political arena as an aspirant for public honors or leadership, he keeps in close touch

with the leading questions and issues before the people and as a Democrat has rendered efficient service to his party in Wayne county and elsewhere. He has attained to distinguished standing in the Masonic brotherhood, being a thirty-second-degree Mason and as such is widely and favorably known among his fellow craftsmen throughout Ohio and other states, besides being active and influential worker in Wooster Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar, Wooster Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, and Blue Lodge No. 33. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Wooster Lodge No. 32, and while a resident of Plain City was initiated into the Pythian fraternity and still holds membership with the lodge at that place.

Mr. Thompson and Ella D., daughter of S. T. Carr, of Ostrander, Ohio, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock on September 5, 1904, the marriage being without issue. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson move in the best society circles of Wooster and are esteemed and faithful members of the Baptist church in this city. By continued industry and careful management Mr. Thompson has acquired a handsome competency, and not only ranks among the financially solid men of his adopted county but also holds worthy prestige as one of its representative citizens. A highly respected, honorable gentleman, who has won his position in the business and social world by honesty and integrity and whose native ability is supplemented by agreeable manners and a pleasing presence, he fills a large place in the confidence and esteem of the public and enjoys great popularity among the people with whom his lot has been cast.

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#### AMOS SANDERSON, D. D. S.

As a native son of Wayne county and a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families in this section of the Buckeye state, Doctor Sanderson is eminently qualified to representation in a compilation which has to do with those who have been the founders and builders of this commonwealth, while such is his personal honor and integrity of character and such his standing as a professional man that this consideration is all the more compatible. Doctor Sanderson occupies an enviable position in his profession, being considered one of the leading dentists of northern Ohio. He is a native of Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, where he was born on the 29th of March, 1864. His paternal grandfather, John Sanderson, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Wayne county in an early day, being one of the first settlers of the county. Here he followed farming as a live-

lihood and was a successful man, enjoying the high esteem of all who knew him. His death occurred in about 1865. The subject's father, also named John, was born in this county in 1817 and lived in Franklin township all his life, a period of sixty-six years, his death occurring in 1883. He also followed farming, and during the early days he was a noted hunter, being a good shot with the rifle. Doctor Sanderson of this sketch is now the possessor of a pair of horns from a deer which his father killed in this county in 1834. John Sanderson married Caroline Shaw, who died on March 4, 1904. She was born in 1833 in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, her family removing later to Wayne county. To John and Caroline Sanderson were born the following children: Robert, who resides at Niles, Ohio; John, of Franklin township, this county; James, a farmer living in Holmes county, Ohio; Mary, deceased; the subject of this sketch is the next in order of birth; Hiram, of Saltcreek township, Wayne county; Edward and Ida, both also of Saltcreek township.

Amos Sanderson was reared on the paternal homestead, until he was nineteen years old. He received such an education as was afforded in the common schools, and in 1886 he took up the study of dentistry under the direction of Doctor Cunningham, of Fredericksburg, this county, completing his technical education by attendance at the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery. Immediately on his graduation, Doctor Sanderson located at Dalton, where he was successfully engaged in the practice until 1906, when he removed to Orrville. From the beginning of his professional work, Doctor Sanderson has been stamped as a man of unusual excellence in his line and he has almost continually commanded one of the largest practices in this part of the state. During his residence at Dalton, Doctor Sanderson served for five years as mayor of that town and was also justice of the peace for several years. The Doctor has practiced a wise economy and has made a number of shrewd and safe investments, so that today he is considered fairly well-to-do, owning valuable property in Orrville and elsewhere.

In 1888 Doctor Sanderson married Jennie Shrimplin, now deceased, of Holmes county, Ohio, and they became the parents of two children, Ralph and Jennie. Some time after the death of his first wife, the Doctor married Kilah Jones, of Shreve, this county, and they had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

Socially, Doctor Sanderson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Macca-bees. In politics he is a Democrat and takes a deep interest in the success of



his party. Generous to a fault and social to a high degree, Doctor Sanderson wins friends easily, and he has the happy faculty of drawing them closer to him as the years go by. Viewed in a personal light, he is a strong man, of excellent judgment, fair in his views and highly honorable in his relations with his fellow men.

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### FRANK E. STEWART, M. D.

Among the representative professional men of Wayne county is he whose name appears at the head of this brief review, and who sustains an enviable reputation as one of the leading dentists in Orrville. To such men as Doctor Stewart the writer turns with particular satisfaction as offering in their life histories justification for works of this nature,—not that their lives have been such as to gain them wide reputation or the admiring plaudits of men, but that they have been true to the trusts reposed, have shown such attributes of character as entitle them to the regard of all, and have been useful in their spheres of action.

F. E. Stewart was born at Marietta, Ohio, on the 22d of March, 1887, and is a son of John and Jennie (Hutchison) Stewart. John Stewart was also a native of Marietta, Ohio, and was a farmer, following this vocation practically all his life, being at the same time extensively engaged in the selling of fertilizers. He died in 1902, at the age of fifty years. The Stewart family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and they inherit those sterling qualities of character which belong to those races. John and Jennie Stewart became the parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Effie Orwig, of Zanesville, Ohio; Mrs. Bertha Bode, of Monroe county, this state; Mrs. Grace Myers, also of Monroe county; F. E., the subject of this sketch; Raymond, and Luna, at home.

Doctor Stewart was reared on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age and received his education in the common schools. Having decided to take up the practice of dentistry, he, in 1905, entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1908. He first entered upon the practice of his profession at Columbus, but in February, 1909, he came to Orrville and opened his office. He has dental rooms on East Market street and here he is already in command of a large and lucrative practice. He is a young man of great promise and will no doubt command his full share of the public patronage. Possessed of those

sterling qualities of character which commend any man, he has already won and retains the confidence and friendship of all who have formed his acquaintance.

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### W. L. DESVOIGNES.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is directed is numbered among the foremost business men of Orrville, Wayne county, and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the commercial advancement of the city and county. He has in the course of an honorable career been most successful in the business enterprise of which he is the head, and is well deserving of mention in the present work. Mr. DesVoignes is descended from Swiss ancestry on the paternal side, his father, August DesVoignes, having been born in that little republic in 1834. He came to Wayne county about sixty-five years ago, and was one of the pioneer merchants of the county. He first settled at Mount Eaton, where he began life as a clerk in a general store. After working in this capacity for five years, he bought out his employer and continued the business at that place for twenty years or more. In 1876 he came to Orrville and established himself in the grocery business and some time later he opened a hardware store. He was successful in his enterprises and he continued to run the hardware store up to about 1894, when he retired from active business pursuits, and has since been enjoying that rest which he had so richly earned. During his active life he held several local offices and always stood high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Now, in the golden sunset of life, he is able to look back over the vista of the years and can feel that for him the "lines have indeed fallen in pleasant places." He is a man whose sterling qualities of character commended him to the high regard and confidence of all with whom he had dealings and this feeling he reciprocated by ever holding his word inviolate and treating his fellows according to his highest conception of the right. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has always been deeply interested in the moral, intellectual and material development of his community.

August DesVoignes was united in marriage to Hannah Lucas, who was a native of Wayne county, born near Mount Eaton. To this union two children were born, a girl who died in early life, and the subject of this sketch.

W. L. DesVoignes was born at Mount Eaton, Wayne county, in 1865

and removed to Orrville with his parents in 1876. He received his education in the public schools of Orrville, and supplemented this by attendance at the Poughkeepsie Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating from the latter institution. Eighteen years ago he established himself in the dry goods business at Orrville and has been very successful in this enterprise. About twelve years ago he moved into his present commodious and well arranged store, which is located on the northeast corner of the public square. He carries a large, complete and well-selected line of dry goods, comprising all the lines usually carried in a first-class and up-to-date store, and here he has received a full share of the public patronage. He employs a large force of accommodating clerks and every effort is made to please every customer who enters the store.

Socially Mr. DesVoignes is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His many admirable qualities of head and heart have gained for him a large circle of friends, and he is widely and favorably known in Wayne county.

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### J. F. SEAS.

In the death of the honored subject of this memoir, June 15, 1902, at his home in Orrville, there passed away another member of that group of distinctively representative business men who were the leaders in inaugurating and building up the industrial and commercial interests of Wayne and other counties of northeastern Ohio. His name is familiar to all who have been informed in regard to the history of this particular section of the Buckeye state. He was identified with the growth of Wayne county for many years and contributed to its material progress and prosperity to an extent equalled by few. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing section of the commonwealth, and acting in accordance with the dictates of faith and judgment, he reaped, in the fullness of time, the generous benefits which are the just recompense of indomitable energy, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise. Prominently connected with the business history of Orrville, the career of J. F. Seas is one eminently worthy of permanent record. Greater fortunes have been accumulated by others, but few lives furnish so striking an example of the wide application of sound business principles and safe conservatism as does his. The story of his success is not long nor does it contain

any exciting chapters, but in it lies one of the most valuable secrets of the prosperity which it records; his business and private life are replete with interest and incentive, no matter how lacking in dramatic action—the record of a noble life, consistent with itself and its possibilities in every direction.

J. F. Seas was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 9th of March, 1831, and was a son of Henry and Gertrude Seas. These worthy parents were both natives of Germany and the father followed the vocation of a stonemason, in which he was an expert workman. Mr. Seas secured a fair education in the common schools near his boyhood home. Prior to the Civil war Mr. Seas, believing that Orrville had a promising commercial future, went into the hardware business in that town. His judgment was sound and he met with gratifying success in the venture, remaining identified with this business uninterruptedly until the date of his death, which occurred, as stated in the first lines of this memoir, on the 15th of June, 1902. Mr. Seas's success was remarkable and was mainly attributable to the principles on which the business was conducted. Honesty was one of Mr. Seas's strong characteristics and this alone gained for him the confidence of the public. And, too, Mr. Seas possessed to a remarkable degree that intuition which guides the successful merchant in anticipating the wants of the people. He made every effort to accommodate those who came to deal with him and he made a friend of every customer. Courteous in manner and obliging in disposition, it was no wonder he succeeded in building up a trade remarkable in its size and which remained loyal to him during the more than forty years in which he was in active business.

Since the death of Mr. Seas the business has been conducted by his sons, J. Fred Seas and D. Edward Seas. Mr. Seas's death was caused by cancer, the end coming when he was in his seventy-second year. He was married on the 3d of January, 1865, to Mary A. Pontius, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, September 12, 1848. They became the parents of six children, namely: Proctor E., of Cleveland, Ohio; Almeda died in infancy; Victoria died in young womanhood; J. Fred and D. Edward, who are now conducting the business founded by their father; Mrs. Gertrude Baker, of Orrville. Of these, J. Fred Seas married Margaret Santche; D. Edward married Martha Geyer; Proctor married Margaret Altman, and they have one son, Vincent. Mrs. Mary Pontius Seas resides on North Main street, Orrville, in the beautiful and commodious home built by Mr. Seas a number of years ago. She is a woman of gracious personality, possessing many of those pleasing qualities which have endeared her to all who are acquainted with her.



Coming to Wayne county in young manhood, Mr. Seas started in business unostentatiously and without the blare of trumpet, but through his steady and persistent application of sound business principles he succeeded in winning, not only financial independence, but, better still, the respect of his fellow men. His long and honorable career as a citizen, neighbor and friend is a precious heirloom not only to those immediately left to mourn his departure, but a priceless legacy to the community at large. It is a true and comforting fact that life is measured, not by years alone, but rather by a purpose achieved, by noble deeds accredited to it. If this be true, few lives in this community have been entitled to greater honor than that of Mr. Seas.

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#### LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD, JR.

Lyman R. Critchfield, Jr., one of the foremost members of the Wooster county bar, is a native of Millersburg, Ohio, where he was born on April 17, 1868. He is a son of Hon. L. R. Critchfield, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, who was at one time attorney-general of Ohio; also state senator, judge, etc. His sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Lyman R. Critchfield's mother was Adelaide M. Shaffer, daughter of Dr. Moses Shaffer, a man of great force of character and high moral and physical courage. He was especially successful as a medical practitioner at Wooster and was known for his great skill as a surgeon. Mr. Critchfield graduated from the high school of Millersburg in 1886 and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, studied law under the instruction of his father, and was associated with him for eighteen years. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Ohio at Columbus, June 4, 1891, and has followed his profession ever since, both in Wayne and Holmes counties, having located at Wooster in 1892. As a lawyer, he is thorough and conscientious in all cases. Among one of his important cases was that of defending Harry White, charged with the murder of Thomas Dye, of Orrville, a case that presented but little hope of success. Politically, Mr. Critchfield is an ardent Democrat, and is a great admirer of William Jennings Bryan. He served as solicitor of the city of Wooster and has always taken an active part in the things in which his party was most interested.

Mr. Critchfield enlisted in Company D, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the war with Spain, and served from April 26, 1898, to November 21st of that year, when he was mustered out with his regiment. He



Lyman R. Critchfield, Jr.



served in the expedition of Santiago de Cuba, and took part in the surrender of that city. He somewhat impaired his health as a result of his service. When in the service, he won more than ordinary distinction as a war correspondent, several newspapers having issued special editions on account of his letters home. He is a member of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba. He was elected commander of Buckeye Camp, No. 51, United Spanish-American War Veterans, Wooster, Ohio. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Improved Order of Red Men, all of Wooster.

September 28, 1898, Mr. Critchfield married Rose Brown, youngest daughter of Allen Brown, of Saltcreek township, Wayne county, Ohio, and they have three interesting children: Lyman Robert, born 1903; Henry Brown, born 1905; and Dorothy Emily, born 1907. Mr. Critchfield is an exemplary member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Wooster, and resides at No. 64 North Buckeye street, while his office is located on the public square.

Mr. Douglas, in his "Lawyers of Wayne County," published in the year 1900, says of him: "Although but a young man in years, and in his profession, he is foreshadowing qualities that insure a successful professional career. He has the bearing of one who has worthy aspirations, and who will move steadily, and, as experience comes, strongly, on along the lines he has marked. His natural ability, aided by opportunity, reinforced by industry and study, justify this expectation. He is unaffectedly kind, accommodating and genial, and as a consequence his personal popularity is as extensive as his acquaintances. His frankness and courtesy to his colleagues of the bar cause all his professional relations to be of a most pleasant character." This prophecy has been realized.

In 1908, after a spirited contest with able competitors, Mr. Critchfield was nominated for prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, and was elected to that office, running ahead of his ticket. He has a very remarkable faculty for making friends and has more devoted personal friends than many of his age in Wayne county. As prosecuting attorney he has distinguished himself by his industry and ability in managing and increasing volume of public business. Both in public and private practice, he has displayed superior qualities that characterize the good lawyer. For close and discriminating analysis of legal questions, he has but few superiors; for that labor necessary for the preparation of evidence and the study of legal principles he is untiring, and the result is, the usual result of success. He brings to bear in his legal practice an hereditary courage and perseverance. For many years he has answered



the call for public addresses, literary and political, and has gained excellence in public speaking and very often manifests a genius for admirable expression. He is rapidly gaining a high standing at the bar, and as a citizen of Wayne county, for his ability and accommodating spirit in his office and practice, and but few enjoy as great popularity. In the study of political questions, but few young men took such interest. Measures of administration, as well as constitutional questions, were familiar topics with him in early life, and when William Jennings Bryan arose as the great luminary of Democratic ideas, he became attracted to him by a strong political affection. This interest in politics had the preconception of patriotic emotion. One of his ancestors at the age of eighteen enlisted under Washington. Of the same family, many were in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. Of both lines of his descent, many served and some died in the Civil war, and when the United States went to the rescue of the oppressed people of Cuba, he enlisted in the Cuban war and served until the people were free. He is especially to be recognized as a citizen of Wayne county. Jacob Shaffer, his great-grandfather, lived and died in and near Doylestown, in Chippewa township, after holding many local offices in its early organization. His grandfather, or Moses Shaffer, practised medicine for fifty years in Wooster; in skill, moral courage and benevolence one of the pre-eminent men of Wayne county. His grandmother, Margaret McClure Shaffer, was of a numerous, influential, and intelligent family of McClures, early settlers of the county. His three uncles, Hiram, James and Horace Shaffer, were in the Civil war, and Hiram was a great physician. His intense affection for his mother, Adelaide, a daughter of Dr. Moses Shaffer, attaches itself to the soil upon which she was reared. Married into the Brown and Musser families, in the southeast part of Wayne county, he is identified with those honorable families. In the meshes of metaphysics, the foregoing are involved in character, and the subject of this sketch rightfully is entitled to the respect of the people, and it may be reasonably hoped that as the lapse of time creates a demand for able and honest public men, there are lines of pre-ferment for his increasing ability and usefulness.

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#### SAMUEL M. TAGGART.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, hear his views on public questions, observe the operations of

his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization, and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and his demerits. After a long course of years of such observation, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth, for, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch passed a life of unusual honor, that he was industrious and had the confidence of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was born on a farm that is now a part of Orrville, his natal day having been the 14th of July, 1828, and he died on the 17th of August, 1907, in the eightieth year of his age. His paternal grandfather, James Taggart, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution. The subject's father, Samuel Taggart, was born December 17, 1790, and died April 24, 1853. He came to Wayne county in April, 1815, and settled on a quarter section of land near Orrville, where he reared his family of twelve children.

Samuel M. Taggart was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the primitive schools of that early day. He was early inured to the labors of farming, which in those pioneer days meant the clearing of the land and the cultivation of the same under conditions which would in the present day be considered almost impossible. He continued to carry on farming operations until about twenty-five years ago, when, feeling the weight of years and being in a financial condition which justified him in throwing off the active duties of the farm, he retired to the beautiful town of Orrville, where he had erected a comfortable home and there he resided until his death. He was practical and methodical in his farming operations, giving his personal attention to every detail of the work, and was considered a very successful man.

Mr. Taggart married, on October 31, 1854, Sarah Jane Slusser, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria (Ilgenfritz) Slusser, her birth having occurred on March 15, 1835, at Wooster, Wayne county. She was reared in York, Pennsylvania. Her parents were natives of Ohio, and her father was a very successful tobacconist, coming to Wayne county in an early day. They were the parents of seven children, of whom the only survivor, besides Mrs. Taggart, is Mrs. Harrison Wertz, of Dalton, Ohio. Mrs. Taggart's family is of German origin, her great-grandfather having been a resident of Baden, Germany, where a principal street was named in his honor. To Mr. and Mrs. Taggart were born seven children, of whom brief mention is as follows: (1) Laura Ellen, who was born November 25, 1855, died in infancy. (2)

Francis Darwin, born January 16, 1857, is a graduate of Wooster University and now resides at Denver, Colorado. (3) Major Elmore Finley, who was born October 6, 1858, was educated at Wooster University and at the West Point Military Academy, having graduated from the latter institution. He was appointed to the academy by the late President McKinley, of whom he was a special favorite. Major Taggart is now stationed at Fort Ontario, New York. (4) One died in infancy unnamed. (5) Mrs. Alice Amelia Kimberlin, who is a widow and now lives with her five children near Orrville. (6) David S., born May 10, 1865, is now deceased. (7) Howard, born April 21, 1875, lives at Baltimore, Maryland.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Taggart gave unmistakable evidence of his patriotism by enlisting for military service, but because of ill health he was discharged before being mustered into the service. He was a faithful member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Taggart has held membership in this body since her young girlhood. She is deeply interested in the society and is generous in her support of its various interests. Fraternally, Mr. Taggart was identified with the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum. A man of many splendid qualities of character, he made friends of all who knew him and his death was deeply regretted throughout the community. Mrs. Taggart now resides in the family homestead on South Main street, which was erected by her late husband on ground that had formerly been a part of his farm. She is a woman of culture and learning and takes an abiding interest in all moral and educational subjects, being especially opposed to the liquor traffic. She is a delightful conversationalist and a Christian woman of high and noble ideals.

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#### RAYMOND F. CHRISTY.

The life history of him whose name introduces this review was for many years identified with the history of Wayne county, of which he was a native son and honored citizen. His business career was begun in this county, and throughout the years in which he was identified with her commercial interests he was closely allied with her growth and upbuilding. His life was one of untiring activity and was crowned with a degree of success attained by comparatively few. He was of the highest type of business man, and none more than he deserves representation in a work of this nature. His business career furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through

determined purpose, laudable ambition and well-directed effort, for the position that he attained in life was won entirely through his own efforts.

Raymond F. Christy was a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Canaan township, Wayne county, on the 20th of March, 1852, and his death occurred on the 9th of April, 1909, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. In his veins flowed Irish and Norwegian blood, his father, James Christy, having been a native of the Emerald Isle, while his mother, whose maiden name was Roxanna Severcool, was born in Norway. The subject was reared under the parental roof and attended the common schools. This education he supplemented by attendance at Smithville Academy and the old Canaan Academy. He engaged in teaching school, which vocation he followed about four years. At the age of twenty-two years, in 1874, he engaged in the clothing business at Orrville, and in this enterprise he met with success from the start, and for many years up to the time of his death he was the leading clothier in that city. He also had stores at Wooster, Doylestown and Cleveland, his store on Euclid avenue, in the latter city, being one of the fine stores of that city. He took a keen interest in his home town and erected the Christy block, one of the best business blocks in the city. He was also a valued member of the Board of Industry of Orrville, a very practical and efficient organization of the business men for the purpose of aiding the commercial and industrial development of the city. He also for seven years conducted a very successful shoe business in connection with his clothing store in Orrville. He sold the shoe business, however, in 1907, and in 1908 he disposed of the clothing business. Mr. Christy, during his commercial life, suffered a number of severe losses, through fire, robbery and other causes, but in spite of these reverses, he forged ahead and acquired a comfortable competency. Though highly regarded because of his business ability and success, his high standing in the community was attained because of higher qualities than mere commercial ability. He possessed those sterling qualities of character which enabled him to exercise a sympathy and generosity of spirit which endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Broad-minded and straightforward, he allowed nothing to swerve him from what he considered the right and he occupied a high position in the hearts and minds of those who knew him best. His death was considered a distinct loss to the city in which so many of the best years of his life were spent.

Mr. Christy was thrice married, first to Anna Hoy, of Wooster township, of a well-known family in Wayne county. Her death occurred two years after their marriage, and subsequently Mr. Christy married Elizabeth



Gayner, who died five years later. On June 4, 1900, he wedded Florence May Geyer, the daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Lehman) Geyer, of Wooster, where she was born and reared. A sister is Mrs. William Caskey, of Wooster, where other relatives also reside. Mrs. Christy was a successful teacher for six years prior to her marriage. She is well educated, having supplemented her public school education by attendance at Smithville Academy, Wadsworth Academy, Wooster University and Bixler's Business College at Wooster. She is a lady of rare culture and attainments and possesses a business ability above that of the average woman.

Mr. Christy was a valued member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an active and generous supporter. He readily gave his endorsement and support to every movement having for its object the moral, educational or material advancement of the community and because of his faultless honor, fearless conduct and stainless integrity he commanded uniform regard and the love and esteem of his friends.

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### MAX J. LEICKHEIM

History generally treats of those who have attained eminence in politics or statecraft, in military circles and to some extent in the field of letters and art, but has little to do with that sturdy class of citizens upon whom the real prosperity and progress of the nation depends. It is left to specific biography to perpetuate the record of the law-abiding citizens who, in the midst of the active affairs of the work-a-day world, stand forth in integrity of purpose, loyalty to friends and native land, and in that enterprise and industry which make for the well-being of their respective communities. To this class belongs Mr. Leickheim, who is of stanch old German lineage and who is one of the progressive and successful business men of Orrville, where he has gained prosperity through his own well-directed effort, the while commanding the unequivocal esteem of the community.

Max J. Leickheim was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, on the 2d of July, 1865, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Swigert) Leickheim. The father, who is now an honored and respected citizen of Orrville, was born in Germany in 1827, and received a fair education in the schools of his native land. In 1852 he came to the United States, landing at the port of New Orleans, from which place he traveled up the Mississippi river to Cincinnati. He was a cooper by trade and during the next three years he fol-

lowed the cooperage business at Cincinnati. At the end of this period he removed to New Bedford, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was engaged in a like manner for six years, following which he spent seven years in business at Millersburg, this state. In 1870 he came to Wayne county, locating at Apple Creek, but three years later he came to Orrville, where he followed the cooperage business until his retirement from active labor, about twenty-five years ago. He married Elizabeth Swigert, who also was a native of the Fatherland, where she was born in 1825. She was reared, educated and married in her native land, and her death occurred at Orrville in 1890. To John and Elizabeth Leickheim were born the following children: Mary was the wife of John Althen, of Elgin, Illinois, where her death occurred in 1907; the next four children in order of birth died in their infancy; D. J., of Orrville; Anna, of Orrville; Henry P., and the subject of this sketch.

Max Leickheim was eight years old when the family removed from Millersburg to Orrville, and in the schools of the latter place he secured his education. After completing his education he was employed about a year in the cooperage department of the Orrville Milling Company, where his father was also employed. In 1881 Mr. Leickheim accepted a position as clerk in the grocery store of Barrett & Leickheim, and has been connected with the grocery business continually since, including one year spent as a clerk in a grocery store at Larned, Kansas. He went west in 1887 and returned to Orrville in 1889, resuming work in his brother's store. On March 20, 1901, he and W. H. Krieter purchased the store of his brother, this business relationship continuing about a year, when John Groher purchased Mr. Krieter's interest. Two years later the subject bought out his partner and has since continued the business alone. He has been governed by correct business principles and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative trade. He makes a special effort at all times to please his customers and carries a large and well-selected line of groceries and the side lines usually found with a stock of groceries.

In July, 1891, Mr. Leickheim was united in marriage to Anna E. Krick, daughter of Philip and Sophia (Whitmyre) Krick, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Fulton, Stark county, Ohio. Mrs. Leickheim was born and reared in Orrville and in the schools of that city she secured a good education. To this union has been born one daughter, Helen A., who is at home with her parents.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Leickheim are faithful members of Christ Reformed church, to which they give an earnest and generous support. Da-

vid Swigert, father of Mrs. Leickheim, was a carriage builder and veterinary surgeon to the King of Bavaria and lived in the palace of the king. His wife was a woman of superior attainments, having received exceptional educational advantages in her native land. The subject of this sketch is a man of many fine personal qualities of character and occupies a deservedly high position in the community in which he lives.

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### HIRAM B. SWARTZ.

Wayne county, Ohio, has been especially honored in the character and career of her public and professional men. In every township there are to be found, rising above their fellows, individuals born to leadership, men who dominate not alone by superior intelligence and natural endowment, but also by force of character which minimizes discouragements and dares great undertakings. Such men are by no means rare in this section of the great Buckeye state, and it is always profitable to study their lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others just entering upon their struggles with the world. Such thoughts are prompted by a study of the life record of Hiram B. Swartz, attorney at law and ex-probate judge, living at Wooster. He has long been one of the prominent figures of Wayne county whose interests he has ever had at heart and sought to promulgate. His career has been characterized by untiring energy, uncompromising fidelity, and devotion to a "simple life." He is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and executes them with alacrity, at the same time winning and retaining the high esteem of all with whom he comes into contact by the honorable course which he has pursued.

Judge Hiram B. Swartz is a Wayne county product, having been born in Milton township, May 27, 1846, the son of Samuel and Mary M. (Miller) Swartz, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. A complete record of the subject's parents and immediate relatives will be found on another page of this work under the caption, "The Swartz Family."

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Swartz twelve children were born, an equal number of boys and girls, of whom Hiram B. was the fourth in order of birth. He was reared on the home place and when he reached the proper age he began work in the fields, alternating farming with schooling in the district schools. His parents were sturdy pioneer stock, plain, honest and kindly disposed, and





*Hiram Ludlow*





the wholesome environment of their home is clearly reflected in the lives of their children. When sixteen years of age he left the common school and, being actuated by a laudable ambition to gain a higher education, he entered the academy at Seville, Ohio, where he spent two school years. He was a close student and made rapid progress. In the winter of 1864-5 he was the teacher in the old home school, known as Oakgrove, and gave eminent satisfaction. In December, 1865, he went to Granville, Ohio, entering upon the preparatory course of Denison University, where he completed the freshman year of the classical course. His health then requiring a change and rest, he gave up study for a time, but in the fall of 1868 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, having decided to devote his talents to the legal profession, and he there pursued his studies for one year, when he determined to complete his original course in the classics, and in January, 1869, entered the literary department of that University. By his untiring zeal and close application, he successfully carried the work of both departments within the period of four years, and so graduated from both in 1872, by special permission of the faculty, as such a thing as graduating from two departments the same year was, up to that time, without a precedent in that institution.

Thus well fortified for the duties of his profession, Mr. Swartz, in the fall of 1872, began the practice of law at Newark, Ohio, in partnership with his brother, John M., then also a beginner at the bar, but who afterwards was elected prosecuting attorney of Licking county, and later, circuit judge of the fifth judicial circuit. In the fall of 1875 he removed from Newark to Wooster, opening his office with Hon. H. K. McBride, and subsequently with Hon. T. Y. McCray.

Taking an active interest in politics, Mr. Swartz, in the spring of 1877, was elected mayor of Wooster, and was re-elected in 1879, serving four years with great popularity and acceptance. During this period he codified the criminal ordinances of the city, from the original record, was successful in establishing the fifth ward, so as to secure better school facilities in that part of the city, secured the regulation of hacks for passengers at the depot and began the work of cleaning up the public square, which had long been used as a place for unhitching and feeding, thereby enhancing the beauty of the city. During his first term the water works of the city were completed and the systematic sewerage of the city was commenced. He also succeeded in breaking up the tramp nuisance by applying the "Ball and Chain" under the supervision of Marshal Dice, and established the city prison system on a better basis than formerly, and successfully enforced the first saloon-closing ordinance.

His administration of the mayoralty was noted for its dignified trials of misdemeanors, its efficient public service and high moral tone, and marks the beginning of the public improvements for which the city is now distinguished.

When his last term as mayor closed in 1881, he resumed the exclusive practice of law, which he followed very successfully until 1888, when he was elected probate judge of Wayne county, and was re-elected in the fall of 1891, serving two terms with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned and having thoroughly exemplified the doctrine that "Public office is a public trust." At the close of his second term in this office he once more resumed the practice of law and has continued with unabated success to the present time.

An interesting chapter in the life history of Judge Swartz is that bearing on his domestic life, which dates from October 8, 1872, when he was united in marriage with Martha J. Davies, of Granville, Ohio, in which community her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Davies, were long influential and highly respected citizens. Mrs. Swartz is a woman of pleasing personality, wherein good housekeeping, culture and refinement are harmoniously blended. She and her husband are the parents of five children, of whom four, two boys and two girls, are living, all noted for their high attainments and integrity. They are graduates of the various educational institutions of Wooster. The oldest daughter, Mary D., taught several years in the Wooster high school. She then took a graduate course at Granville, Ohio, and another at Mechanics' Institute at Rochester, New York, in domestic science, and then spent three years in teaching the same at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. She then took a post-graduate course and graduated at Yale with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1909, and is now in the faculty of Teachers College, Columbus University, New York City, having charge of the department of nutrition. Wayne graduated in the regular classical course of Wooster University, and during the past nine years has been engaged as teacher of English and history in the high schools of Coshocton and Chillicothe, Ohio, and later of Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he now resides. Paul and Esther L. are also graduates of Wooster University. The former was distinguished for his rapid advancement in the natural sciences, and the latter for her genius in mathematics and her love of the modern languages. Paul, who was assistant at the chemical laboratory for two years under Doctor Bennitt, took a post-graduate course at Boston Technical Institute, from which he was taken into the active service by the Boston city commission and spent two years in the construction of the sub-ways of that city. He then had charge of the construction of an electric line from Annapolis to Washington, and afterwards served as one of

the constructing engineers of the new tunnel under the Detroit river at Detroit. From there he was called into the United States government service as engineer of construction at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and is now assistant engineer in the department of maintenance of way of the Missouri Pacific railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. Esther has been a teacher of mathematics and the modern languages at Plano, Illinois, and is now located and engaged in that work in the high school at Wakefield, near Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. All these children, though still young, are occupying positions of responsibility, and are doing credit to their parental home and training and to the beautiful city of Wooster, Ohio, and her educational and religious institutions. Mrs. Swartz has also contributed much for the advancement of religious and missionary interests and towards uplifting the general social tone of the city, being greatly interested in public improvements, cleanliness and thrift, and a woman who numbers her friends only by the large circle of her acquaintances.

Mr. Swartz is a man of intense energy and application. He goes into court with his case completely in hand. The labor of preparation is not considered. Everything depends on work and study—the study of men, as well as books. In counsel he is inquisitive, exacting and exhaustive, wanting to know the truth and the facts. As an advocate he is earnest, honest, resolute and persuasive, seldom drawing upon his powers of forensic flights when the plain facts are of greater value in presenting his argument. He is a peacemaker by instinct, and settles many controversies. He is industrious and untiring in his profession, and it is a rare thing to find him when not busy and in action. He is regarded by all classes as one of the county's enterprising, progressive, public-spirited citizens, quick to see, to seize, to act and aid in any project that means prosperity and growth to Wooster, and cherishing a deep interest in the work of the churches and Sunday schools and in educational advancement. Pleasant and impressive in address, he is kind, generous, congenial and companionable. He is also the author of a valuable law book entitled "How to Settle an Estate in Ohio," published by Waring Company at Norwalk, Ohio, and has in preparation another work on "Magistrate's Practice," and has invented and patented a number of useful articles, among the most important of which is an Australian ballot voting machine, which promises to do away with election frauds and the long and wearisome counting of ballots at elections. He has achieved an honorable record in his profession, and, in fact, all other circles, and he is esteemed for the many qualities that go to make up the inherent and finer qualities of a refined gentleman.



## THE SWARTZ FAMILY.

From the days of the wilderness and wild beast to the opulent present, the name Swartz has been a familiar and highly esteemed one in Wayne county and without exception they have played well their parts in the county's affairs and have always stood in the front rank of her citizenship. One of the worthiest of this name was Samuel Swartz, who was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1816, and when three years of age his parents brought him to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1819, his father, John Swartz, settling in Canaan township, and his wife, nee Blocher, and their seven children starting life in a log cabin in true pioneer fashion. In 1834, at the age of eighteen years, Samuel Swartz first came to his homestead and hired out to John Miller, who recently had bought the tract from the government. He continued thus to work as a hired hand at clearing the then almost unbroken wilderness in company with his brother John until 1839, when he was married to Mary M. Miller, the daughter of his employer, then scarcely sixteen years of age, who had lived upon that farm from the age of six years, and whose happy companionship he there enjoyed for more than fifty years. She was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, July 1, 1824. In 1830 she came with her parents, John and Mary (Welday) Miller, to find a new home among the then dense forests and bushy swamps of Milton township, and located upon a quarter section of land near the center of the township upon the beautiful spot where she continued to reside for nearly sixty consecutive years. Here, in their small cabin home, surrounded by almost impenetrable woods, her young life found happiness in the open clearings and in the horseback riding and neighborhood gatherings, until, to this wilderness home, in 1834, came one, Samuel Swartz, whose youthful life, uniting with her own, turned both into that new channel which widened as the years gradually ripened them for the better land. He was then a clean, stalwart woodsman, always strong and robust, a hard and indefatigable worker. After the death of John Miller in 1840 Mr. Swartz purchased the farm and began the erection of new and larger buildings. Under the ringing blows of his ax, which he could wield with marvelous skill, the dense forest on his land was swept away and by the careful culture of later years his farm became noted as one of the finest in the county. He was a model farmer, taking the lead in husbandry of every kind. He was enterprising and thrifty, and prosperity constantly waited upon him and crowned his honest toil. His young wife shared with him in all his enterprises, often assisting him in the fields and clearings when household cares permitted, and was no less distinguished than he for her many virtues. Samuel Swartz

was a man of strong will and determined convictions of right and duty and while these traits sometimes produced some friction in his dealings with others, his honesty and integrity no one could question. He was a generous and helpful neighbor and true friend, and was remarkably free from every vice and had but little charity for any form of it in others. Of pure thought, he never uttered a profane word or indulged in slang or vulgar speech of any kind. He was plain in dress and living and strictly temperate in all his habits; tobacco and strong drink of every kind he held in special abhorrence, and forbade the use of them upon his premises. Under the daily inspiration of such an example it is quite consistent that every member of his large family grew to maturity free from every one of these common vices. He was public spirited and was at different times elected to offices of public trust, which he filled very creditably. By industry and economy, at the age of forty years he was free from debt, and most of his subsequent earnings he expended in the education and culture of his children, to every one of whom he gave every opportunity in his power to obtain a good education. He was greatly assisted in this through the care and self-denial of his faithful wife, as her warm heart and active hands were unceasingly engaged in making provision for their support and clothing, at home and at school, and her gentle enthusiasm thus gave purpose and direction to their young lives. Their family consisted of twelve children, an equal number of boys and girls, of whom all the sons and four daughters grew to maturity and are living at this writing. All of the sons and several of the daughters obtained an academic education, and all of the former pursued graduate courses in universities of their choice. John M., the eldest son, graduated at Granville, Ohio, in 1869, and became a prominent lawyer at Newark, Ohio, and was at one time prosecuting attorney of Licking county, and afterward circuit judge in the fifth judicial district of Ohio. Hiram B., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, graduated from the literary and law departments of Michigan University in 1872 and is now one of the leading members of the Wooster bar, having been mayor of the city from 1877 to 1881 and later probate judge of Wayne county. Franklin P. graduated from Denison University at Granville, Ohio, in 1876, and from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1878, and for many years was pastor of the Baptist church at Loudonville, and later the First Baptist church of Kings Mills, Ohio. Samuel E. graduated at Granville in 1879 and for many years was principal of the Newark schools, and is now professor of chemistry and principal of the academy at Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas. Dr. Douglas A. was graduated from Adelbert College, Cleveland, in 1884, and after a year or two of service as steward in the

Cleveland Asylum for the Insane, he began practicing medicine at Canton, Ohio, and is now in successful practice at South Whitley, Indiana. Ulysses G., the youngest son, graduated from Adelbert College in 1886 and is now in active business in the oil industries at Whiting, Indiana. Of the daughters, Adeline married Henry G. Ziegler, now deceased; she is the mother of a large family, one of her sons, Harley H., being for many years the proprietor of the American House at Wooster, Ohio. Isabella married M. H. Murdock, now deceased, late of Rittman, Ohio; she is now living at Barberton, this state. Ellen S. married C. Blankenhorn, an educated and thrifty farmer living near Creston, Ohio, in whose home "Grandma" Swartz received the kindest of care during the last years of her life, after several years spent in Wooster and elsewhere in the homes of her children. Sarah is the wife of Rev. L. B. Harris, of Belton, Missouri. She completed her education at Granville, Ohio.

Samuel Swartz lived to see all his children converted and members of Baptist churches, and took great comfort in their progress. The mother lived to see thirty-six grandchildren and thirty-nine great-grandchildren.

In politics Samuel Swartz was a life-long Democrat of the Jeffersonian school and impressed his political faith upon every one of his children. He had no taste for the follies of life, and having never sown any "wild oats," he had no bitter crop to reap, and thus handed down in the very lives of all his children the happy fruits of a well-spent life. He was converted at an early age and united with the Dunkard church, the cardinal doctrines of which faith he ever stoutly defended. He differed from his brethren upon some matters of dress and education and so drifted from them, but not from the hope of the gospel, and as his children grew up and united with the Baptist church, he with his good wife united with this denomination at Sterling, Ohio, in 1870, and he was chosen deacon. It was his custom to close every day with family prayer, and he was a truly devout and consecrated man. He was impatient that sin in any form should enter the household of faith. He forgave and forgot all personal wrongs, and died at peace with all the world, his serene and gentle spirit passing to its rest, after a lingering illness of three years, which he bore with great patience and fortitude, on October 15, 1885, in his seventieth year.

Thus lived and died one of that noble band of pioneers whose strong and brave hearts "made the wilderness to blossom as the rose." All who knew him remember him as one who loved integrity and hated iniquity; a good-natured, cordial, honest man, whose worthy career should be emulated by the youth who desire to leave behind them successful records and win

the hearty approbation of all with whom they come into contact. His faithful helpmeet survived him nearly a quarter of a century, answering the summons that all that is mortal on earth must answer, February 5, 1909, after a brief illness, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, seven months and four days. She was ever a most devout and active Christian and the memory of her long and beautiful life will rest like a loving benediction upon all who came within the large circle of her personal influence, and her good works will follow her, a precious heritage to her large family of one hundred and eleven children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, including their husbands and wives now living, and to the generations following.

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#### DEWITT HOWARD McMILLEN, M. D.

Rising above the heads of the masses are many men of sterling worth and value, who by sheer perseverance and pluck have conquered fortune and by their own unaided efforts have risen from the ranks of the commonplace to positions of eminence in the professional world, and at the same time have commanded the trust and respect of those with whom they have in any way been thrown in contact. Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excited the admiration of his contemporaries Dr. D. H. McMillen was prominent. He was widely recognized as one of the leading physicians of Wayne county and in his death the community suffered a distinct loss.

DeWitt H. McMillen was born at East Greenville, Stark county, Ohio, on October 12, 1848, and was the son of John and Rebecca (Nappenberger) McMillen. Both his ancestral families were prominent and well known in Stark county. The Doctor was reared under the paternal roof and secured his elementary education in the common schools. He afterwards attended the Smithville Academy and then, deciding to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Alexander McMillen, under whose direction he studied awhile. Subsequently he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cincinnati and after his graduation there he entered upon the active practice of his profession at West Lebanon with his uncle, Dr. Alexander McMillen. He remained in the practice there a number of years, gaining a wide-spread reputation as an able and successful physician, and in 1890 he removed to Orrville, with a view of securing a broader field for his practice. Here he immediately took a fore-



most place in his profession and for many years was considered the leading physician in this part of the county. He enjoyed a large and remunerative practice and handled successfully many difficult and apparently hopeless cases of disease. In private life he was a man whom to know was to admire. Genial in disposition, courteous in manner and generous in his attitude toward others, he won and retained a host of warm personal friends.

In his religious belief, Dr. McMillen was affiliated with the Orrville Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a staunch and liberal supporter, being a member of the official board at the time of his death. His fraternal relations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, of both of which bodies he was an appreciative member. His death occurred on the 15th of December, 1901, and at his funeral the remarkably large attendance was a notable tribute to the standing he occupied in the community.

On January 1, 1876, Doctor McMillen was united in marriage to Alma J. Braden, the daughter of John and Mary Braden, of Sugarcreek township, this county, where she was born and reared. This union was a most happy and congenial one and was blessed in the birth of a son, Clyde Braden McMillen, who is now married and residing in Chicago, Illinois.

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### JOHN McSWEENEY, JR.

For the high rank of her bench and bar Ohio has ever been distinguished, and it is gratifying to note that in no section of the commonwealth has the standard been lowered in any epoch of its history. To John McSweeney, Jr., one of the representative attorneys of the northern part of the state, we may refer with propriety and satisfaction, for his record has been one of which any community might well be proud. He prepared himself most carefully for the work of his exacting profession and has ever been ambitious and self-reliant, gaining success and securing his technical training largely through his own determination and well-directed efforts. He not only stands high in his profession, but is a potent factor in state and national politics, his advice being often relied upon in the selection of candidates and party policy, and he has led such a career, one on which not the shadow or suspicion of evil rests, that his counsel is often sought and heeded in important movements in the county and state. By reason of numerous innate qualities, together with his pleasing address, his honesty of purpose and loyalty to his native community,



John J. Gurnea



Mr. McSweeney has reached a conspicuous elevation in his chosen field of endeavor, and justly merits the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

John McSweeney, Jr., was born in Wooster, Ohio, August 1, 1854, the son of John and Kate (Rex) McSweeney, each representatives of fine old pioneer families. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were John and Jennie (O'Connel) McSweeney, who came from Cork; Ireland, in 1824, and settled at Blackrock, New York, later moved to Navarre, Stark county, Ohio. They were the parents of seven children. The entire family, with the exception of one child, died of cholera at Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, in 1828, John, the youngest, being the sole survivor. He was taken by Mrs. Grimes, attended school, and was sent to St. Xavier College at Cincinnati. When about fifteen years of age he selected John Harris, of Canton, Ohio, as his guardian, who removed him to the college at Hudson, Ohio. John's father left him about eighteen hundred dollars in money, with which he was educated and became the great orator and lawyer. In 1849 John married Kate Rex. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, on the mother's side, was Jacob Rex, and his great-grandmother, whose maiden name was Phillips, were born in England but with an admixture of German blood. They came to America and settled at Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, the town being named after the great-grandmother, Phillips. The maternal grandparents of John McSweeney, Jr., were Jacob and Cathrene (Witton) Rex, and were born in Phillipsburg. Their children were George, Jacob, John and Cathrene (or Kate), who married John McSweeney at Wooster, Ohio, George and Kate living here at that time.

Six children were born to John and Kate (Rex) McSweeney, namely: Two died in infancy, and Mary, aged nine years, died in Wooster; John, of this review, and Kate and Jennie survive.

John McSweeney, Jr., while yet a boy decided to follow in the footsteps of his father in the legal profession, and he succeeded to his office, his library and his practice, and he has been assiduous in his business, animated by the spirit and lingering presence of a distinguished and able sire, a man who needs no Tuscan urn to contain his ashes as a reminder of what profound learning and forensic eloquence may achieve. He assiduously prosecuted his studies in the local common and high schools, graduating among the first from the latter, and when twenty-one years of age, a time when most young men are only getting well launched in their school work, he was graduated from the University of Wooster, where he had made a brilliant record.



He then began studying law very earnestly in his father's office and later took a course in the Boston Law School, and he was admitted to the bar in 1879, and ever since that date his practice has been growing until he now has a clientele second to none in Wayne county. He was soon singled out by party leaders for public positions owing to his general popularity and recognized ability, and from 1879 to 1883, and immediately upon his admission to the bar, he was city solicitor of Wooster, and from 1883 to 1889 he very creditably filled the office of prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, both responsible positions having illustrated the vigilance and prudence of a conscientious public official.

The harmonious domestic life of Mr. McSweeney began in the spring of 1884, when he formed a matrimonial alliance with Ada Mullins, in education, refinement and temperament and in Irish descent, like himself, and in this old homestead of his parents, with their boys, this congenial association illustrates the sanctity and perpetual serenity of a beautiful domestic life. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Rex, James, John, and Averil, the last named dying in 1894. The maternal grandparents of these children were James and Hannah (White) Mullins, Mr. Mullins being a native of Dublin, Ireland, who came to America in an early day and was successful here in his life work.

Mr. and Mrs. McSweeney made an extensive tour of Europe in 1895, viewing, at Dublin, the ancient seats of the Mullins and McSweeneys, where Sween, the Norwegian king, guided his leaking hulk and tattered sails, in the storms of the northern seas, to found a race of immortal genius; they later visited England, then to Germany, France and other interesting places on the continent.

John McSweeney, Jr., was born, educated and reared to manhood under the most propitious environment, and his parentage was prophetic of the personal graces and mental versatility which characterizes his manhood. In his father he enjoyed as brilliant an example as any Greek pupil ever found in his great master, and he carried in his blood the eloquent suggestiveness, critical wit, and conversational eloquence of the most perfect life of his time in these respects. But a German realism and common conservativeness predominated and moulded the Irish and elegant effusiveness of his father into the more steady illumination and persistent rationality of the German mind. A strange combination to produce an infrequent genuineness of characteristics of which he is the residuary legatee. Inheriting this genius of one unsurpassed in the accomplishments of eloquence, wit and logical endurance of mental power, as

was his father, so may he rejoice in the sanctification of virtue, prudence and good sense which marked the Rexes and which were possessed by his mother and illustrated by his uncle, Hon. George Rex.

Mr. McSweeney is a scholarly man and has a fine library of choice and standard literature, of which he is an appreciative student; however, his legal work necessarily requires the major part of his attention, owing to its increasing volume of recent years. As his industry and vigilance as city solicitor and as public prosecutor elicited the hearty commendation of every one, so the evolution of greater qualities obtained him the nomination for judge, and, though a Democrat, the appointment by two Republican governors of trustee of a state institution is a criterion of his high standing in public life; and because of his public spirit, his honesty in all his relations with his fellow men, his generous and kindly nature, he has won and retained a host of warm personal friends throughout northern Ohio.

As members of the Episcopal church, John McSweeney and his wife, also their children, early attracted by the literary beauty of the Book of Common Prayer, and the elegant and ancient form of worship, are consistent in the observance of the general principles of religious ethics. Without profanity, severity of piety or intrusive appearance of devotion, they are amiable citizens. The criterion of loving our neighbors is finely illustrated in John McSweeney. He has the dignity of a commoner. He is a kind, generous laborer in the pursuits of men; possessed of a liberal ancestral estate, he is loyal to it; he labors for a living, and in his office as at the bar his nervous forces play in the dramatic anxieties of legal analytics and in the forensic and flowery combinations of logic and art and rhetoric. He displays an intellectual avidity among the occult themes of his profession. He contests his own thoughts with the interrogation of an inquisition. He is an orator in his high moments of rationalistic imagination and eloquent self-forgetfulness. Born and cradled among the leaves of the classic and the philosophic, he suckled the thoughts and the poesy and the spiritual enthusiasm of immortal authors, and his memory is a sarcophagus of the living images, and musical cadences, and fantasies, of every genius. Thus in the evolution the drama of the books was to play among the hereditary fibers, and attune the strings, with orphean melody. Presupposing that the inheritance of wealth is an enervating element in the life of a genius,—a disease called aristocracy,—the younger McSweeney is not more aristocratic than the elder who coined this competency out of his genius, or than the mother whose prudential ability saved it. The honor of it all is in the benevolent proprieties, in its appropriation to taste and learning and in many generous alleviations of necessity,

one of the crowning virtues of the subject of this sketch. To him belongs a democratic simplicity in hereditary purity, the tact of meeting mankind with an open face, and a sparkling eye, and a shining cascade of glittering thoughts—beatitudes of providence. Of hospitality, the monopoly is his; of invited guests, and public men, the club-house is his home, and lunch and social chat and entertainment wear away to the meridian of night. Perfectly temperate, the life of intellectual anniversaries, the toastmaster at banquets, scattering his classical quotations and allusions in the abandon of crowding imagery and reckless phantasy, he stands immaculate as his own original. To the critic of occasional dramaticism in his mental manifestation, it yet remains that John McSweeney in general magnificence of mind, in demonstrative, conversational enthusiasm, in the light of his expression, in the spontaneity of his manner and gesticulation, in the appositeness of his quotations, in the memory of quaint oddities of literary life and illustrative biography, all accompanied with good sense, philanthropy, and the power of analyzing occult distinctions, has no counterpart in the writer's knowledge of contemporaries.

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### ROBERT L. LUPOLD.

Back to stanch old German stock does Robert L. Lupold trace his lineage and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true type of the German nation, is manifest when we come to consider the more salient points in his life history, which has been marked by consecutive industry and invincible spirit, eventuating in his securing a high place in the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. The subject's paternal great-grandfather was a native of Germany, but emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where Samuel Lupold, the subject's grandfather, was born and reared. His son, Samuel, the subject's father, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but when a mere boy came to Ohio, settling in Holmes county. He learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he became a proficient workman, and he built many of the best homes and business houses in Holmes county. He lived in that county continuously up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1901, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Susan Wheaton, who was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, and her death occurred about thirty-five years ago, at the age of forty-four years. To this worthy couple were born six children, namely: Lenora, the wife of Joseph Mitten, of Millersburg, Ohio; Robert L. was

the next in order of birth; Rebecca is the wife of Howard Mast, of Millersburg; Joseph is deceased; Samuel Henry, who has been in the regular army for more than twenty years and is now stationed at Washington, D. C.; Victor, who resides at Mishawaka, Indiana.

Robert L. Lupold was reared and educated in Holmes county, residing there until about 1889, when he removed to Orrville. He was at that time a farmer, which vocation he followed up to about 1904, when he came to Orrville to live, since which time he has followed the contracting business. He was a progressive, enterprising and successful farmer and the general condition of his property indicated him to be a man of good taste and sound judgment. For thirteen years he was also engaged in the dairy business, in connection with his agricultural work. He is equally successful in the contracting business and has performed many contracts in and about Orrville, as well as other parts of Wayne county. He is a careful and painstaking supervisor of his work and employs none but responsible workmen, so that his name to a contract is a sufficient guarantee of its faithful performance.

In December, 1880, Mr. Lupold married Mary Imhoof, a daughter of John M. Imhoof, of Mount Eaton, where she was born and reared. To this union four children have been born, namely: Howard Allen, of Orrville; Ida May, who died in infancy; Harry G., of Orrville, Ohio; Jessie Bell, who is bookkeeper in the office of the Orrville *Courier*.

In matters political Mr. Lupold gives an earnest support to the Democratic party, and has served two years as assessor of Greene township. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Macca-bees. In religion, Mr. and Mrs. Lupold give their support to the Lutheran church, of which they are both members and in the activities of which they are both interested. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen he has ever given his influence in the furtherance of good government, educational and religious interests, and all that conserves the general welfare, while to himself is accorded the fullest measure of confidence and esteem. The family occupy a position of prominence in the social life of the community and the attractive home is a center of cordial hospitality.

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### JOSEPH WILLIAM HOOKE.

In one of the most exacting of all callings, the subject of this sketch attained distinction, having been recognized for a number of years as one of the most successful educators in the county of Wayne, and his success



in the business circles of the city since then has been no less gratifying. He is a well-educated, symmetrically developed man, and his sterling qualities of character, as well as his versatile ability, gained for him an enviable standing among those who know him.

Joseph W. Hooke is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having first seen the light of day on a farm in Logan county, August 6, 1868. His parents were Lewis J. and Lucy A. (Moomaw) Hooke, the former a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and the latter of Botetourt county, the same state. Lewis J. Hooke was reared and educated in his native state, and when old enough he learned the trade of miller, in which line he was engaged at the outbreak of the Civil war. Though at that time a sympathizer with the Union, and being also exempt from military service because of his occupation as a miller, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a substitute for his employer, who was a married man. He served a short time as a private, and at the age of twenty-one years he was captured by the Union soldiers and soon afterwards was released on parole.

Joseph W. Hooke received his elementary education in the public schools, supplementing this by three years' attendance at Mount Morris College, Illinois. He then engaged in teaching district schools until 1892, when he went to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he had charge of the commercial branches, and as supervisor of drawing and writing in the public schools, until 1894. He then had seven years of business college work, in which he met with uniform success, and in 1902 he joined the faculty of the Wooster high school as principal of the commercial department and supervisor of writing and drawing, which departments he established. He demonstrated in no uncertain manner his ability as an educator and his thorough familiarity with the subjects under his charge, and he occupied a high position in the esteem of faculty and pupils. After giving three years' faithful service in this capacity, he resigned his position in order to accept that of secretary of the Peoples Savings and Loan Company, which position he still holds. In this responsible position Mr. Hooke demonstrated the possession of business abilities of a high order, and his relations with the public were always of the most agreeable and pleasant nature.

Politically, Mr. Hooke is a stanch Democrat, but is in no sense an aspirant for public office of any character. Religiously, he is a member of the Church of Christ, in which he has taken a most active part, having been honored with all the offices within the gift of the church. His support

and influence are always given unreservedly to all movements for the advancement of the highest interests of the community, and he is numbered among the city's best citizens.

On the 20th of June, 1894, Mr. Hooke was united in marriage to Bertha E. Morrison, the daughter of William F. and Elizabeth (Chambers) Morrison, of Bucyrus, Ohio, and to them have been born two children, namely: Delia E., born December 23, 1895, and Mildred A., born June 30, 1905. Mrs. Hooke is a lady of culture and refinement and their attractive home is the center of a large social circle. Mr. Hooke is a man of strong social instincts, and holds fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias, exemplifying in his life the beneficent principles of this order.

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### MICAJAH MILO MORLAN.

There is little that interests one more than to observe how different men begin and continue the duties of life. Some commence in hesitation and seem to hesitate at every obstacle they encounter. Others begin boldly, but after a time they show by some defect in execution that they have not properly mastered their tasks. Still others commence with steady grasp of the situation, and show by their subsequent accomplishments that they have compassed the problem of life; to the last class success always comes, and they are the men to leave behind them good names and large properties honorably won in life's struggle. Their children are left to reap the harvests of good actions. Among such talented and enterprising men is Micajah Milo Morlan, who has for many years shown himself to be a master of at least two lines of endeavor, winning much more than local reputation both as an artist and an oculist, and at the same time establishing an enviable record as a high-minded, whole-souled citizen whom to know is to admire and respect because of his genuine worth, his integrity and his courteous demeanor. He is well known to the people of Wooster, where he maintains his office and his residence.

Doctor Morlan was born in Salem, Ohio, July 29, 1833, the seventh child of Mordica and Eliza Ann (Dean) Morlan, a fine old family of that city, plain, honest, unassuming Quakers, the father a woollen goods manufacturer, who was fairly successful in that line and reared his family in comfort and respectability. He was summoned "to the immortal dead who live again" in the year 1879, and in the same year his faithful helpmeet, who had long traversed "life's royal path" with him, joined him in the silent land.

Doctor Morlan received his education in Greenville, Pennsylvania. Having, early in youth, decided to become an oculist, he took a thorough course leading thereto in the Indiana Ophthalmic College, in Indianapolis, where he made an excellent record, and from which institution he was graduated in 1890, thus being able in his mature manhood to gratify an ambition of long standing. After he left school in Greenville he exercised his rare natural talents in painting, and he soon attracted considerable attention in this line, and after taking up the work of oculist he has continued to paint when he could find the time, thus being a very busy man, being regarded by all familiar with his work as easily one of the foremost artists of Wayne and adjoining counties, showing a delicate touch and a rare skill, even now at his advanced age, that would discount the work of most young men. As an optician his unbroken success of twenty years has gained for him a prestige second to none in this section of the state, eighteen years of that time having been spent in the practice at Canton, and his office in Wooster has been a busy place since it was opened.

Doctor Morlan married Anna Mary Watson, September 27, 1859, a woman whose esthetic taste harmonized with that of the Doctor, and was always of much assistance to him. She was the daughter of Theodore and Rachael Watson, an influential family of Hartsville, Pennsylvania. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Caroline H., born May 5, 1862; Watson D., born February 17, 1864; Elwood D., born August 14, 1867; Irene R., born February 8, 1874, and Ida E., born November 23, 1875.

Doctor Morlan was reared a Quaker, and he still adheres to the sturdy principles inculcated by that denomination. Personally he is a pleasant man to know, an excellent and learned conversationalist, hospitable in his home and a genteel gentleman in every respect.

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### JOHN W. CUTTER.

After a residence of many years in the same locality, his daily life characterized by qualities of sterling integrity, indefatigable industry and sound business judgment, John W. Cutter has risen to an enviable position among his fellow men and is today numbered among the representative men of his community and is eminently worthy of representation in a work of this character.

John W. Cutter, of Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, is a son of



*John W. Cutler*





John Cutter, who was born in the state of New Jersey. Subsequently, he lived for a number of years in Pennsylvania, and then in 1818 came to Holmes county, Ohio. In 1831 he moved to Wayne county, where he lived the remaining years of his life, his death occurring about the year 1886. The first recorded member of the Cutter family to come to America was a widow of Samuel Cutter, Elizabeth by name, who emigrated from England to the New England states of America about 1640.

Among the descendants of this couple was Samuel, who at the age of twelve years desired to enlist for service in behalf of the colonists during the war of the Revolution, and was not permitted to do so because of his youth. He was ardently patriotic in his attitude and during a long life he took a deep interest in the trend of public events and he retained even in his old age a remarkably retentive memory of the scenes and events of the early days. He married a Miss Cole and they became the parents of several children, namely: Mrs. Susan Robbins, Mrs. Lena McHenry, Ephraim, Sallie McHenry, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Mrs. Agnes Cole, Mrs. Charity Schamp, Samuel, Richard, Ezekiel, Mary, wife of Henry Munson, Mercy, the wife of Samuel Charlton. The father of these children was a stanch Democrat in politics. He was a carpenter by trade, which vocation he followed in Pennsylvania, but after removing to Ohio he lived a retired life.

Ephraim Cutter came to Ohio in 1814, and here followed his trade, that of a shoemaker; subsequently he took up the occupation of farming, locating at North Moorland a number of years and later for some time living north of Wooster. Later he located in Huntington county, Indiana.

John Cutter followed farming all the days of his active life and on coming to Ohio he entered a large tract of land, the patent for which bore the signature of President Jackson. He proceeded to clear this land of the dense timber which covered it and developed a fine farm, on which he lived until his death, which occurred there in 1886. His wife had preceded him to the unseen land, dying in 1868. Their remains lie buried in the graveyard which lies near the Methodist Episcopal church at Moorland. John Cutter was noted because of his many acts of charity, his benevolence being much appreciated during those early pioneer days. He was a stanch Democrat in his political views, but never accepted public office of any nature. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Elizabeth, unmarried; Ephraim, James, Brown, Mrs. Peter Wicker, Mrs. William Scott.

The subject of this sketch, John W. Cutter, was born on January 19, 1843, and spent his early days with his parents. He secured a limited education in the district schools, his vacation periods being devoted to work on the farm. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and has been fairly suc-

cessful, being accounted one of the successful farmers of his section. His farm is characterized by splendid buildings, well kept fences, modern machinery and other accessories of an up-to-date farm. Mr. Cutter shows sound judgment in his operations, keeping in touch with the most advanced methods relating to the service of agriculture and has consequently been enabled to realize handsome returns for the labor he has bestowed.

On June 6, 1872, Mr. Cutter was married to Margaret A. Cellar, who was born March 1, 1846, in Holmes county, this state, a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Corn) Cellar. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and they came to Holmes county in 1824, making their home there during the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Cutter's paternal grandfather, Ephraim Cellar, was a veteran of the war of 1812, after the conclusion of which he went to Jefferson county, Ohio, and thence to Indiana, where he died. Mrs. Cutter's maternal grandfather was William Corn, who was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but later came to Holmes county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining years and died. To Mr. and Mrs. Cutter have been born the following children: Morris E., who died young; Joseph C., of Franklin township, married Della Scott, and they have seven children: Blanche, Maud, Mildred, Norma, Susan, William and Mabel. William L., of Lorain, Ohio, married Bertha Scott, and they have had five children: Marcella, Helen, Ruth, Catherine and one that died in infancy unnamed. Ira C. is the wife of John Wirt, of Franklin township, and they have one child, Kenneth; Mabel and Myrtle, twins. Myrtle married LeRoy Sparr, of Franklin township; two children, Francis and Robert. Martha V. is still under the parental roof.

Mr. Cutter is a Democrat in politics and has ever taken an intelligent interest in local public affairs, though he has been in no sense an office seeker. His many splendid qualities of character have won for him the unbounded confidence and regard of all with whom he has associated. He was elected county commissioner in 1898, took the office in 1899 and held it until 1902. He was also for thirty years a member of the school board, and served efficiently as township trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the National Congress and the Masons. The family all belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### BENJAMIN S. BEVINGTON.

A worthy descendant of prominent and influential pioneers is Benjamin S. Bevington, a progressive man of affairs whose residence is at Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio. His birth occurred in Richland township, Holmes

county, this state, on August 26, 1841. His father, Benjamin Bevington, was a native of Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio when a boy, accompanying his parents, who settled in Holmes county, where, amid primitive conditions, they developed a farm and became one of the leading families of the community, where the name Bevington has ever since been well known. The father of Benjamin S. was the youngest of a large family. He received a meager education in the rude log school houses of those early times, and, after having been taught farming by his father, quite naturally took up that line of work for a livelihood. In 1855 he moved to Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, but after securing a good foothold there he returned to Holmes county in 1861, and in 1868 moved to Maysville, Wayne county, Ohio, buying a farm near the edge of that town, which in time became very valuable. Here he lived and prospered, and here his death occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Sarah Wolgamott, who was born and reared in Salt Creek township, Holmes county. She survived her husband one year, dying in 1883, at the age of sixty-eight years. They were the parents of ten children, six boys and four girls. Those living are: Levi J., a farmer in Knox county, this state; Jacob, a carpenter of Akron, this state; Benjamin S., of this review, and Clara, wife of William Beeler, of Orrville. The paternal grandparents of these children came from England and settled in Pennsylvania in an early day.

Benjamin S. Bevington was reared on the home farm, where he remained until he was twenty years of age, assisting with the work about the place during the summer months and attending the district schools in the winter time. When he reached the age just indicated he manifested his patriotism by enlisting in the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry early in the great war between the states, and he served one year with a very creditable record, having fought at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post; Thompson's Hill and Champion's Hill, both in Mississippi; Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg and in the battles of Jackson, Mississippi. During his career in the army he was never off duty.

After returning home from the army Mr. Bevington managed a farm for Henry Pomeream, of Salt Creek township, Holmes county, for a period of six years, after which he rented the farm for four years. During these ten years he prospered by reason of his close attention to farming, which he understood thoroughly. Desiring to manage a place of his own, he purchased eighty acres of Mr. Pomeream and lived on the same for four years, greatly improving the place. He sold it and went to Fredericksburg, Wayne



county, and there engaged in the livery business for two years and was building up a good patronage when he was induced to enter the employ of Charles and Edgar Snow & Company, of Boston, as a buyer of horses, at a salary. This was in 1883, and he was in their employ ever since until recently, a period of twenty-six years, during which time he purchased thousands of horses in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio, having become a well-known figure to the horsemen of those states and being regarded as an excellent judge of livestock of all classes and grades, an expert, in fact, in the matter of purchasing horses. A criterion of his unexcelled judgment and excellent business ability is found in the fact that the Snow Brothers, a large and important firm, retained him in their employ so long. His easy manner, congeniality and general pleasing demeanor were of great assistance,—in fact, invaluable assets to him in this line of work. Having resigned this position, he is now practically retired from active business.

Mr. Bevington was married on February 24, 1881, to Valeria Wehrly, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and the daughter of John and Eugenia (Chatelain) Wehrly, a well-known and highly respected family of that locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Bevington three children have been born, namely, Bertha, who died at the age of seven months; Stella and Zella are twins.

Mr. Bevington is the owner of a fine farm in Greene township, which is highly improved and managed in such a manner as to yield rich results. He moved to Orrville in 1896 and he has a beautiful home on North Main street. Mrs. Bevington and her two daughters belong to the Presbyterian church. This family is held in high esteem in the vicinity of Orrville or wherever its members are known.

Mr. Bevington is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 296, of Orrville, Ohio.

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#### ADAM FOGEL.

The little republic of Switzerland has sent a large number of her best citizens to the Buckeye state, many of whom have located in Wayne county, where they have become identified with the leading agricultural and business interests. Of this class of highly honored citizens, Adam Fogel is a worthy representative. He was born in Switzerland, October 18, 1844, the son of George Fogel, also a native of Switzerland, who came to America in 1852, locating at Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, where he worked at his trade of wagonmaker and carriage builder until his death, in 1862. He married Susan

Hanna, of Switzerland. She is also deceased. Five children were born to them, namely: Frederick, who was in the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and who is now at the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky; Henry lives at Mansfield, Ohio; Adam was the third in order of birth; Elizabeth married Mr. Andregg, of Mansfield; Mary married Mr. Eshie and they live at Mansfield.

Adam Fogel came to America with his parents in 1852. He received a meager education in the public schools and at the tender age of eight years began working on the home farm, and when ten years of age he went among strangers, working for two seasons on a farm at Sonneberg, Sugar Creek township, this county. During the years 1857 and 1858 he drove mules on the old Ohio canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, Ohio, being thus employed at the time James A. Garfield was working in a like capacity. Mr. Fogel worked two seasons for the meager wages of six dollars per month. He then began work for Russell & Company, a large manufacturing firm of Massillon, Ohio, first taking care of their horses, and later, at the age of seventeen, he began learning the machinist's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years and seven years as a journeyman, ten years in all.

In 1863 Mr. Fogel, believing that it was his duty to prove his loyalty to the flag of his adopted country, enlisted in the Union army, a member of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served very creditably until the close of the war. In 1868 he located in Orrville, since which time he has been one of the leading citizens of this city. For a number of years he was engaged in the grocery business, but, after building up an extensive patronage, he retired from active business eleven years ago, since which time he has devoted his attention to looking after his extensive property interests. He has a fine farm of one hundred and ten acres in Sugar Creek township, besides much valuable property in Orrville. Considering the fact that he started in life in such an humble way and so many obstacles had to be overcome, he is deserving of praise for what he has accomplished and the manner in which he has achieved success, for he has been honorable in all his business dealings with his fellow men.

Mr. Fogel was married in 1865 to Elizabeth Bair, a native of Switzerland, who proved to be a very faithful helpmeet, her encouragement and sound counsel often assisting Mr. Fogel in his business enterprises. This union resulted in the birth of six children, namely: Mrs. Emma Baugh, of Orrville; Ella, who keeps house for her father; Frank is deceased; Mrs.

Cora Huntsberger, of Chicago; Mrs. Ida Reamer, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania; Howard is living in Orrville and is telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania railroad, also the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad; he is an accomplished musician.

The mother of these children passed to her rest in 1901.

Mr. Fogel very ably served for a period of ten years in the city council, and in 1909 was again elected councilman. He was a member of the council when the city hall was built. He was chief of the fire department for eight years. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, having been a Mason since 1875, belonging to the commandery at Wooster; also the Lodge of Perfection at Canton, and the Scottish rite at Cleveland; he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1874, and is also a member of the Uniform Rank. He takes much interest in lodge work and is popular in the above-named orders throughout northern Ohio. He is a member of the Reformed church at Orrville. Although he is now a Democrat, he cast his first vote for Lincoln.

Mr. Fogel has the original land grant issued by President Andrew Jackson, September 15, 1835, and made to Joseph Arnold, from whom Mr. Fogel bought his farm in Sugar Creek township.

Mr. Fogel is one of those self-made men who has won success by hard work and persistent endeavor. When a small boy he sawed wood after school for his neighbors in order to earn a little money. Always of frugal and industrious habits, he has gained a substantial competency for his declining years some time ago. He has the highest respect of all who know him.

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### JOHN BECHTEL.

The Bechtel family is one of the old and well-known ones of Wayne county, and is of German ancestry. Jacob Bechtel, grandfather of John of this review, was a native of Pennsylvania, in which state the early members of this family settled when they came to America. The father of John Bechtel also bore the name of Jacob, and he was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1802. He came to Wayne county, Ohio, about 1829, settling in Greene township. He was married in Pennsylvania to Sarah Rhoades, a native of that state, born in Somerset county; her death occurred in 1845, when about forty-two years of age. She and her husband were the parents of seven children, the register of whose births follows: Mary, born in Penn-

sylvania in 1827; Elizabeth, born in that state in 1828; Harriett, born in Pennsylvania in 1830; Sarah, born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1831; John, of this review; Jacob, born in Wayne county in 1836 and died in 1898; Samuel, born in 1837 and died in 1852.

In April, Jacob Bechtel, father of John of this review, suffered one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befell a citizen of Wayne county, his home having been burned and his four daughters perishing, Mr. Bechtel sustaining serious injuries in trying to rescue his children, and he died from the effects of the wounds he received the following December. John, of this review, then four years of age, and his brother Jacob were sleeping with their parents at the time of the fire.

John Bechtel was born October 12, 1833, on the home farm, where he remained until he reached the age of eight years, when he began life for himself, working out on a farm, doing such chores as he could at that tender age. In 1855 he married Harriet Mowner, who was born in East Union township, and they moved on the old farm, which he and his brother divided, and for forty-three years Mr. Bechtel remained on the place where he was born, carrying on general farming in a successful manner and becoming well situated. In the spring of 1898 he removed to Orrville, where he has a fine home, and he still looks after his farming interests, owning two good farms. One of his farms is probably the oldest in Greene township, but the soil has retained its original strength, owing to its skillful management. The first cabin built in the township was erected on this farm. The place was entered from the government by Michael Thomas, and Jacob Bechtel, father of the subject, purchased it from him, John Bechtel being the third man to own the place.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Bechtel five children have been born, named as follows: Sarilla, wife of A. W. Brennerman, of Greene township; H. M., of Orrville, where he is engaged in the hardware business; Elizabeth, wife of S. P. Eshleman, of Orrville, also a hardware merchant; W. B., cashier of the bank at Massillon; J. O. is engaged in the drug business in Orrville.

Mrs. Jacob Bechtel married a second time, her last husband being Michael Hawk, of East Union township, and two children were born to this union, Lavina, wife of William Chapin, and David Hawk, both of Orrville.

John Bechtel was a member of the school board in Greene township for twelve or fifteen years, during which time he did much to promote the educational interests of the same. Both he and Mrs. Bechtel are members of the English Lutheran church at Orrville. He is one of the highly respected



citizens of this community, having led a life against which nothing ill can be said in any way. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, owing to the fact that he had such hard struggles in his early life, but men endowed with the grit which he has always do things, no matter what their environment may be.

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### GEN. AQUILA WILEY.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Wayne county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted proved his loyalty to the national government. On the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations, exposed to summer's withering heat and winter's freezing cold, on the lonely picket line a target for the missile of the unseen foe, on the tented field and amid the flame and smoke of battle, where the rattle of the musketry, mingled with the terrible concussion of the bursting shell and the deep diapason of the cannon's roar, made up the sublime but awful chorus of death, at the head of his command, bearing aloft the standard of Old Glory—in all these situations, the subject faithfully performed his full part until disabled by wounds from further active service. During a useful life in the region where he lives he has labored diligently to promote the interests of the people, being devoted to the public welfare, and his record has been such as to win for him the high regard of all who know him.

Aquila Wiley was born near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of February, 1835, and is a son of William and Susan (Spahr) Wiley, the former also a native of Cumberland county. The subject's paternal grandfather, Robert Wiley, served in the Revolutionary war. William Wiley, the great-great-grandfather, in 1770 was given a homestead grant of two hundred acres of land in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, the deed to which was signed by William Penn, a grandson of the noted English Quaker and founder of the state of Pennsylvania. The family name was originally spelled "Wylie," as shown by the official records of Cumberland county. William Wiley, father of the subject of this sketch, died when the latter was but a boy. Aquila received such education as was afforded in the



*Agusta Wiley*



schools of his boyhood days and in an academy at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen years he came to Wooster, Ohio, where he made his future home.

In April, 1861, on President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, Mr. Wiley enlisted for the three-months service, joining Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This command was at once sent to the front, but took part in no engagements beyond a skirmish with the enemy at Philippi, West Virginia. At the end of its period of enlistment the regiment returned home and was mustered out. The Governor then issued orders for the reorganization of the regiment and its re-enlistment for three years, nearly all of the men re-enlisting. The rank and file of the regiment were much displeased with the appointments of field officers and Lieutenant Wiley recruited a company with the distinct understanding that they were not to serve in the Sixteenth Regiment. He then went to Cleveland and received from Col. William Hazen a commission as captain, he and his company being at the same time given transportation from Wooster to Cleveland. The officers of the regiment appealed to the governor to have this company transferred from the Forty-first back to the Sixteenth Regiment, and it was then that Captain Wiley showed his courage by utterly refusing to go back, and in this stand he was backed up by the entire company.

The service record of the Forty-first Ohio Regiment was a glorious and honorable one, few regiments having a record of more active service or of greater valor in the face of the enemy. They took part in a number of the severest struggles of that great conflict and amid all these experiences Captain Wiley was always found at the head of his men, cheering them by his words and setting them an example for personal bravery. He participated in all the battles in which the Forty-first took part and at the terrible engagement at Pittsburg Landing, while carrying the regimental colors and leading the regiment in a furious bayonet charge, he fell terribly injured. In this charge General Wiley was conspicuous because of his bravery and the enthusiasm with which he inspired his men on to the assault, during which five men were killed with the colors. He recovered from this injury, but later at the battle of Missionary Ridge his horse was shot from under him and his left knee shattered by a shell, making amputation necessary. General Wiley returned to his home in January, 1864, and after he had regained his health practiced law at Wooster, in which he met with fair success. He has always commanded the absolute confidence of his fellow citizens and has been numbered among the honored residents of the city of Wooster, where so many years of his life have been spent.



Politically, General Wiley is affiliated with the Democratic party and was elected and served one term as probate judge of Wayne county. His administration of the office was so eminently satisfactory that he was nominated for a re-election. The same year, 1878, he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, his opponent being the late William McKinley. The General resides in a comfortable and attractive home at No. 195 North Market street, Wooster, where the spirit of the old-time hospitality is ever in evidence. Religiously, his wife is a member of the Baptist church, to which the General gives an earnest and liberal support. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, where he maintains pleasant associations with his old comrades-in-arms.

On May 19, 1870, General Wiley was united in marriage to Emma Power, the daughter of Neal and Sarah (McMillen) Power, of Wooster, and to them were born two children, Walter A., born in 1872, and Ada M., born in 1875. The former is now a first lieutenant in the United States revenue cutter service, and the latter is the wife of Henry Greenwell.

Of marked social qualities, General Wiley is well liked by all who know him. His sterling manhood, his absolute integrity of character, his honorable war record, his public spirited attitude towards all movements for the public good and his consistent private life have earned for him an enviable standing in the community and he is justly numbered among its representative citizens.

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#### SYLVANUS G. COOK.

A man who enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout Wayne county, especially East Union township, of which he is a native, and who has won a reputation for judicious dealing in all things, who is now enjoying the peaceful retirement of his twilight of life, is Sylvanus G. Cook, whose birth occurred April 22, 1842, and who has lived in this county all his life, making his home on the old farm in East Union township until 1907, when he moved to Orrville. His father was Robert Cook, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1803, who came to Ohio in the pioneer days, locating in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, in 1816, when that section was still a comparative wilderness. He secured land and developed it, becoming an extensive farmer. He married Jennie D. Cummings, of Crawford county, Ohio, in 1831. She was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in February, 1899. To Robert Cook and wife seven children

were born, among whom the following are living: Rebecca McCullough, of Orrville; Liza Jane Sharp, living near Apple Creek, East Union township; Nancy Bonewitz, of Wooster; Samuel, of Shelby, Ohio, and Sylvanus G., of this review. The Cook family is of good Irish stock. The maternal grandmother of Sylvanus G. was Mary (McWilliam) Cook, who came from county Tyrone, Ireland, reaching America when nine years of age, and settled in Butler county, Pennsylvania, with her sister. Grandfather Samuel Cook was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1781, and he migrated to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1816; the following year he moved to a farm in Sugar Creek township. In the summer of 1816 he taught the first school ever taught in Sugar Creek township. Prior to his coming here he was married to Elizabeth McWilliams, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of the following children: Sylvanus, born February 28, 1802; Robert, father of the subject of this sketch, was born December 3, 1803; Asa, born December 23, 1805; James, born March 9, 1808; Christena, born June 16, 1810; Mary, born October 26, 1812; Amiel, born August 29, 1815; Jemima, born April 3, 1818; John, born April 30, 1820; Jesse, born May 26, 1822; Josiah, born July 20, 1824.

Samuel Cook was in many respects a remarkable man, one of marked influence and usefulness. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Dalton, Sugar Creek township, and he was one of the earliest of the public educators and religious workers in the county. He reared a large and intelligent family, giving them all a good start in life and an education such as he could in those early days, and his grandchildren, of whom there are many, seem to be worthy of their pioneer ancestors, taking a delight in maintaining the honorable name that the family has always borne.

Sylvanus G. Cook, as already intimated, has spent the major part of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, having learned the "ins and outs" of husbandry in his youth during the summer months, and in the winter time he attended the district schools, receiving a fairly good education. The old home farm is located four miles south of Orrville in one of the most highly favored sections of the Buckeye state. He has always been regarded as a very progressive and skillful farmer, so managing his affairs as to gain the greatest results, keeping the place in a high state of cultivation and efficiency, having reaped bounteous harvests during a long stretch of years and laid by a competency so that now in his old age he finds himself surrounded by plenty and has a modern and comfortable home.

Mr. Cook was married in 1873 to Lovis Tasker, who was born in Paint

township, this county, the daughter of James and Rebecca (Bales) Tasker, a well-known family of that locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook the following children have been born: Jennie, wife of D. E. Eymon, of Orrville; Mary, the wife of Fred Bower, who is living on Mr. Cook's farm; Frank, who is fifteen years of age, is living at home; two children are deceased, Jimmie having died twenty-two years ago, and Glen, who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook belong to the Presbyterian church at Orrville, and they take a delight in the work of the same. The former has served as school director in East Union township. He is a Bryan Democrat, and personally he is a man whom it is a delight to meet, being a good conversationalist, jolly, good natured and a man of high principles.

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### JOSEPH WARREN HOSTETTER.

A man whose memory is revered by a wide circle of acquaintances and friends, and who lived a life that was exemplary in every respect, which resulted in good to himself and family and the community in general was Joseph Warren Hostetter. He became a prosperous and representative citizen of Orrville, Wayne county, having been a man of great force of character and determination of purpose, and although he has been called from his earthly labors, the good he did still lives. Mr. Hostetter was born near Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, October 3, 1840, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hostetter. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom all but one, Lydia, who died some thirty-seven years ago, grew to maturity, Joseph W. having been the second one to pass away, his death occurring January 15, 1902, after an illness of two weeks, through which he bore his sufferings patiently and heroically. Besides him were eight sisters and three brothers, namely: Mrs. Adeline Minerva Frederick, deceased, late of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Ann Martin, also of Canton; Mrs. Mary A. Sweringen, deceased, late of Plattsmouth, Nebraska; Mrs. Kate Lake, of Blue Springs, Nebraska; Mrs. Harriet Robinson, of Sharon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sadie Hutchinson, of Seneca, Kansas; Mrs. Elizabeth Blanchard, of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Verdie Keeler, of Sabetha, Kansas; Frank Hostetter, living in Oklahoma; Lewis, of Canton, Ohio, and Austen, deceased, late of Kansas.

The boyhood days of Joseph W. Hostetter were spent at the parental home. He received a common school education, and began his business career by clerking for Haynes & Foster, of Shreve. Early in life he turned his

attention to photography and opened a studio in Uhrichsville, but in 1860 he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Impertus Martin, but his patriotism being aroused when the rebellion threatened to disrupt the Union, he left the position and enlisted in the army at Canton and went to the front early in the struggle as a member of the noted Fourth Ohio Regiment. This was in response to Lincoln's first call for troops. The first colonel of this regiment was the gallant Lorin Andrews, president of Kenyon College, who was one of the first to give his life for his country. This regiment enlisted for one-hundred-day service, but later re-enlisted for three years, and it was engaged in many of the severest battles of the war, bringing glory to the Federal troops repeatedly. It was engaged in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley; it fought at the great battles of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville. Later the regiment was sent to New York to quell the riots, and then returned to Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Hostetter was an active participant in all the work of this regiment. Many years after the war he revisited the fields of many of the famous battles in which he had bravely fought.

After the close of the war Mr. Hostetter returned to Canton and worked for C. Aultman & Company, as machinist. Later he was employed in a dry goods store at Wellsville. In 1867 he came to Orrville and entered the employ of Bartholomew Brothers in the dry goods trade. In 1868 he purchased the grocery business of Amos Eshleman and continued it for two years.

In 1869 Mr. Hostetter was united in marriage with Eunice Boydston, a native of East Union township, this county, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Boydston, a highly respected family of that community. She proved a most worthy helpmeet and is now deceased, having been injured in a street car accident in Akron, from the effects of which she died on September 23, 1909, and was buried by the side of her husband at Orrville. Soon after their marriage they moved to Kansas, but they returned to Orrville in 1874 and Mr. Hostetter embarked in the real estate business and continued in that line until his death, with the exception of two years, during which time he lived in Toledo, where he was connected with the *Toledo Legal News*.

During President Arthur's administration Mr. Hostetter was appointed postmaster at Orrville to fill the unexpired term of Henry Schriber, who died while in office. Mr. Hostetter served in this capacity for nine consecutive years in a very able and satisfactory manner. In later years he was a very active member of the school board and at the time of his death was its president. The cause of education was greatly strengthened during his con-



nection with the board. He was a conscientious Christian, having joined the Methodist church in 1867 under Rev. George W. Ball's pastorate. For many years Mr. Hostetter assisted Impertus Martin in conducting campmeetings at Orrville and other places in the state. He was an open exponent of the temperance cause and had the courage of his convictions, and in many instances he proved his loyalty to this cause by giving financial and other aid. In all matters that in any way aimed to advance the interests of Orrville and vicinity he was deeply concerned and always did what he could.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Hostetter one child was born, who died in infancy.

Mr. Hostetter was a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was also an active member of the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. His life was an active one, and he was always encouraging and helping some one, for he believed in helping others,—in fact, few men have done as much for the progress of this community, and his place will always be greatly missed for he was as the just man spoken of in Holy Writ, "whose light shines more and more unto the perfect day."

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### ALEXANDER THOMPSON CAMPBELL.

This sterling representative of one of the pioneer families of Ohio is a native son of Wayne county, where he was reared to maturity on a farm, early beginning to assume the practical responsibilities of life and lending his aid in connection with the reclamation and improvement of the homestead. That he has lived and labored to goodly end is clearly indicated in the position which he holds in the confidence and regard of his fellow men and in the success which has crowned his efforts as an agriculturist, which has been his vocation throughout his business career. His fine farm is located in Congress township, and no resident of the community commands a fuller measure of respect and esteem. This epitome of his life history will be read with interest by his many friends and will serve as a permanent memorial to his sterling character and worthy life.

Alexander T. Campbell is, as his name indicates, of Scottish descent, his paternal great-grandfather, John Campbell, having emigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1784, locating in Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his days. The subject's grandparents, Isaac and Mary Campbell, were lifelong residents of Pennsylvania, where they were worthy and

esteemed farming folk. The subject's maternal grandparents, John and Mary (McLevy) Crum, were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they spent their entire lives. An ancestor on the maternal side was General McLevy, who served with distinction in the war of the Revolution. The subject's parents were James and Anna (Crum) Campbell, both of whom were born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married. In 1851 they came to Wayne county, Ohio, and settled in Chester township, where the father successfully followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on July 29, 1875. His wife died September 18, 1898. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living. In politics James Campbell was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks and thereafter gave it his support. He was a member of the Presbyterian church during his later life and served as an elder. He was a man of sterling qualities of character and enjoyed the unbounded confidence and regard of all who knew him.

Alexander Thompson Campbell was born on the paternal homestead in Chester township, Wayne county, on the 13th day of September, 1857. He secured a good elementary education in the common schools of the township, and later he attended Smithville Academy two years, taking mathematics, English and kindred studies. On the completion of his education he took up active farming operations on his father's farm, which he continued until the death of his mother, in 1898. He now owns a farm in connection with his sister, Anna C. Campbell, on which he now resides, and has since devoted his entire time and attention to its management. The place comprises one hundred and sixty-seven acres and is most eligibly and pleasantly located. Mr. Campbell has made a number of valuable improvements, including the erection of a new barn, the remodeling of the residence and other improvements which brought the place up to the highest standard of excellence. The land is fertile and highly productive and Mr. Campbell, being progressive and enterprising in his methods, realizes handsome returns annually for the labor bestowed. Besides the cultivation of the soil, he also gives considerable attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, giving special attention to Delaine sheep, Durham and Jersey cattle and Morgan and Norman horses. He has been careful and discriminating in the breeding of his stock and there may at all times be found some magnificent specimens of these animals on his farm.

In politics Mr. Campbell has assumed an independent attitude, being bound by no party ties, but on the contrary taking the stand that the can-

didate's personal qualities and fitness for office is of the most importance, especially in filling local offices. In religion, his belief is in harmony with that of the Presbyterian church, to which he and his wife belong, and to which they give an earnest and generous support. Every movement calculated to benefit the community morally, educationally, religiously or materially receives their unqualified endorsement and support.

On the 8th of March, 1894, Alexander T. Campbell was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Ella Reid, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Sarah Reid, the latter of whom is deceased. These parents were both natives also of Wayne county, their respective ancestors having come here from the eastern states. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born two children, Mary Lucile and Florence Jane. Throughout his business career Mr. Campbell has been emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified in feeling with the growth and prosperity of the county which has been his home.

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#### J. H. SEIBERLING.

Among the citizens well known throughout Wayne county, whose lives have been led along such worthy lines of endeavor that they have endeared themselves to their neighbors and a large circle of acquaintances is J. H. Seiberling, who was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1835, the son of Nathaniel and Katherine (Peters) Seiberling, both natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. They came to Summit county, this state, in 1831 and purchased ninety-six acres of timber land, which was transformed into a good farm in course of time, Nathaniel Seiberling also managing successfully a saw-mill in the early days. He prospered and bought a number of tracts of land which he cleared, owning at the time of his death about one thousand acres of land in Summit county. He was a strong Whig and later became a Republican. He always took an active part in the affairs of his party. He was for many years justice of the peace and has held various other local offices. He and his wife were the parents of a large family, four daughters and nine sons, one daughter and six sons now living.

Charles Seiberling, brother of J. H., of this review, served very gallantly as a soldier for three years in the Union army.

J. H. Seiberling was educated in the common schools of Summit county,







*J. H. Seiberling*



*Mrs. Elizabeth Heiberling*



Ohio. He assisted his father in the milling and farming operations he carried on until the former was twenty-five years of age. He then bought one hundred acres of land in Summit county, this state, and farmed it for two years. Then he began manufacturing farming implements at Doylestown with his brother, J. F. Seiberling, who had established the business in 1860, the firm name being Cline, Seiberling & Hower. Later it became Seiberling & Miller, the members of the firm being J. H. Seiberling and Samuel H. Miller, mentioned on another page of this work. Since then the firm name has remained the same.

In 1890 Mr. Seiberling went to Jonesboro, Indiana, and there established the Indiana Rubber & Insulated Wire Company, becoming president of the same, which office he still holds, and the large success of this enterprise as well as that mentioned above is due in no small measure to the wise management and judicious counsel of Mr. Seiberling. Until 1903 he spent about one-half of his time in Jonesboro and the rest of the time in Doylestown. Since then he has made Jonesboro his permanent abiding place, giving his entire attention to the business which he established there and which has grown to gigantic proportions, the products of which now invade a vast territory. However, he still retains his interest in the Doylestown company. He seems to have a wonderful executive ability and knows how to handle his employes so that they will be of the greatest benefit to the business. He always handles a good grade of material and is honest in his dealings with his fellow men.

Mr. Seiberling was married in 1860 to Elizabeth Baughman, daughter of David Baughman, a pioneer of Summit county, Ohio, who came from Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and became a well known and influential man in his community.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Seiberling three children have been born, namely: Martha, who married William Richards; A. Frank, who married Angie Cline, and they are the parents of two children, Paul and Catherine; Robert W. married Genevieve Lynn and they are the parents of one child, Robert James. The Seiberling home is a modern and attractive one, beautifully located and is known as a place of hospitality for the many friends of the family.

While a resident of Doylestown, Mr. Seiberling was a member of the village council and of the school board. He is still a member of the Lutheran church at that place. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically votes with the Republicans. His life has been led along worthy lines and has resulted in good not only to himself and family but also to the community at large, for he is always interested in the success of others.



## JAMES B. GINDLESPERGER.

The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in history. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them, should not be permitted to perish. Their examples are most valuable and their lives well worthy of consideration. Such are the thoughts that involuntarily come to mind when we take under review the career of such an honored pioneer as the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph. He is a representative of one of the old families of Wayne county, and his mind links the early formative period with that of latter-day progress and magnificent achievement. Such are the men particularly worthy of mention in a work of this nature.

James B. Gindlesperger was born on the 24th of January, 1856, on the old family homestead in Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Shidler) Gindlesperger, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Somerset and the latter in the county of Washington. These parents were reared in their native state and came to Ohio some time prior to their marriage. He was a carpenter by trade, but during his later years he gave his attention to farming, in which he was fairly successful. They are both now deceased. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are now living. In politics Daniel Gindlesperger was a pronounced Democrat and took an active part in local political affairs. He stood high in the community and for twenty years he gave efficient service to his community in the capacity of justice of the peace. The subject's paternal grandfather, Christian Gindlesperger, was reared, lived and died in Pennsylvania, as did also his wife. The maternal grandparents, Daniel and Katherine Shidler, were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio, taking up a farm in Wayne county, where they spent their remaining days. They were persons of genuine worth and enjoyed the unbounded respect of all who knew them.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and secured his education in the public school at Lodi and the high school at Burbank. He was a good student and has supplemented his school training by lifelong habits of close observation of men and things, so that today he is considered a well-informed man. On the completion of his education he returned to

active work on his father's farm, which he continued faithfully until 1888, in which year he purchased a farm of eighty-three acres in Congress township, lying about one mile south of the old homestead. To the cultivation of this tract he has since devoted his unremitting attention and that he has succeeded is evidenced by the general air of prosperity which pervades the place. A new residence was erected and in many other ways Mr. Gindlesperger made decided improvements on the property,, so that today it is the equal of any in the township. The buildings are first-class and up-to-date, the fences kept in good condition, and all the farm machinery necessary for the proper conduct of a twentieth-century farm are to be found here. Besides the carrying on of general agriculture, Mr. Gindlesperger devotes considerable attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, in which line of effort he has been equally successful. He is thorough and progressive in everything he does and keeps closely in touch with the most advanced ideas in relation to the science of agriculture.

On the 28th of December, 1888, Mr. Gindlesperger was married to Alice Byers, a native of Wayne county and a daughter of David and Elizabeth Byers, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but early settlers in this section of Ohio. To the subject and his wife have been born two children, Harry and Hazel, the latter being now a student in the Congress high school.

Politically, Mr. Gindlesperger is an uncompromising Democrat and has given an earnest support to his party. He has taken an intelligent interest in local public affairs and served efficiently as a member of the township school board for eight years. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church, to which he and his wife belong, giving to the same their loyal and generous support. A man of generous impulses, genial disposition and good, practical common sense, Mr. Gindlesperger has readily made friends and he stands today as one of the popular and enterprising men of his township. He withholds his support from no movement or enterprise that promises to be for the common good and is himself a definite influence for good in the community.

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#### CLAYTON GOOD.

There is now taken under review the career of one of the sterling citizens of Wayne county, Ohio, where he has practically passed his entire life and where he has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem. The name which he bears has been prominently identified with the annals of the

county since the days when the work of reclaiming the sylvan wilds of this section of the state was inaugurated, and here he is now known as one of the large land-holders and successful farmers of the county. He has rendered his community efficient service in an official capacity and is numbered among the sturdy, upright and progressive citizens, thus it may be seen that he is peculiarly worthy of representation in a work of this character, his character and services in the county making him thus eligible.

Clayton Good was born in Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 23d of June, 1876, and is the son of Daniel B. and Margaret (Worst) Good. The former was born in Pennsylvania on November 10, 1841, and the latter is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, where she was born April 1, 1843. The subject's paternal grandparents, John and Eliza Good, were both born in Pennsylvania, in which state they were reared and married, and in 1849 they came to Ohio, locating in Congress township, Wayne county, where Mr. Good became one of the pioneer merchants. Subsequently he turned his attention to the pursuit of agriculture and was eminently successful, owning at the time of his death four hundred and seventy-five acres of fine land, the greater part of which was in Wayne county. The subject's maternal grandparents were Samuel and Mary (Martin) Worst, who were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, the former having been born in Chester township, Wayne county, on land which the subject now owns, and which his father had entered from the government. Daniel B. Good was a farmer by vocation and stood high in the community. A Republican in politics, he took a great interest in local public affairs, and was a member of the school board in an early day, subsequently serving for many years in the capacity of a notary public. He was the father of two children, the subject and a sister. The father erected a splendid family residence at Pleasant Home, where he spent his last days, his death occurring on December 8, 1901. His widow is still living.

Clayton Good was reared under the paternal roof and secured his elementary education in the common schools, attending the Congress high school. Subsequently he attended the Bixler Business College at Wooster and was thus well equipped to take up the duties of life. After completing his education, he took up active farming operations, in which he realized that there was as good a chance for a young man of energy as any other profession, and his judgment has been abundantly verified during the subsequent years, as he has achieved a distinctive success in the line of agriculture. He is now the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of splendid farming land. His

original possession was a part of the old homestead, but to this he has added one hundred and seven acres, owning now one of the best farms in Congress township. He here carries on general farming and stock raising, in both lines of which he has been enabled to realize a handsome profit. He maintains the premises at a high standard of excellence, the general appearance of the place indicating the owner to be a man of good taste and sound judgment.

On the 3d of June, 1901, Mr. Good married Ellen Heacock, a native of Mahoning county, Ohio, and the daughter of Oliver and Mary Heacock. To this union two children have been born, Dorothy and Katherine. In matters political the subject gives his allegiance to the Republican party and is rendering efficient service as a member of the school board, having ever had a deep interest in educational matters. Mr. and Mrs. Good are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are regular attendants and to which they give a generous support.

In every avenue of life's activities in which he has been engaged, Mr. Good has exhibited the highest qualities of citizenship and he stands as one of the leading men of Congress township.

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### DAVID G. BLACKWOOD.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which not only can endure so rough a test but gain new strength through the discipline. The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, established a good home and become a worthy citizen of Wayne—one of the most progressive counties of the great Buckeye commonwealth.

David G. Blackwood was born in East Union township, this county, October 30, 1850, the son of William Blackwood, Sr., an influential and highly honored pioneer of that township, whither he came in the thirties, making the somewhat hazardous and tedious overland trip from his ancestral home in Pennsylvania. He began life in a modest way like other first settlers and in time the dense wilderness gave way to his "sturdy stroke" to well-cultivated fields and his log cabin was replaced by a substantial and com-



fortable frame dwelling. He married Hannah Gardner and here they reared their children in a wholesome atmosphere, leaving them the heritage of a good name, then passed on to their rest in the silent land.

David G. Blackwood, being ambitious from his early boyhood to succeed in what the poets would call "the battle of life," studied hard and received a good education in the local schools of Orrville and the high school of Smithville, Ohio. He first turned his attention to teaching, which he followed very successfully for a period of four years in the district schools, and although his services were eminently satisfactory to pupils and patrons alike, he decided not to make teaching his life work and left the school room never to return as an instructor. He has been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the past twenty-seven years, being freight agent at Orrville ten years, and in 1900 was transferred to Wooster for duty as chief clerk in the freight office, which position he now holds. He is regarded by the company as one of their most faithful and efficient employes and his long period of service is indicative of his faithfulness and fidelity to duty. Mr. Blackwood has never had time to mingle much in politics, but he very ably served as clerk of the village of Orrville for a period of four years, and as a member of the council four years.

Mr. Blackwood was married on September 7, 1876, to Emma Weirich, who was born in Millersburg, Ohio, the daughter of K. Weirich and wife, highly respected citizens of that village, who afterwards moved to Orrville, this county. This union resulted in the birth of one child that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood have numerous friends throughout Wayne county, especially at Orrville and vicinity, where they were long among its worthiest citizens.

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#### CHARLES FAHR.

That life is the most useful and desirable that results in the greatest good to the greatest number and, though all do not reach the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure each can win success and make life a blessing to his fellow men. It is not necessary for one to occupy eminent public positions to do so, for in the humbler walks of life there remains much good to be accomplished and many opportunities for one to exercise his talents and influence which in some way will touch the lives of those with whom he comes in contact. Although in the list of Wayne county's successful citizens who have won state or national reputations the name of Charles Fahr may

not be found, yet there is much in his career that is commendable, and his success forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish when his plans are wisely laid and his actions governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals.

Charles Fahr, well-known deputy auditor of Wayne county, Ohio, was born at Red Haw, Ashland county, this state, January 28, 1868. While very young he removed with his mother, his sole dependent, to Plain township, near Reedsburg, where she was employed as a domestic. Poverty prevented his receiving more than an ordinary education,—in fact, the mere rudiments of learning,—for during his school days he was compelled to labor on the farm, attending the district schools during the winter months, known as Union Institute, District No. 2, Plain township, later known as Mt. Wisdom. But he was ambitious and studied hard, and here, during the latter part of his school days, he assisted in teaching, procuring some small means which he put to good use by attending the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, during 1890 and 1892. This again consumed all his finances and he returned and taught his home school for nine terms, studying in the meantime, until he became quite well informed on general topics, the sciences and the classics. His ability as an able, conscientious and painstaking educator became known and his services were in great demand. He was at the head of the Reedsburg schools for four years, and in 1900 he was chosen principal of the New Pittsburg schools, which position he retained, giving his usual eminent satisfaction, up to 1909. He is at home in the school room and entertains as well as instructs his pupils, and his ability to organize and manage classes and all the details of school work made him popular with pupils, teachers and patrons, so that the most satisfactory results were accomplished.

Mr. Fahr's domestic life dates from August 1, 1894, when he married Mary Ebert, a lady of culture and refinement, of Apple Creek, Ohio, and the daughter of an excellent family.

Early in life, Mr. Fahr had imbibed a love for equality and political principles and therefore affiliated himself with the Democratic party and his first public work as an organizer was during the campaign of 1896, when he labored in behalf of Bryan, and his township gave a majority of thirty for Bryan when it was normally Republican by seventy majority. His politics can never be doubted as he has always been found fighting for the cause of Democracy, as can be attested by his efforts in Chester township in the last national and state campaign. He was a resident of New Pittsburg in Chester township from 1900 to September, 1909, when he removed to Wooster, Ohio.

His record as a public school teacher can be attested by the fact that for thirty-eight terms of experience, these have all been in but three different schools. He was an active and energetic member of the Lutheran church at New Pittsburg, Ohio, and the Sunday school superintendent there for nearly six years, which position he resigned upon his removal to Wooster. He transferred his membership and is now a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Wooster.

Upon the election of James L. Zaring as county auditor in the fall of 1908, he was appointed by Mr. Zaring, in the spring of 1909, as deputy auditor, and he assumed his present position on October 18, 1909. Personally he is a pleasant man to meet, always courteous, considerate, genteel and kind, so that he is generally popular throughout the county, with all classes, irrespective of party ties.

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#### DAVID JAMES.

In the death of the subject of this sketch, which occurred on the 25th of September, 1904, at his home in Franklin township, Wayne county suffered a distinct loss, he having been for many years numbered among the strong and virile characters. A man of forceful personality, sound judgment and enterprising spirit, he had long occupied a high position among his fellow agriculturists, and had achieved a large measure of success in his life work.

David James was born in England, October 7, 1826, and was a son of George and Ann (Sealy) James, who migrated to America in 1832. They located on a farm in Franklin township, Wayne county, where they bought one hundred acres of land, for which they paid seven hundred dollars, this being the farm on which the subject's widow now resides. The country was at that time but sparsely settled, there being but one house between the James home and Wooster. There the parents made their home during the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1859 and the mother in 1870. George James was a stanch Whig in his political faith and was an active and influential man in his home neighborhood. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: William Albert, who died at the age of twenty-three years; John S., whose death occurred April 25, 1896; Amelia, deceased; David, the subject of this sketch.

David James was but six years old when the family emigrated to the United States and here he obtained a fair common school education. When old enough he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, but never fol-



David James





lowed it as a vocation, his entire life from that time on being spent on the home farm. At his father's death he took up the burden of its management and eventually he acquired the ownership. He was a hard and discriminating worker and succeeded in making this one of the best farms in Wayne county. He erected several splendid buildings, bought improved and up-to-date machinery, and followed the best and most advanced methods in the cultivation of the soil. He was prosperous and bought other land, so that at his death he owned over two hundred and fifty acres of as good land as could be found in the community.

In 1853, Mr. James married Ellen Gilmore, the daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Young) Gilmore, of Holmes county, this state. The union was a most happy one and was blessed in the birth of the following children; Thomas A., of Franklin township, this county; Dorothy Ann, at home; William Alfred, of Franklin township, who married Minnie Florence Morgan, and they have two children, Hugh Carl and Mary Ellen; Jesse Gilmore is the wife of Alverta Watson, of Franklin township, and they are the parents of three children, Harry, Nellie and Blanche Ellen; Mary Nellie became the wife of Frank E. Langell, of Wayne township, and they have five children, Mark Bunyan, James Maxwell, Floyd, Myrel David and Francis Henry; Martha Nettie is the wife of Frank Shaw, of near Shreve, this county, and they have two children, Ernest and Forest; Wesley David, who lives in Iowa, married Emma Morgan, and they have seven children, Glenn, Lucille, William McKinley, Althea, Kenneth, Harrold, Max; John Charles, of Franklin township, married Flora Franks, to which union has been born one child, Clark; George Walter died at the age of nineteen years; Lorenzo Ellsworth died at the age of sixteen years; Frederick Herbert married Alca Weetman, and they have two children, Earl and David; Francis Asbury, of Franklin township, married Nora Swinehart, and they are the parents of four children: Lester, Virgil, Harold and Wayne; Amelia Ellen is the wife of Wilbur Snure, of Franklin township; Sealy, of Wayne township, married Anna Bucher, and they have three children, Mabel, Ellen and Chester Allen; Anna Hortense is the wife of Richard McCoy, to whom she has borne one child, Ellen Marie.

Mrs. James' parents, Thomas and Dorothy (Young) Gilmore, were natives of England, the former having been born at Somersetshire, November 17, 1810, and the latter at Bristol March 31, 1810, and at the latter place their marriage occurred. On May 1, 1831, five weeks after their marriage, they came to the United States, locating first at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio. Later they moved to Honeytown, Wayne county, this state, but two

years afterwards they settled at Martins Creek, in Holmes county, where they remained thirteen years. Mr. Gilmore first followed the occupation of a miller and subsequently he purchased the Hockenberry Mill, which he operated until his wife's death, when he bought the Cider mill in Franklin township. He operated this mill twenty-eight years, when his second wife died, and he thereafter made his home with his daughter, Mrs. James, until his death, which occurred at the age of ninety years, ten months and twelve days. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was an earnest and liberal supporter, and he stood high in the estimation of all who knew him.

Politically, David James was a Republican and took a deep interest and an active part in local public affairs. He was an interested member of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Moorland, and served as trustee and class leader. He was indefatigable in his efforts to advance the religious interests of the entire community, and assisted materially in the erection of the second church in Wayne county. His death occurred on the 25th of September, 1904, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Moorland. Since his death Mrs. James has personally directed the operation of the farm and has achieved eminent success in her efforts. She possesses business ability of a high order and has given to her affairs a discriminating intelligence that has enabled her to realize a handsome income from her property. She is well liked by all who know her and in her hospitable and attractive home she gives a cordial greeting to her many friends.

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### JOSEPH SHERCK.

Another of the native sons of Wayne county who has here passed his entire life and by his energy, integrity and progressive methods attained a high degree of success, is Mr. Sherck, whose fine homestead farm lies in section 5, Franklin township. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, since his father located in Ohio nearly three-quarters of a century ago (in 1837), and that he has attained his prosperity by worthy means is evident from the unqualified esteem in which he is held in the community where his life has been passed.

Joseph Sherck was born on the farm on which he now lives, on the 16th of November, 1849, and is a son of John and Catherine (Morr) Sherck. The subject's paternal grandparents were Peter and Barbara (Pefley) Sherck,

who were natives of Pennsylvania. At the age of seventy-two years he came to Wayne county and settled on the Franklin township farm, which at that time contained but little improvement. He was a strong and sturdy type of the early pioneer and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He died June 4, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years, eight months and fifteen days, and his wife died September 14, 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-five years two months and four days. They were active members of the Evangelical church, which in those days held services in the homes of the members of the society. Peter and Barbara Sherck were the parents of the following children: Catherine, who makes her home with the subject; Mary, now deceased, who was the wife of John Morr; and John, father of the subject. John Sherck received but a limited school education, though in the great school of experience he was an apt scholar and by dint of close observation and sound reasoning he became a well-informed man. He was brought by his parents to Wayne county when eighteen years old, was reared to the life of a farmer and remained a resident of Franklin township, Wayne county, until 1867, when he and his wife moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1887, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a well-known local preacher of the Evangelical church, though he served without salary. In politics he assumed an independent attitude, voting for the man whom he considered best qualified for the office. John and Catherine Sherck were the parents of two children, Abraham, who is a resident of Dekalb county, Indiana, and Joseph, the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Sherck is indebted to the common schools of Franklin township for his mental training and, with the exception of four years prior to his marriage, when he was employed in Wooster, his entire life has been spent on this place. He here carries on general farming, raising all the crops common to this latitude, and he keeps in close touch with the most advanced ideas relating to the science of agriculture, so that he has long been numbered among the representative farmers of the township.

The subject married Laura Ellen Lauck, who was born in Wooster township, Wayne county, Ohio, January 9, 1851, the daughter of Joseph and Harriett (Kramer) Lauck. Joseph Lauck was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, the son of David Lauck, and he came to Wayne county, Ohio, in young manhood. He settled first in Wooster township, later at Madisonburg, and followed the pursuit of agriculture all his active life. He is now deceased, and his widow makes her home in Denver, Colorado. They were



consistent members of the United Brethren church, while in politics Mr. Lauck was a Republican. Mrs. Sherck is their only child. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherck have been born six children, namely: Ora Alice, the wife of Julius Gasche, of Holmes county, and the mother of one child, Charles; Julia A., the wife of George Smith, of Franklin township, this county; Clara E. is the wife of Lambert Gilson, of Holmes county, this state, and they have three children, Virgil, John and Walter; Walter E. is at home; George M. resides at Sullivan, Ohio; Ida C. is at home with her parents.

Mr. Sherck is a Democrat in his political views and has been honored by his fellow citizens, having twice been elected to the office of trustee of Franklin township. He is public-spirited in his attitude towards all movements having for their object the advancement of the best interests of the community. Because of his fine personal qualities, he enjoys the unbounded confidence and regard of all who know him, regardless of religious creed or political belief.

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### JOHN JACOB LOWE.

One of the native sons of Wayne county who has here passed his entire life figures as the subject of this sketch, and it is not irrelevant to state that he is one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of Franklin township, where he is successfully engaged in farming, having a well-improved and highly cultivated farm in section 8. As a member of one of our leading pioneer families we here enter record of the more salient features in his career.

John Jacob Lowe was born April 13, 1859, in Saltcreek township, Wayne county, Ohio, and is a son of Gilbert Lane and Catherine (Armstrong) Lowe, the latter having been a daughter of John Armstrong, of Holmes county. Gilbert Lane Lowe was born in New Jersey and at the age of thirteen years came to Columbus, Ohio, with his parents, John and Rachael Lowe. A few years later they settled in Holmes county, this state, where they remained until Gilbert was married. After that event he came to Saltcreek township, Wayne county, where he engaged in the carpenter trade and farming, during his later years giving his attention exclusively to the latter vocation. He remained in Saltcreek township until 1867, when he moved to East Union township, where he resided until about two years prior to his death. He and his wife were prominent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal

church. In politics he had been at first an active Republican, but, in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, he subsequently allied himself with the Prohibition party and was equally vigorous in its support. His death occurred in 1907, at the age of eighty-three years, while his wife died in 1868, their remains being interred in the cemetery at Fredericksburg. Mr. Lowe's second wife, who bore the maiden name of Effie Swinehart, survives her husband and resides at Moorland, this county. To the union of Gilbert and Catherine Lowe were born the following children: Ora A. is the wife of Silas Smith, of East Union township, this county; Alice is the wife of James Snyder, of Franklin township; Luella is the wife of William Ober, of Akron, Ohio; John Jacob, the subject of this sketch, is the next in the order of birth; Walter is a resident of Stark county, Ohio.

John J. Lowe, when four years old, removed with his family to East Union township where he was reared at the parental homestead and received his education in the schools of that locality. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has followed this vocation practically all his life. He has been at all times wide-awake and alert in his business affairs and has so conducted his operations as to realize a comfortable annual income from the same. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on his property, which he has at all times kept in the very best of condition, and because of his enterprise and progressiveness he is numbered among the reliable and representative farmers of the township.

Mr. Lowe has twice been married. His first wife bore the maiden name of Cerena Beam and is now deceased. To this union were born three children, namely: Osa A. married Alta Byrns and lives in Holmes county; Roy Clayton, who lives in Holmes county, married Mabel Byrns, and they have one child, Rosetta; the youngest of these children is Wealthy Fern, now the wife of Roy Slater, of Wooster. For his second wife Mr. Lowe chose Sadie Taylor, a daughter of Mark and Catherine (Kuhn) Taylor, and to them were born six children, of whom five are living, and all at home, namely: Alta, Elton, Glenn, Lillian and Leo, the two last named being twins. Mark Taylor, who at the time of his death, December 4, 1905, was numbered among the well-known and highly-esteemed citizens of Franklin township, was born in Somersetshire, England, February 5, 1823. In 1842 he emigrated to America with his parents, locating in Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, where the remaining years of his life were spent. His parents were James and Mary Taylor, who on their emigration to this county settled first near Wooster, later locating in Franklin township. James Taylor was a

stonemason by trade and followed that vocation during most of his active years. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Josiah, born November 27, 1820, died in infancy; Mark, born February 5, 1823; Martha (Mrs. John Tuttle), born May 6, 1825; Thomas, born February 15, 1828; Mary, born January 13, 1830, became the wife of Samuel Bodine; Josiah (second of this name), born April 22, 1832; Sarah, born April 14, 1834, became Mrs. William Guyor; Elizabeth, born March 23, 1836, became the wife of Thomas Gilmore; Hester, born March 21, 1838, became the wife of William L. Newstetter, of Wooster township, but is now deceased; Jane, born November 22, 1839, became the wife of Adam Schaaf. James Taylor died June 1, 1853, at the age of fifty-seven years and one month, and his wife died April 9, 1856, at the age of sixty years, five months and five days, their remains being interred in the cemetery at Moorland. They were a grand old couple and enjoyed the love of all who knew them. Mark Taylor was a stonemason by trade, and followed that vocation largely during his life. He also worked some as a cooper, which trade he had learned in his early life. He was also successful in high measure as a farmer and was prospered financially in all his undertakings, so that at the time of his death he was one of the large landholders of the township. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Boyd, whose death occurred June 15, 1854, at the age of thirty-one years, ten months and twelve days. To this union was born one child, a daughter Mary, who became the wife of L. A. Hall, of Chicago, Illinois. On the 22d of March, 1860, Mr. Taylor married Mrs. Catherine Gabriel, the widow of Jacob Gabriel, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Sadie C., born September 28, 1861, and Josiah J., born in 1864, who makes his home in Franklin township, this county. Mark Taylor died December 4, 1905, and his second wife on November 30, 1898, at the age of seventy-three years, seven months and twelve days.

In politics John J. Lowe is an ardent Republican and maintains at all times a deep interest in the local affairs, giving his unreserved support to every measure calculated to benefit the community in any way. His religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member and trustee of the church of that denomination at Moorland. His fraternal relations are with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Wooster, to which Mrs. Lowe also belongs. In all the qualities that go to make up a stalwart and well-rounded manhood, standing "four square to every wind that blows," Mr. Lowe is conspicuous and during the years of his residence in this community he has ever enjoyed the unbounded confidence and the highest regard of all who know him.

## RICHARD HARRISON.

One of the best known and most progressive agriculturists of Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, is Richard Harrison, a native of Franklin township. He is the son of John and Hannah (Shreve) Harrison and his birth occurred on August 7, 1870. John Harrison, now deceased, was born on August 1, 1796, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, about seven miles southwest of Uniontown. He was the son of Peter Harrison, who was the father of fifteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity, the oldest and youngest dying in childhood. Peter Harrison was reared in Maryland, from which state he emigrated to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, thence to Cumberland county, Ohio, and later to Harrison county, this state. John Harrison's death occurred on the old home farm in Franklin township, October 19, 1889.

John Harrison, with his brother, Elisha, came to the state of Ohio in May, 1816, and settled in Franklin township. Before he left his native state he was married on April 30, 1816, to Margaret Dysert, a native of Virginia. They made the trip overland on horseback, bringing with them one hundred and fifty pounds of flour, it being seventy miles to their destination in Harrison county. They settled first in section 22, about a mile south of where he purchased land later. In 1826 he bought a farm where his son, the subject, now lives, and there he lived until his death. In 1836 he built a substantial brick house, the brick having been burned on the farm near by the spot where the house was erected. Mr. Harrison also burned lime here in the early days, and many of the old homes of the county are plastered with it. He was an honest, plain, hard working man whom everybody respected. He was a Quaker in his religious belief. He reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, having been regarded by all as a useful citizen and a kind and generous neighbor. Eleven children were born to John Harrison and his first wife, namely: William, deceased; Stephen, deceased; John lives at Millardsburg, Ohio; Hannah married Jacob Miller; Jane married John Frees; Elizabeth married William Cristwell; Nancy married Mr. Sterling; two children died when young. The other child was Richard. John Harrison's second marriage was to Hannah Shreve, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, south of the town of Shreve, the daughter of Samuel Shreve. One child was born to this union, Richard. John Harrison, who died in 1889, and is buried in the East cemetery at Fredericksburg, as is also his wife.



Richard Harrison was born on August 7, 1870, and was reared and educated in the community where he was born, remaining at home until his father's death. He married Ida Merryman, a native of Morrow county, Ohio, the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Ruby) Merryman; the former died in Morrow county, Ohio, while the latter is still living in Mount Vernon, this state. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harrison: Lena, Ethel, Donald (deceased), Nettie Belle.

Politically, Mr. Harrison is a Republican and he belongs to the Disciple church at Fredericksburg. He has an excellent farm of two hundred and forty acres on which he carries on general farming and stock raising in a manner that shows him to be abreast of the times in these lines, his farm being one of the "show places" of this township. Mr. Harrison has a large and comfortable home, beautifully located, and here the many friends of the family often gather, for he is one of the best known and most highly esteemed men of the township and his friends are limited only by the circle of his acquaintance.

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#### WILLIAM FRARY.

Rising above the heads of the masses are many men of sterling worth and value, who by sheer perseverance and pluck have conquered fortune and by their own unaided efforts have risen from the ranks of the commonplace to positions of comparative eminence in the business world, and at the same time have commanded the trust and respect of those with whom they have in any way been thrown in contact. Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries Mr. Frary is prominent and he is now recognized as one of the leading merchants of his portion of Wayne county.

William Frary is a native of the county in which he lives, having been born at Burbank, Canaan township (called Bridgeport then), on May 27, 1859. His paternal ancestors as far back as can be traced were New England Yankees and in that section of the country were born and reared his paternal grandparents, Orange and Jerusha Frary. They were married in their native state, and in a very early day they emigrated to Ohio, which at that time was considered a frontier state. Locating in Wayne county, they created a comfortable home and acquired a modest estate, where they spent their remaining years and died. The subject's maternal grandfather, Cornelius Seeley, was a native of Ohio, his family having been among the first comers here. Mr. Frary's





*Will Frary*



MRS. WILL FRARY





parents were Asa and Florentine (Seeley) Frary, who were born in Huron county, Ohio, the former in 1830. The father was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed throughout his life, his death occurring in February, 1906. His wife had died in 1882. Asa Frary loved his family and was devoted to them. He was an enthusiastic farmer and nothing diverted his attention from his family and his farm. In politics he was a Republican and gave a proper attention to public affairs, giving his support to every movement calculated to benefit the community. He was not an office seeker, however, and public preferment would have been extremely distasteful to him. He was at one time, however, induced to serve as trustee of Canaan township and gave to the discharge of his official duties the same careful and painstaking attention that he gave to his private affairs, retiring from the office with the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. He and his wife were the parents of four children, all of whom are living.

William Frary received his elementary education in the common schools of his home neighborhood, supplementing this by attendance at the Burbank Academy. After leaving school he devoted himself to work on his father's farm, remaining there until about twenty-four years of age, when, in 1884, he went to Burbank and accepted a position as clerk for Eli Palmer in the latter's hardware store. He was careful and economical and saved his earnings, and eventually was enabled to buy a half interest in the store. Two years later he bought the remaining interest and has since run the business on his own account. He keeps one of the largest and most complete stocks of both shelf and heavy hardware to be found in this part of the county and he commands a large share of the local trade. Mr. Frary is accommodating in his attitude, genial in disposition and absolutely honest in all transactions, the result being that he has won a reputation for integrity and square dealing that has made a friend of every one who has patronized him. In July, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Burbank and has held the office continually since. He is also the owner of a fine farm, which he operates at a profit.

In politics, Mr. Frary follows in the footsteps of his antecedents and gives his support to the Republican party, taking a commendable interest in the trend of current affairs. His religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he and his wife belong and to which they render an earnest and generous support. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of the Maccabees.

In January, 1883, Mr. Frary was united in marriage with Libby McBride, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of John Abner and Maria

McBride, early settlers and prominent citizens of Ashland county. To Mr. and Mrs. Frary the following children have been born: Leslie, who married Maggie Shriner; Eugene; Grace, a student in the Burbank high school; Wayne and Leah.

Personally, Mr. Frary is a gentleman of quiet demeanor, unassuming in his relations with his fellow men, but nevertheless popular with all classes and most highly respected by those who know him best. He has read and thought much, possesses a broad mind well stored with knowledge, and is a man of broad views and wide culture. Well posted in the general and political history of the country and keeping in touch with the times on current events, he is a loyal citizen and a true type of intelligent and symmetrically developed manhood.

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#### CHARLES MUNSON.

No citizen of Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, is more widely known or highly esteemed than Charles Munson. Of a sterling pioneer family, he and his ancestors have been prominent in the development, organization and maintenance of this county, always being safely counted upon to endorse and support to the extent of their ability every good work, movement and enterprise. A successful farmer, public-spirited citizen and faithful friend, Mr. Munson is eminently deserving of representation in a work of this nature.

Charles Munson is descended from a long line of honorable ancestry. The subject's great-grandfather, Isaac Munson, Sr., was a native of Connecticut, who, some time after his marriage, emigrated with his family to the state of New York, where his wife, Eleanor Andrews, died in August, 1815. Soon after her death he and his son Henry came to Ohio. They passed the winter of 1815 in Holmes county and in the spring of 1816 they located in Franklin township, Wayne county, where they made their future home and where the father died on July 10, 1830. He was a man of many and varied experiences, not the least of which was his service in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, he having entered the service at the age of fifteen years. The subject's grandfather, Henry Munson, soon after coming to Wayne county recognized the value of the limestone deposits in this locality and he at once opened up the stone and built the first kiln in the county. His preliminary test of the stone was made by burning some of it in a big log heap. It proved to be of splendid quality

and for many years he was successfully engaged in its manufacture. He sold it at fifty cents a barrel and people from a radius of fifty miles came to him for their lime. He shipped enormous quantities to Mansfield, Ohio, by ox teams, it having been used in the construction of the old Wiler House in that city. Mr. Munson took a leading part in local public affairs and served as trustee of the township in 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1848. Henry Munson was married November 15, 1821, to Mary Cutter, a native of Holmes county. He then removed to Shreve, but five years later he returned to the old homestead, where his death occurred on December 1, 1867. His wife died May 4, 1872. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Ezra, who married Ann Eliza Wycoff; Isaac, father of the subject of this sketch; Samuel C., who married Jane Hughes, the daughter of John Hughes; Eleanor, who died September 9, 1856, was the wife of Jared Barker, of Summit county, this state; Mary, who died in 1862, was the wife of Isaiah Jones, of Holmes county; Elizabeth, who remained single, died on October 12, 1856; Henry, born February 12, 1837, married Rebecca Jones, a daughter of John Jones and granddaughter of Isaiah Jones, who died February 15, 1861. They had five children, John Henry, E. N., James K., William B. and one that died in infancy. Rebecca Munson died November 30, 1876, and subsequently Mr. Munson married Martha McCartney.

Isaac Munson, the subject's father, was born on the 19th of September, 1823, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and during his mature years supplemented this education by much reading and habits of close observation. He was the possessor of a large fund of sound common sense and was practical in all his affairs. He long occupied a leading position in the community and at the time of his death, which occurred on February 13, 1898, he was considered one of the representative citizens of the township. He was twice married, first to Eliza A. Lowe, who bore him three children, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Samuel Geisinger, of Shreve, this county; Phoebe, now deceased, was the wife of William Musser; Jacob is deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Munson, in 1856, married Susan Thomas, who is now living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. To this union was born one child, Charles, the subject of this review. His birth took place in the place where he now lives, May 10, 1860, and he has always made his home in this township. He was early initiated into the mysteries of successful agriculture and has followed that vocation continuously since taking up life's work. He is the owner of a fine farm of three hundred



acres, which is finely improved in every respect and is generally considered one of the best farms in Wayne county. Good buildings, well-kept fences and highly cultivated fields characterize the place, the general appearance of which indicates the owner to be a man of sound ideas and practical methods. Mr. Munson is progressive and energetic and is not slow to adopt new ways of doing things when their feasibility has been demonstrated by experiment and experience. In addition to the raising of a general line of crops, he is also to a considerable extent engaged in the breeding and raising of livestock, in which he has achieved a distinctive success.

Mr. Munson was united in marriage to Rebecca J. Ven Ordell, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and they have become the parents of two children, Harry and Hazel. Harry was married on January 6, 1910, to Edna S. Crile, of Franklin township. Personally Mr. Munson is a man of splendid qualities and has so ordered his life as to win and retain the unbounded confidence and respect of those who come in contact with him. He is popular in the circles in which he moves and has ever been found on the right side of every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community.

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#### OLIVER D. BRUCE.

Oliver D. Bruce, who is numbered among the leading and successful business men of Shreve, Wayne county, Ohio, is an Ohioan by birth and may justly bear the title of "self-made man," having worked his way unaided from the humble ranks of toil through the vicissitudes and adversities of life to an enviable position in his community. The success attained in his business enterprises has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, stern integrity and excellent judgment, qualities which cause him to take rank with the leading men of his community, besides winning for him the confidence and esteem of the public to a marked degree.

Oliver D. Bruce was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on June 13, 1860, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth Bruce, both of whom are dead. The subject attended the common schools of his home neighborhood, supplementing this by brief attendance in the normal school at Millersburg. He was reared to the life of a farmer and after leaving school he followed that vocation, also engaging in teaching several terms of school, in which he was highly successful. In 1890 he came to Shreve and engaged in the

livery business under the name of Coffman & Bruce. The style of the firm changed a number of times, but eventually Mr. Bruce became the sole owner and ran the business alone until 1907, when he disposed of the business and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is a man of pronounced business ability and has met with very satisfactory success in his latest enterprise. He has handled a number of important real estate deals in this locality and is numbered among the solid and substantial business men of the town. In the insurance field he stands well, carrying none but the best companies and exercising a commendable conservatism in his placing of risks. While a resident of Holmes county he stood well in the community and served as clerk of his township. Since becoming a resident of Shreve he has been several times honored by election to responsible offices, having been elected mayor of Shreve in 1898, and serving in the position four years. He was again elected to this position in 1907 for a two-years term. He has given his community valuable and appreciated service as justice of the peace, to which office he was first appointed and afterwards elected three consecutive terms.

Politically, Mr. Bruce is a staunch Democrat and has been active in advancing the interests of his party, having served a number of times as a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party. Fraternally, he is a member of Challenge Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Shreve, and has several times passed the chairs in this body. He is a man of acknowledged ability and personal worth and by a life of unimpeachable integrity and right living he has gained for himself the unbounded confidence and regard of all who know him.

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#### URIAS F. WELLS.

Few men of Wayne county are as widely and favorably known as Urias F. Wells, whose attractive home is located in Clinton township. He is one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this county and for years his name has been synonymous for all that constitutes honorable and upright manhood. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, combined with every-day common sense, are among his chief characteristics and while advancing individual success he has also largely promoted the moral and material welfare of the community.

Urias F. Wells is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born in Ripley township, Holmes county, on the 28th of July, 1843. He is a son of Aaron and Mary (Shreve) Wells. The subject's paternal grandparents were Moses and Happy (Gorsuch) Wells, and the paternal great-grandfather was David Wells. The latter was a native of Wales, from whose rock-ribbed hills he came to the United States in 1816, locating first in Maryland and later in Ripley township, Holmes county, Ohio. Moses Wells, who also was born in Wales, came to this country at the time of the emigration of his father, and settled in Maryland, near Annapolis. He married Happy Gorsuch after arriving in his new home. Subsequently he located in Holmes county, where he remained until 1850, when he moved to Fulton county, Ohio, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was the father of twelve children, of whom Aaron was the third in the order of birth. His birth occurred in Holmes county, where he was reared to the life of a farmer and where during his youth he secured his education in the neighboring schools. He followed farming during all the days of his life and was a prominent and influential man in the community. He was proprietor of the leading hotel in that section where they had general muster. He married Mary Shreve and they became the parents of the following children: Martin, Thomas, Martha Jane, Ellen, all of whom are deceased; Urias F., the immediate subject of this sketch; Aaron, who lives in Clinton township, Wayne county. Aaron Wells died when the subject of this sketch was about four and a half years old and his widow subsequently married Isaac N. Fouch, to which union were born the following children: Caleb S., who resides in Shreve; Mary E., now deceased, who was the wife of William Easterday; Ira, deceased. The subject's mother died in 1881 and her remains were interred in the cemetery in Ripley township.

The subject of this sketch was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the district school. He made splendid progress in his studies and at the age of eighteen years he engaged in teaching school, following this vocation during a period of ten years, during which time he actually taught seven hundred and twenty-five days and one hour. He then relinquished the pedagogical chair for the plowshare and applied himself closely during the following years to agricultural pursuits. He was a practical man in his operations and, besides the tilling of the soil, he also devoted much attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, in which also he was successful. In 1881 Mr. Wells became a resident of Wayne county, where he has since remained. He is the owner of a fine farm in Clinton

township and is numbered among the enterprising and successful men of the county. He keeps in close touch with the most advanced ideas relating to the science of agriculture and gives his personal attention to every phase of the work, in consequence of which he has been enabled to realize a handsome income from his investment. His property is well improved and is maintained at all times in the best of condition, the general appearance of the place indicating the owner to be a man of excellent taste and good judgment.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Christian church, with which Mr. Wells united on October 19, 1862. In October, 1881, he became a member of the church at Shreve, and has been prominent and active in advancing the best interests of the society. He has long been active in Sabbath school work and served for the long period of forty years as superintendent of the school, his service covering two thousand and eighty consecutive Sabbaths. In politics Mr. Wells has been affiliated with the Democratic party and has been actively interested in local public affairs. He has been frequently elected by his fellow citizens to offices of responsibility, in all of which he has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He served three terms as assessor and twelve years as a member of the school board in Ripley township, Holmes county, and since coming to Clinton township, Wayne county, he has served as a member of the school board many years, during nine of which he was president of the same. He has also served as a water works trustee and clerk of the board. In these positions he has given to the public interests the same careful attention and applied the same business methods that he employs in his own private affairs. His ability as a Sunday school worker has been recognized in his election to the presidency of the Township Sunday School Association, which office he held for five years. He is now president of the Wayne County Farmers' Institute, having held this office during eleven of the sixteen years during which this organization has been in existence. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged, Mr. Wells has performed his full part to the best of his ability, and this fact has been generally recognized by those in touch with him and his work. Industry, integrity and progressiveness have been the keynotes to his character and are the elements which have contributed to his success.

Urias F. Wells married Louisa M. Mathewson, a native of Ripley township, Holmes county, Ohio, and a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Ruble) Mathewson, and their union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Robert D., who lives in Clinton township, married Maude Thomas;



to them have been born the following children: Ruth L., Thomas F. and Mildred I.

Mary Shreve Wells, mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wagel) Shreve. Thomas Shreve, who was a son of Richard Shreve and one of twelve children, came to Ohio in 1816, locating at Shreve. There he built one of the first mills in the county, in connection with which he also operated a sawmill. He was an enterprising and progressive man and did much for the upbuilding of the community. He was the first postmaster and in other ways was a leading man among his fellows, having served for many years as a justice of the peace. In connection with his milling business, he also successfully operated a farm. The Shreve family is of Holland origin, the first of the name to come to America being Israel Shreve, who married Maude, the daughter of a rich nobleman. They came to the new world at a date prior to the war of the Revolution and in this conflict the family took an active part on the side of the colonists, Israel Shreve having been a member of General Washington's staff and passing through the terrible experiences at Valley Forge. The present members of this family possess the original family coat of arms. Thomas and Mary (Wagel) Shreve were the parents of the following children: Rosanna, who is now dead, became the wife of Eson Hughes and the mother of twelve children; Richard is the father of ten children; Margaret, the wife of John Graven, became the mother of seventeen children; Caleb, deceased, was the father of six children; Charlotte became the wife of Peter Shreve, who was no relation; Henry; Mary, mother of the subject; William; Eliza Jane, who became the wife of Nicholas Crum and the mother of twelve children; Sarah Jane married Thomas Morgan and became the mother of ten children. Mr. Wells is a member of the Knights of Honor, of which there were one hundred and fifty members at one time, but he is now the only one left. Mr. Wells was elected in 1899 and served three terms as a member of the Legislature from Wayne county, and it is worthy of note that his paternal grandfather served in that body in 1838-40. He has also been the leading stock buyer and shipper in the county for fifty years.

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#### MATHEW GAUT.

The biographical history of Wayne county would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of Mr. Gaut, who has passed his entire life on the farm which is now his home. In his youth he was familiar with the scenes and incidents of pioneer life, his father having been one of





MRS. MATTHEW CALIT



MATTHEW CAULT





the early settlers in the county, coming here at a time when the section was practically an unbroken forest, when Indians and wild animals were still plentiful and when the homes of the settlers were log cabins of the most primitive type. Reared thus on the frontier, as it was then called, the subject has borne his part in the work of development, as did his honored father, both having been factors in bringing about the transformation which has made this one of the leading counties in the state, with its highly cultivated farms, thriving towns and villages, its school houses, churches and all other evidences that show the mark of progress and culture.

Mathew Gaut was born on his present homestead in the township of Canaan, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 3d of July, 1833, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Montgomery) Gaut, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1799. The subject's paternal grandfather, Matthew Gaut, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania, in which state he lived and died, being a farmer by vocation. His son Samuel emigrated from the Keystone state to Canaan township, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1821, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land. This he cleared and developed into a fine and productive farm, on which he lived during the remaining years of his life, his death occurring in 1879. He was of that sturdy pioneer stock which was instrumental in paving the way for the present wonderful civilization and his sterling qualities of character commended him to the confidence and regard of all who knew him. In politics he was a stanch and radical Democrat and took a prominent and influential part in public affairs during his active years. To him and his wife were born the following children: Oliver, Mary, Mathew, Harriet, John, Margaret and Vetencia, all of whom have passed over the silent river excepting the third named, the subject of this review.

Mathew Gaut was reared under the parental roof and secured his early education in the district school at Golden Corners. After the conclusion of his school days he continued to assist his father in the work of the farm until he had attained his legal majority, when he went to Iowa and was there employed a few years. At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Gaut gave unmistakable evidence of his patriotism by enlisting on June 13, 1861, in Company G, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, with which command he served three years and three months, being mustered out on the 9th of September, 1864. During most of the period of his enlistment he was engaged in bushwhacking and in fighting Quantrell's gang of guerrillas. His command was a part of the army west of the Mississippi and also took part in several severe engagements, including that at Prairie Grove and the capture of Little Rock, besides many

minor battles and skirmishes. At the close of his military service Mr. Gaut returned to Canaan township and resumed work on the home farm, continuing to assist his father until the latter's death in 1879, when the farm became his. He has continued his residence here ever since and gave to its operation his personal attention and undivided efforts until his retirement from active labor a few years ago, since which time his son John has looked after the management of the place for his father.

Mr. Gaut has been twice married, first to Julie Young, who was a native of Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, and a daughter of Isaac and Lavina (McVicker) Young. Mr. Gaut's second union was with Elizabeth Francis, a daughter of William Francis, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gaut has become the father of two children, John, born May 18, 1876, and Ira, who is deceased. John was married on June 2, 1902, to Anna Rumbaugh, of Congress township, this county, the daughter of William and Catherine (McVicker) Rumbaugh, who were early settlers in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Gaut have been born two children, Edna and Wayne.

In matters political Mathew Gaut formerly gave a stanch and loyal support to the Democratic party, but in recent years he has stood independent of party lines and votes for the men he considers best fitted for the offices. He has ever taken a deep interest in the advancement of the community in which he lives and has always lent his support to all movements for the advancement of the best interests of the entire community. He stands as one of the strong and sturdy pioneers of the county and enjoys the respect of all. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and few men now living in Wayne county are better informed concerning its history when Ohio was a frontier state than is Mathew Gaut, whose reminiscences of the early days are most interesting.

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#### PETER HOUSEL.

Peter Housel was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the 14th day of May, 1845, and was reared to the life of a farmer. In 1867 he came to Wayne county, Ohio, and here he engaged in the carpenter and contracting business, in which he was successful. He erected the Shreve high school building and many of the largest and best residences in this part of the county and was considered one of the leading men of his profession in this community.

Mr. Housel was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Ella Robinson, the daughter of Charles Robinson, of whose thirteen children she was the youngest. To this union was born one child, Elizabeth Elleanor, who, after completing a good education in the common schools, became assistant postmaster at Shreve, which position she retained until her marriage to Charles W. Keister. They now live at Toledo, Ohio, and have one child, Housel. Mr. Housel is an ardent Republican in politics and has rendered his party effective service as a member of the county and township central committees, in which positions he served many years. He also served as clerk of the township. On May 16, 1889, under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Housel was appointed postmaster and served a full term, his tenure of office running over into the Cleveland administration four months and fifteen days. He was out of office three years and eleven months and then was reappointed to the office on September 1, 1897, and retained the office continuously until September 30, 1909, having served altogether as postmaster sixteen years, five months and a half and during all this long time Mr. Housel was never away from the office for one whole day at a time. He is an accommodating and obliging official and has given the patrons of the office a very satisfactory administration. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is public spirited and gives his support to every movement that promises to be of benefit to the community, having served two terms as a member of the school board and in other local offices. He is a man of marked ability and integrity of character and because of this and his genial manner towards his acquaintances he occupies an enviable position in the community.

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#### ASBURY B. OLDROYD.

The first half of the nineteenth century was characterized by the emigration of that pioneer element which made the great state of Ohio what it is. These immigrants were sturdy, heroic, upright, sincere people, such as constitute the intrinsic strength of a commonwealth. It scarcely appears probable that in the future history of the world another such period can occur, or indeed any period when such a solid phalanx of strong-minded men and heroic, self-sacrificing women will take possession of a new country. Too careful or too frequent reference can not be made in the pages of history concerning those who have figured as the founders and builders of a great commonwealth, and in connection with this brief review of the personal history



of Mr. Oldroyd it is a privilege to touch incidentally and specifically upon interesting data in regard to the sterling pioneer family of which he is a member and which has been identified with the annals of the Buckeye state since an early period in the last century. The subject is known as one of the influential and worthy citizens of Wayne county, where he has passed practically his entire life and because of a life which has been characterized by unimpeachable integrity and upright living he is eminently deserving of the high position he holds in the community.

Asbury B. Oldroyd, who owns and operates a fine and fertile farm in section 14, Clinton township, was born May 10, 1842, on a farm located across the road from where he now lives. He is a son of Henry and Hannah (Ebright) Oldroyd. The latter was a daughter of George Ebright, who came in a very early day from Pennsylvania and settled in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1863. While still living in Pennsylvania he was drafted for service in the war of 1812, but secured a substitute. However, the latter got only as far as Pittsburgh, when the news of the close of the war was received.

The subject's paternal grandfather, Charles Oldroyd, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and was a fuller by trade in his native country. At that time it was the policy of the English government to prevent mechanics from emigrating, so he was compelled to leave the country surreptitiously. Arriving in America, he located first in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where for a number of years he operated a fulling mill with a gratifying degree of success. Some time after locating there he was joined by his wife and son, who had remained in England, and not long afterwards he sold his business and in 1832, accompanied by his son, Henry, he came to Wayne county, Ohio, making the trip afoot. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Clinton township. During the balance of his life he was employed in the fulling mill at Millbrook, walking back and forth to his work, a distance of two miles. The remains of Charles Oldroyd and his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Ellis, are now resting in the cemetery at Millbrook. They were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were highly esteemed in the community.

Henry Oldroyd was born in Yorkshire, England, May 10, 1810, and, as related above, he accompanied his mother to America to rejoin the husband and father, who had preceded them to this country. In 1832 Henry accompanied his father on the trip to Wayne county, Ohio, and here he followed the pursuit of agriculture all the remaining days of his life. His early years

here were characterized by much labor of the hardest kind, the land which his father entered having been covered by the primeval forest growth, which must be removed before the crops could be planted. Eventually he witnessed the wonderful transformation which transpired in this section and realized for himself the fruit of his labors. His death occurred in Shreve, this county, and his wife died in Kansas, their remains being interred in the Oak Grove Cemetery at Shreve. They were prominent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them were born a number of children, namely: Mariah, who died young; Elmer George, who now resides at Shreve, was a soldier in the Civil war, serving three years as a member of the Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Charles W., who now lives at Ottawa, Kansas, served three years during the Civil war as a member of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, entering as an orderly sergeant and being honorably discharged with the rank of first lieutenant; Asbury B. is the immediate subject of this review; Wilbur Fisk, deceased; Thomas B., who resides at Arkansas City, Kansas. Henry Oldroyd was a staunch and uncompromising Republican in his political views and was a strong supporter of the government during the Civil war.

Asbury B. Oldroyd was reared on the old homestead in Clinton township and early became accustomed to the strenuous labor of the farm. He secured his education in the schools of the neighborhood, and it is related that when he was learning his A B C's his mother cut the letters out of paper and pasted them on a paddle, which he carried to school with him. The subject assisted his father on the home farm until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He rendered faithful and valiant service to his country, but, owing to continued ill health, he was given an honorable discharge from the service about eighteen months after his enlistment. Since that time he has continuously applied himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with splendid success. His fine farm in Clinton township is numbered among the best in the township and is so conducted by Mr. Oldroyd as to insure a handsome income each year. The property is well improved with substantial and attractive buildings, these, with the well-tilled fields and other features of a modern farm, standing in marked evidence of the progressive character of the owner. In addition to raising all the crops common to this section of the country, Mr. Oldroyd also gives considerable attention to the raising of livestock, which he has found to be a profitable and valuable adjunct to the regular farm work. In politics Mr. Oldroyd has at all times given a firm allegiance to the Republican

party and has taken a keen interest in its success, though not ambitious for office. Fraternally he is a member of the Shreve Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has served as senior vice commander.

Mr. Oldroyd took unto himself a helpmeet in the person of Tamer Kean. The latter was a daughter of William Kean, who was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, six miles east of Lewistown, on January 12, 1805. He was a son of Joseph W. Kean, who left Mifflin county in 1815, and went to Beaver and Allegheny counties, that state, where he remained for six years. In 1821 he came to Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained until his death in 1826. William Kean was but twenty-one years of age when his father died and he gave to his mother the most careful and loving attention until her death, which occurred in 1836. He then went farther west in search of a location, but became dissatisfied and returned to Wayne county. He was married January 13, 1831, to Elizabeth Case, a daughter of Augustus Case, of New Jersey, who settled in Plain township, this county, in the spring of 1831. Augustus Case was born on Long Island, New York, July 17, 1759, and in childhood moved to New Jersey with his father, Joshua Case. The latter was the son of Augustus Case. Mrs. Kean's father, Augustus Case, Jr., learned the carpenter's trade and was employed at that vocation in New York city and in the shipyards until 1777, when he enlisted for service on behalf of the colonists. He gave faithful service throughout the war, but took part in no battles, having been, because of his proficiency as a workman, assigned to special work along the line of his trade. It is a matter of record that he performed some very important service for the cause which he had espoused. In 1794 he was married to Elizabeth Bell, a daughter of Onisimus Bell, and born in New Jersey May 19, 1765. In 1798 they crossed the Alleghany mountains to Washington county, now Greene county, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1813 he started afoot westward and, arriving in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, he entered the northwest quarter of section 31. He then started on the return journey and on the way he also entered land in Richland county, this state. He arrived at his Pennsylvania home January 1, 1814, and immediately made arrangements to move to the new western home. The household goods were packed in a big covered wagon, drawn by an ox team, with a horse hitched to the end of the tongue. They started on the long and wearisome journey, he and the older children walking most of the way. They arrived at Wooster on the 25th of April, 1814, and there the family remained a short time, while the father was engaged in the erection of a small log cabin on the Plain township land. On its completion, they occupied it and the parents there spent the



remainder of their lives. The wife and mother did not live long in the new home, her death occurring September 12, 1817. Her husband survived her many years, his death occurring March 24, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Kean were the parents of the following children: Dewitt C.; Sophie, the wife of Edwin G. Ebright, of Clinton township, this county; Anner, who makes her home with the subject and his wife; Augustus C., who resides at Shreve; John was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and died while on board a boat at Young's Point; Tamer, the wife of the subject. William Kean was a prominent man in his day and served two terms as trustee of Plain township, having also held every other office in the township excepting that of constable. He died in March, 1884, and his wife Elizabeth in December, 1883, their remains being interred in the Maple Grove cemetery in Plain township. To Mr. and Mrs. Oldroyd have been born the following children: Lura, at home; Emma, at home; Bessie is the wife of George William McCluggage, of Clinton township, this county, and they have one child, Ruth; Mabel, at home; Sophia, deceased; Helen and Gerald are at home.

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### JOHN W. CRUMMEL.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the locality to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of the one whose name forms the caption to this sketch. During a number of years he sustained a very enviable reputation in educational circles and, now, in the responsible capacity of clerk of East Union township, he is rendering signally useful and efficient service to his fellow citizens.

John W. Crummel is a native son of the township in which he now resides, his birth having occurred at Apple Creek, East Union township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 7th day of October, 1852. He suffered the loss of his mother when he was a very young boy and he then was placed in the family of W. W. Wyer, who gave to him the same care and attention that an own father and mother could have done. The subject secured his elementary education in the district schools of the neighborhood, which was supplemented by attendance at the Smithville Academy. He then engaged in teaching school and in this effort he achieved a pronounced success, being occupied



in this profession for many years in this county. In 1881 and 1882 he attended the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, but on his return he resumed his pedagogical work, which he continued until 1895. He was then engaged in clerking in various mercantile houses until 1898, when he was elected clerk of East Union township. So efficient were his services in this position that he has been retained in it ever since, and is the present clerk. The duties of the position are manifold and are in some respects onerous, but Mr. Crummel has handled the details of the office in such a manner as to win the approval of his fellow citizens.

On the 6th of November, 1883, Mr. Crummel was united in marriage to Ella M. Hough, a sister of Isaac N. Hough, the present auditor of Wayne county. The union has been without issue. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Crummel lived for awhile at Honeytown, where Mr. Crummel was engaged in teaching, but they are now residing at Apple Creek, where, in their pleasant and attractive home, they give a hearty welcome to all their friends.

In politics Mr. Crummel is a staunch Democrat and gives an enthusiastic support to his party. Mrs. Crummel is an earnest and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which society Mr. Crummel gives generously.

Mr. Crummel takes a deep and abiding interest in the progress and improvements in the schools and in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community. He belongs to that class of substantial citizens whose lives may not show any meteoric brilliancy, but who, by their support of the moral, social and political movements for the general good of the community are deserving of the commendation of all good citizens. A man of genial personality and integrity of life, he has won the unbounded confidence of all who know him and as a representative citizen of his township he is entitled to representation in a work of this character.

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#### WARDEN WHEELER.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave on the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the



Warden Wheeler



distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, patriotism, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Warden Wheeler is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born at Zanesville on the 23d of November, 1833. He is a son of Benjamin and Eleanor (Warden) Wheeler. The family for several generations have been residents of Ohio, his paternal great-grandfather, Moses Dillon, having died at Zanesville at the age of ninety-seven years. The paternal grandparents were natives of Baltimore county, Maryland, and there the father, Benjamin Wheeler, also was born in 1802. The subject's mother was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and is closely connected with an interesting bit of pioneer history. Her mother and children were at one time captured by the Indians, but succeeded in escaping and hid themselves in a school house, where they escaped detection. Benjamin Wheeler left his native state in 1820 and came to Zanesville, Ohio, making the trip by horseback, and there he began working as an ox-driver for the Dillon Iron Works. In this humble capacity he was faithful and industrious and was promoted from time to time until he became manager of the entire plant. Subsequently he started the Zanesville Foundry and Iron Works, which he conducted with considerable financial success until advancing age suggested to him the wisdom of retiring from active commercial life. Selling his manufacturing interests, he invested in bank stock, which enabled him to live a retired life free from worry or business care. His death occurred in 1874. He was also a large owner of farm lands, which required much of his attention. During his active years he was considered one of the most public-spirited men in Zanesville, giving his support to many enterprises which promised to be a benefit to the community. He was also very charitable, doing much in the way of benevolence, but was unostentatious in his manner of giving, and many of his acts of benevolence never came to public notice. In politics he was first a Whig, but after the formation of the Republican party he gave that party his unreserved support. His widow survived him a number of years, dying in 1884.

Warden Wheeler was reared under the parental roof and secured his preliminary education in the Zanesville public schools, supplementing this by attendance at Marietta College, at Marietta, Ohio. He was not permitted to graduate at this institution, however, ill health forcing him to relinquish his studies. Upon recovering sufficiently to take up active work, he became a collector for the Adams & Wheeler Iron Works, at Zanesville, in which his father was interested. Subsequently, however, he became possessed with a



desire to take up agriculture and, with this end in view, he went to where is now located the city of Rochelle, on the line between Lee and Ogle counties, Illinois, and in 1853 entered eighteen hundred acres of government land. In the following year he returned to Zanesville and drove overland to his new land a herd of cattle, the trip requiring about six weeks. Mr. Wheeler continued his farming operations in Illinois until 1862. He has taken an active and intelligent interest in the trend of public events and was deeply concerned in the great struggle which ensued between the great political parties just prior to the Civil war. He cast his presidential votes for Fremont and Lincoln and was intimately associated with several of the great political leaders of Illinois, including Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. At the outbreak of the war he was in a mind to enlist for military service, but his father, to prevent him doing so, persuaded him to return to Ohio and take charge of a farm in Morgan county. The Wheeler family were of patriotic blood, and several members took an active part in the great and bloody struggle. A brother of the subject, Samuel H. Wheeler, was captain of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was at that time the youngest and smallest captain in the service. He was injured in the battle at Cheat Mountain, West Virginia, and was brought home, dying soon afterwards. Another brother, Robert F. Wheeler, gave up his life at the battle of Shiloh, and a brother-in-law, Capt. T. C. Ewing, of Ewing's Battery, was shot through the body at the battle of Rocky Ridge, West Virginia, being afterwards captured by the enemy. The subject could not restrain his patriotic ardor and enlisted for service, and was sent to Knoxville, Tennessee, as master of transportation in General Burnside's army. He remained there during the siege of that city, and was then prostrated with an attack of typhoid fever, being sent home to recuperate as soon as well enough. On his recovery he was commissioned quartermaster of the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, this appointment coming to him entirely without his application, and he served in this capacity until the close of the war. His command was a part of Sheridan's cavalry at the battle of Opaken, Fisher's Hills, and the advance to Stanton, besides other minor engagements. The command returned by the Urah valley when the Shenandoah valley was devastated, and the subject was detailed by General Sheridan to go to Martinsburg and bring the whole army train from that point to Cedar Creek. In following out this order, they had reached Winchester, near Cedar Creek, when they heard the firing at the latter place. The train was at once started for the front and when they had reached the Stone Mill, four miles from Winchester, General Sheridan, who had spent the night at Winchester, overtook Mr. Wheeler and ordered him to park his

train on the left of the road. The subject then asked permission to go to the front and try and save the brigade train, and was told to do so. He rode forward with Sheridan several miles and then struck off to the left and eventually was able to save the brigade train intact. This act was of greatest importance to the army at that time and the subject was highly complimented by his superior officers and promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He saw much arduous service during the remainder of the war and was always found at the post of duty. At the close of the war, Lieutenant Wheeler received an appointment as quartermaster with the rank of captain in the regular army, but he declined the commission, having no desire for military service in the time of peace.

On leaving his country's service, Mr. Wheeler went to Amesville, Athens county, Ohio, and entered the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1869, when he moved to Pike Station, now Creston, Wayne county, and has since made that his home, having in the year mentioned retired from active participation in commercial life. In March, 1870, he was commissioned a notary public, having been the first person in Canaan township to receive this appointment. He served awhile as postal mail agent on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, but was caught in a wreck and badly bruised.

Mr. Wheeler has enjoyed the acquaintance and companionship of a number of Ohio's foremost citizens and some of them men of national importance. He was a personal friend and admirer of William McKinley and in his home was held the first meeting of the congressional commission preceding the first election of McKinley to Congress. The district was then composed of Ashland, Wayne, Stark and Portage counties and among the men who composed that campaign committee were such well-known men as Cornelius, Colonel Hard and Smyser, of Wayne county, Robinson, of Portage county, and others who have been political leaders in their communities. For several years Mr. McKinley was an annual visitor to the home of the subject, their intimacy having begun when they were comrades together in the army, both being assigned to General Crook's staff. Mr. Wheeler was also well acquainted with Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield, the latter having served in the same brigade with the subject's brother-in-law, Gen. Samuel A. Gilbert. When the subject was a lad of seven years Gen. William Henry Harrison was entertained in his father's home, and he also gained the personal acquaintance of Thomas Ewing, Thomas Calling and S. S. Cox. He also remembers seeing Henry Clay and Gen. Zachary Taylor while they were on a steamboat trip up the Ohio river. Mr. Wheeler took a great interest in the early improvements of Ohio public highways and public works and was a member of the first

party to travel by rail from Zanesville to Bellaire. After his removal to Creston and the incorporation of that place, Mr. Wheeler was elected the first mayor and gave to the new corporation effective service.

On the 11th of August, 1858, Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Mary B. Smith, who was born at Bartlett, Washington county, Ohio, the daughter of Milton and Susan Smith, old settlers of that county and who later came to Wayne county, where they spent their remaining days. Mrs. Wheeler's grandfather and grandmother came to this country with Blennerhassett, who settled on Blennerhassett's Island. To Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler two children have been born, namely: Charles, who was born in Illinois, was for twenty-five years a conductor in the passenger service on the Northern Pacific railroad, and served as one of the presidential electors from North Dakota during William McKinley's first campaign. Benjamin Wheeler, who also was born in Illinois, is engaged in the grocery business at Orrville, this county. Both of these sons have married, and a grandson of the subject, B. F. Wheeler, married, in July, 1909, Sallie A. Royer, of Orrville.

Mr. Wheeler has been successful in life to a high degree and is recognized as one of the county's best citizens. He is well known and is highly respected by every one. He is now nearing the golden sunset of life and in the course of nature must in a few years take his departure, but he rests in the assurance that his life has been well spent and that he has honored the name which he bears, being the peer of any of his fellow citizens in all that constitutes upright living and correct citizenship. He is a close and intelligent observer, has read much, and keeps himself well informed on current events. He is unostentatious in manner and quiet in demeanor, a thinker, and a man of deeds rather than words. He is essentially a man of the people, because he has large faith in humanity and is optimistic in all his views. The high esteem in which he is held by the people of his community is a worthy tribute to a most excellent man and his name will always occupy a conspicuous place on the roster of Wayne county's representative citizens.

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#### ELMER BROWN.

From his boyhood the subject of this sketch has been a resident of Wayne county, and he is an honored representative of one of its pioneer families. His life has been one of usefulness and honor, and his memory links the later pioneer epoch, with its comparatively primitive surroundings



and equipment, with this later era of prosperity and opulent achievement and condition which have marked the advent of the glorious twentieth century. As a representative farmer of the county and a public-spirited citizen, it is entirely consonant that there be here entered a review of the life history of Mr. Brown.

Elmer Brown, whose fine farm is located in section 10, Clinton township, Wayne county, was born August 8, 1857, a son of Thomas Ashford and Mary (Bird) Brown. Thomas Ashford Brown was a son of John Buckner Brown, who was the second child and oldest son of Thomas and Ann (Ash) Brown. John Buckner Brown was born January 28, 1788, in Prince William county, Virginia. In the spring of 1805 he accompanied his father and family west of the mountains to what is now known as Preston county, West Virginia, locating on what was called the "Stone House" property, consisting of five hundred and seventy-eight acres. About five years later, at which time he was twenty-two years of age, he married Mary Morgan, who lived on the east side of the Cheat river, near Kingwood, West Virginia. She was a daughter of Hugh Morgan, one of the pioneers of Preston county, West Virginia. She was born May 12, 1790, and was the fourth in order of birth in a family of ten children, nine of whom were girls. She was a quiet, Christian woman, of many excellent personal qualities, an excellent housekeeper and a faithful and loving mother. In the summer of 1811 John Buckner Brown came to Wayne county, Ohio, and entered land in section 20, Clinton township, on which he made some improvements. He then returned to his family in West Virginia, and in the fall of 1813 he brought the family to their new western home, arriving here on the 17th of September. The tedious journey required several weeks' time, during which time the members of the party were in constant danger from various sources. The trip incurred many hardships, the trail leading through unbroken forests and over bridgeless streams, while on every hand roamed bear, wolves, panthers, catamounts, wild red deer and wilder red men. The party arrived safely at their destination and at once the task was begun of getting the land in shape for cultivation. One who has not passed through this experience can have no definite idea as to the extent of the task. The timber had to be felled, chopped and burned, the ground broken, crops planted, fences built and other labor performed which was not incumbent on those who later took up the operation of the farms. These sturdy old pioneers did their work well and today they deserve the everlasting gratitude of those who are now enjoying the conditions made possible by their sacrifices and strenuous labors.



John B. Brown continued to reside on this farm until their deaths. His death occurred September 15, 1855, and hers on July 12, 1850, their remains being interred in the old Baptist cemetery in Holmes county, near their home. Mr. Brown was a member of the Disciples church and the first meeting ever held by that denomination in Wayne county was held in his home. Mr. Buckner was said to have been a man of fine personal appearance. He was five feet eight inches in height, weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and had bright blue eyes and dark brown hair. He bore a splendid reputation in the community, his word being considered literally as good as his bond. At the time of the death of his father he received as his portion of the estate three or four slaves. Being bitterly opposed to the practice of slavery, he returned to Virginia, and hired out one of them, Rafe Harris, to Gen. Buckner Fairfax, for a term of six years, at the end of which time he and the other slaves were to be given their freedom, which was done. Politically, Mr. Brown was a Democrat until the campaign of 1840, from which time he gave his support to the Whig party. To him and his wife were born the following children: Ann, born November 28, 1811, died August 12, 1812; George Harrison, born April 4, 1813, died 1844, married Rebecca Hull; William Wesley, born March 23, 1815, died in June, 1893, married Phoebe Lee, who was born April 6, 1837, the daughter of James Lee, of Virginia, and died July 17, 1886; Hugh M., born October 14, 1816, married, on February 21, 1838, Margaret Neely, who was born June 25, 1819, and both are now deceased; Rebecca Ann, born February 25, 1820, died in infancy; Thomas Ashford, born June 22, 1818, married Mary Bird March 5, 1845, and both are dead; John, born October 25, 1822, died April 19, 1889, married, in 1848, Rhoda Newkirk, who also is dead; Mercy, born December 19, 1823, died in infancy; Stephen, born August 8, 1826, now deceased, married, on January 31, 1850, Martha M. Riffle, also deceased, and had three children, Herbert, G. E. and Alice (Mrs. Kick); Mary Ann, born August 25, 1828, became the wife of James K. Campbell on February 13, 1851, and both are deceased; Isaac, born April 3, 1831, married Elizabeth McConkey on February 13, 1851, and is now living in Holmes county, this state; Samuel Elery, born August 12, 1833, married Almira Caldwell November 4, 1854. He is now dead and his widow lives in Nebraska.

Of these children, Thomas Ashford Brown, father of the subject of this sketch, became a well-known and highly respected farmer of Clinton township. On March 5, 1845, he married Mary Bird, who was a native of

Holmes county, Ohio, and to them were born the following children: Ralston Buckner, born January 28, 1846, died 1902, married Sarah J. Gill, February 25, 1869, she being now a resident of Wooster, this county; Bird Ashford, born February 25, 1848, died April 29, 1877; Salina J., born September 12, 1849, became the wife of J. J. Sullivan on September 27, 1887, and they now reside in Cleveland, Ohio; Luderna died young; Mina J., born July 29, 1853, was married, on November 27, 1873, to W. C. Craig, of Wooster; Aurelia M., born August 29, 1855, married, on October 6, 1876, Lucustus Sidle, and they live in Wooster; Elmer, the subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth. He was reared on the paternal homestead in Clinton township and received his education in the common schools. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has spent his entire life as a tiller of the soil in this township. He has been energetic and progressive and has so operated his farm as to realize a gratifying return for the labor bestowed. The place is well improved in every respect and is numbered among the best homesteads of the township. In addition to the tilling of the soil, Mr. Brown also devotes some attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, in which also he is successful.

Mr. Brown married Ida Dike, who was born June 18, 1871, in Plain township, this county, a daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Kugler) Dike. Her parents were both natives of Germany, having emigrated to the United States in 1851. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but here followed farming as an occupation. He died September 2, 1901, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his widow now makes her home with the subject and his wife, being now eighty-four years old. To the subject and his wife have been born the following children: Helen, born July 17, 1899; Mary, born October 6, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Christian church, both giving their earnest and liberal support to this society. In politics Mr. Brown has given his support to the Republican party, though he is not in any sense an aspirant for public office. Standing "four square to every wind that blows," he has so ordered his life as to win the unbounded confidence of all with whom he has had dealings and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

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DAVID G. EVANS.

D. G. Evans, son of James Evans, a pioneer settler, was born in Baughman township, April 4, 1833. At the close of his country school days he served as a dry goods clerk in stores at Dalton and Massillon, after which

he was engaged in various pursuits in Illinois and Missouri. At Springfield, Illinois, as bookkeeper in a large dry goods house, he was personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. He returned to Orrville in 1860 and engaged in the drug and grocery business.

He was joined in wedlock to Mary Jane Taggart, daughter of Robert Taggart, one of the pioneer settlers of Baughman township and Orrville. Mary Jane died one year before her husband. He died in 1901 and left no children. He was known as one of Orrville's most strenuous and enterprising business men.

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### ROBERT C. FLACK.

Back to stanch old Scotch-Irish stock does the subject of this sketch trace his lineage, and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked these two nationalities is manifest when we come to consider the more salient points in his life history, which has been marked by consecutive industry and invincible spirit, eventuating in his securing a high place in the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Robert C. Flack is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born near Homesville, Holmes county, on February 8, 1866. He is the son of James and Isabelle (Dorvacter) Flack. James Flack, who also was a native of Holmes county, was a farmer by profession, and moved to Wayne county in 1866, when the subject was but six weeks old. He located one-half mile south of Maysville, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1894. The father was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Riddle, who was born in Knox county, this state, and to them were born three children, of whom only one is living, Thomas J. Flack, now living near Gambier, Knox county, Ohio. Isabelle Dorvacter who became the second wife of James Flack, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and her death occurred in 1898. She became the mother of seven children, who are briefly mentioned as follows: Robert C., the subject of this sketch; John J., who lives four and a half miles southeast of Wooster; Ora O., who is connected with the experimental station work of the government horticultural department; Celia M. is the wife of Harry J. Jolloff, of Wooster; Charles S., living two miles northwest of Wooster; Ida V., of Wooster; two, Marion and Mary Ann., died in infancy. The subject's paternal grandfather, James Flack, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in an early day, being one of the highly respected pioneers of his locality.

As stated above, the subject of this sketch was brought to Wayne county by his parents when he was but six weeks old, and this county has been his home continuously since. He remained on the parental farmstead during his boyhood years and received a good education in the common schools of the locality. He continued to assist his father in the duties of the farm for a number of years and then entered the insurance business, working fraternal insurance and giving his attention principally to the Bankers' Fraternal Union. He then took up old-line insurance and for eight years was with the John Hancock Company, one of the strong and reliable companies. In this line of work Mr. Flack achieved a distinctive success, being considered one of the leading insurance men in this locality. He practices correct business methods and has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has transacted business.

R. C. Flack is at present engaged in the field of investments, in which he negotiates bonds, stocks and other first-class securities, making a specialty of western investments because of their larger profit return on invested funds. In this field he has been exceptionally successful, having influenced the investments of many thousands of dollars of Wayne county capital. He is a director of the Colusa Mining & Milling Company, operating rich gold properties in the Tarryal district, Park county, Colorado, and a director of the Ohio Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, operating valuable gold properties on Quartz Hill, which is generally recognized as the richest square mile of gold producing territory in the world. Judge L. M. Goddard, for twelve years associate justice of the supreme court of Colorado, with other influential persons of that state, are officers and directors of this company. Mr. Flack's offices are in the Nolle building, Wooster, Ohio. Mr. Flack is heavily interested in other legitimate enterprises of the west, among which are the Stoughton Mining & Milling Company and the North Star Tunnel, Mining, Milling, Power & Transportation Company, both mining enterprises of a profitable and successful business character.

On August 31, 1887, Mr. Flack wedded Priscilla B. Hoagland, of Danville, Knox county, Ohio. She is a daughter of Stephen A. Hoagland, of Knox county, and is descended from a family of soldiers, five of her father's brothers having served throughout the Civil war as members of the Northern armies. To Mr. and Mrs. Flack have been born the following children: Elmer C., now seventeen years of age, has completed his common school education and is now a student in Bixler's Business College, at Wooster; Hazel V., aged thirteen; Urshel E., aged ten years; Genevieve, aged five years; Edgar V. died at the age of ten years.



Socially, Mr. Flack is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both subordinate and encampment, the Knights of Pythias, in which he has risen to the Uniform Rank, the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Home Guards of America. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, though not an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Flack and their children, Elmer and Hazel, are members of the Christian church, to which they give a generous support. The subject is one of the county's public-spirited citizens, and he has so ordered his life as to command unequivocal confidence and esteem in the county where he has passed practically his entire life. He is widely and favorably known and has co-operated earnestly in every movement which he believed would advance the general welfare and progress of the county.

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#### OHIO J. HARRISON.

As a representative of one of the pioneer families of Wayne county and as one who has here passed his entire life, it is certainly consistent that we enter in this work a review of the career of Mr. Harrison, who has long been identified with the agricultural and stock-growing interests of the county, having a fine estate in Franklin township and being honored as one of its representative men. He is a native of the township in which he now maintains his home, having been born on the old pioneer homestead on the 9th of January, 1852. He is a son of William and Mariah (Criswell) Harrison. His paternal grandfather was William Harrison, who was born on the Harrison homestead in this township in 1823 and lived here all the days of his life, his death occurring on the 9th of October, 1900, at the age of sixty-seven years. His remains are buried in the Fairview cemetery at Fredericksburg. William Harrison was a man of many excellent parts and stood high in the estimation of the community. He was a farmer all his life and was a practical and industrious man. His wife died on January 9, 1898. He was in religious faith a Presbyterian and took an active part in the work of the society, having served efficiently as trustee. In matters political he was affiliated with the Republican party and took a commendable interest in local public affairs, though he was never an aspirant for public office of any nature. He was the owner of three hundred acres of fine and fertile land and was very successful in his agricultural operations, being energetic and progressive in his methods and a man of excellent discrimina-

tion. He was the father of three children, namely: Ohio, the immediate subject of this sketch; Adeline, who died at the age of six years; Gerry S., who resides at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Ohio J. Harrison was reared on the paternal homestead and secured his education in the schools of the township. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer and has always been a tiller of the soil. He has always lived in the immediate neighborhood where he now resides and has been considered one of the leading men of the township. He is the owner of a splendid and well improved farm of one hundred and ten acres, to which he devotes his entire attention, with gratifying financial results. His place is well improved with neat and substantial buildings and other accessories of an up-to-date farm and here he carries on a diversified system of agriculture, raising all the crops common to this section of the country. In addition, he gives much attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, in which also he is successful.

Mr. Harrison married Margaret Moore, a daughter of William Moore, and to them have been born two children, namely: George Clarence married Ellen Hall, a daughter of Asa Hall, of Holmes county, and they have three children, Margaret Helen, Wayne Hall and Dorothy Fay. George C. Harrison served five years as a private in Company H, Eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard. William I., the youngest son, lives at home with his parents. Politically, Mr. Harrison is an enthusiastic Republican and is active in the interest of his party, though not himself ambitious for the honors or emoluments of office. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, to which he gives an earnest and liberal support. He is a man of fine personal qualities and during his lifetime spent in this community he has done nothing to forfeit the unbounded regard in which he has been held by his friends and neighbors. He is keenly alive to the best interests of the community and gives a hearty support to every movement calculated to advance the moral, educational, religious or material interests of the township in which he lives.

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#### WILLIAM S. EVANS.

William Shafer Evans, son of James and Katherine Gardner Evans, was born on the family homestead farm in section 25, school district No. 5, Baughman township, Wayne county, Ohio, December 23, 1843, fourth son of his father's family, the other children being David G., John G. and James S. He traces his lineage back to John Evans, who was born in Wales

in 1724, emigrated to Pennsylvania and died in Ohio. His grandfather (James Evans) and father were both born in Pennsylvania. The former died on the above mentioned homestead in the year 1852; the latter died in Orrville in the year 1887.

W. S. Evans never attended any other schools or educational institute than the "Pokeberry" district school near the place of his birth, and it was exceedingly primitive at that time. As early as ten years of age he gave evidence of his journalistic or newspaper tendency in editing and reading before the school each Friday afternoon, or literary day, an imitation local newspaper, in which the neighborhood and school news and gossip was presented in a semi-comical manner, which afforded much amusement to the scholars and their parents, who would assemble to enjoy the exercises of the occasion in the little red school from which it took the cognomen "Pokeberry." He was also the champion speller in the school and his elder brother frequently carried the smaller boy on his shoulder through the deep snow for the purpose of "spelling down" the champions in the surrounding districts such as "Bunker Hill," "Number Four" and "Mock's" schools.

His first effort in writing for publication occurred when, at about nine years of age, he conceived the idea of reporting the condition of the growing crops and other farm news for the *Ohio Farmer*, then published in Cleveland. In February, 1860, his brother, D. G., opened a grocery and drug store in Orrville and brought W. S. with him to help about the store. During the next two years and while about the store during the day he got permission from John D. McNulty, Orrville's first telegraph operator, to go into the telegraph office at night and practice the art of telegraphy. In this way he became extra operator for the relief of operators along the line of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway. In the spring of 1863 he was sent to take charge of the telegraph office at Plymouth, Indiana, where he was employed for one year and was returned to Orrville in 1864 and was the manager of the telegraph office in that place for ten years, or until 1874, when he went to Akron and spent the summer in the office of the *Akron Daily Argus*, as assistant to the editor and in other office duties. Resigning this position at Akron, he returned to the railway office and filled such positions as telegrapher, freight office clerk, ticket, freight and express agent, with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Northern Pacific; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific; Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago Great Western; Wheeling & Lake Erie; Pennsylvania and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railways.

On June 21, 1868, Mr. Evans was joined in marriage with Celia Seymour Painter, adopted daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Painter, and who is yet living. From this union one son, William P. Evans, was born. This son gave great promise from his very unusual mental endowment, but died on his twenty-fifth birthday in Chicago in the year 1894 from spinal tuberculosis.

In the year 1866, while in the telegraph office at Orrville, the subject of our sketch procured a small printing outfit which included a "Lowe" press, a conical shaped cylinder, which swung around from one end and by which he could execute various kinds of job work, such as sale and hand bills and indifferent card printing. This was the first printing press and outfit in Orrville and rendered much service for those days, but its work was not fine enough for the fastidious taste of our pioneers in this line of progressive development, so he sold it to C. M. Kenton, a printer at Shreve. Determined upon continuing yet further efforts in the printing line our amateur purchased a Novelty foot-power press and a nice outfit of type, with which he turned out much of the small work in a highly creditable manner.

In the year 1867 Mr. Evans began the publication of Orrville's first newspaper and on September 15th of that year he issued number one of volume one of *The Orrville Ventilator*, a four-page monthly paper devoted to the local news and business interests of Orrville, the printing being done at the office of the *Wooster Republican*. This arrangement was continued until January, 1870, when John A. Wolbach, of Wadsworth, came to Orrville with a printing outfit of type and presses and prepared to issue a weekly paper. On the third week of January, 1870, Mr. Wolbach issued the first number of the *Orrville Ventilator*, weekly, taking the data of the monthly *Ventilator* number one, volume five. In April, or three months later, the name was changed to *Orrville Crescent* and Mr. Evans was continued as local editor the first year of the issue of the weekly *Ventilator* and *Crescent*. Mr. Wolbach is now a respected resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

In October, 1906, Mr. Evans was offered and accepted the editorship of the *Orrville Courier*, which he held for one year, when too arduous labor and advancing age obliged him to relinquish. He found much pleasure in conducting its columns in accordance with his ideas of what best subserves the requirements of a village and country weekly and made a commendable record.

It was noticeable throughout the multiplicity of essays, editorials, selec-



tions and random notes that he always upheld and advocated optimism, hopefulness, good cheer and a higher and better life. He was possessed of a rare appreciation of genuine wit or clean, good humor and always liked to publish anything that he thought would be appreciated and cherished by his readers. He also nourished an inherent hatred of hypocrisy, conceit and falsity. He was naturally of a retired, reserved disposition, but a true and devoted friend to any one whom he believed to be honest and trying to do what is right. If he acquired a dislike of any one it was not his disposition to quarrel with him, but rather to let each go his own way. He was generous to an unusual degree and would give the last cent he had to help a friend. In politics he was an ardent Republican from the date of that party's birth in 1856, but did not care to indulge in political discussion, because he believed that every man was entitled to his own opinion.

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#### L. S. STUDER.

Holding worthy prestige among the leading business firms at Apple Creek, East Union township, Wayne county, Ohio, is that of Studer Brothers, proprietors of a thriving and important milling business, one of the best known and most important establishments of the kind in the county. The proprietors, L. S. and C. E. Studer, enjoy honorable reputations as enterprising, progressive and eminently reliable men in the lines of commerce in which they are engaged and since locating at their present place of business they have built up, by fair dealing and correct methods, an extensive and lucrative patronage, which under their able and judicious management is steadily increasing with each succeeding year.

The milling plant now operated by the Studer brothers was built about the year 1880 and is a modern and up-to-date mill, with a capacity of one hundred barrels in twenty-four hours. The plant is equipped with the best of machinery and other appliances for the production of mill products and is kept busy practically the year round. In addition to the milling business, the firm also handles coal, plaster, lime and cement, and in these lines also they do an immense and constantly increasing business. They carry large supplies in all these lines and by the courteous treatment of the trade and their fair dealing they have built up a splendid trade throughout this part of the county. They are also heavy buyers and shippers of all kinds of grain, handling many carloads annually. They have been uniformly successful in

their various lines of trade and are today numbered among the enterprising and prosperous concerns in this part of the county.

L. S. Studer, the senior member of the firm of Studer Brothers, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the 19th of March, 1870, and is a son of Edward and Mary (Zurcher) Studer. He was reared on the home farm and received a fair education in the district schools of his native county. In 1890 he apprenticed himself to learn the milling business at Kent, Ohio, and served three years, during which time he made it his business to acquire a knowledge of every detail of the work, from the handling of the grain and the manufacture and shipping of the finished product to the keeping of mill accounts. After the completion of his period of apprenticeship he became a regular or "trick" miller in the same mill, holding the position four years. He then was offered and took the management of Thompson Brothers' mill at Brink Haven, Ohio, and continued in this capacity for eight years. In 1905 he and his brother C. E. bought the flouring mill at Apple Creek, which they put in first-class condition and have continued to operate it continuously to the present time.

Mr. Studer is a benedict, having been united in marriage with Effie Klein, who is a native of Stark county, this state. This union has been without issue. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Studer are active members of the Reformed church at Apple Creek, of which the subject is an elder. His political belief is that of the Republican party, in the support of which he takes an active part. He is interested in all that promises to benefit the community, giving his support to all worthy enterprises. In evidence of this fact it may be stated that he is a stockholder in the Apple Creek Banking Company, as is also his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Studer are well liked in the community. Though they have no children, their hospitable residence is ever open to young and old alike and within its walls the guest is sure of a welcome such as only comes from hearts in close touch and sympathy with what is noblest, best and most elevating in humanity.

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#### FRANK HECKMAN.

The Heckman family needs no introduction to the readers of this history, for members of the same have figured prominently in the life of Wayne county for several generations. Frank Heckman, to whose career the reader's attention is especially directed in the following paragraphs, was born in

Clinton township, this county, in 1868, the son of Henry B. and Barbara (Jacobs) Heckman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter born in Knox county, Ohio. The paternal grandparents of Frank Heckman were Samuel and Catherine (Grafius) Heckman. To Henry B. and Barbara A. Heckman were born six children, five boys and one girl. The sister died April 1, 1908.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was educated in the common schools of Clinton and Plain townships, and early in life he decided to become a tiller of the soil and consequently he has devoted his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits, his wife now owning one hundred and thirty-nine acres in Plain township, which is one of the best farms in this vicinity and which yields its owner a very comfortable income from year to year.

Mr. Heckman was married on April 5, 1888, to Lora Bunyan, a native of Macon township, Ashland county, Ohio, where her people were well known. She is the daughter of Elijah Bunyan, a leading farmer of Ashland county. Mr. Bunyan was one of the men who made a successful trip to the gold fields in California in 1849, and came back in 1851.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heckman the following children have been born: Howard Cuyler, Clarence Clark, Sherman LeRoy, Ralph Richey and Earl Wayne.

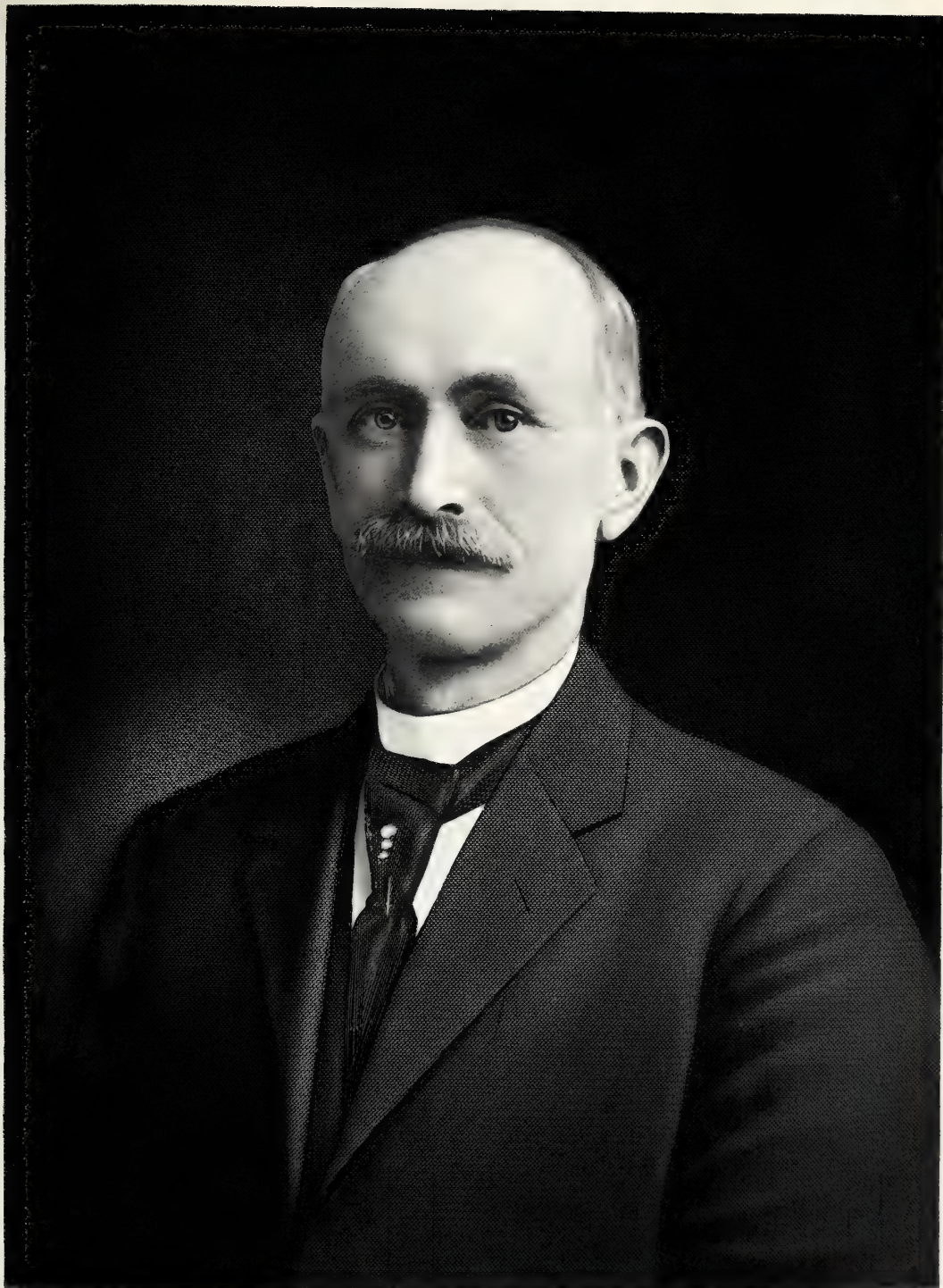
Mr. Heckman has an attractively located and comfortable home and excellent outbuildings on his place and he is carrying on general farming in a manner that shows him to be fully abreast of the times in this line. He takes considerable interest in the affairs of his township and has been superintendent of the township roads, discharging his duties in this connection in a very able and conscientious manner. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

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#### SAMUEL M. BRENNEMAN.

In the past ages the history of a country was comprised chiefly in the record of its wars and conquests. Today history is largely a record of commercial and financial activity and those whose names are foremost in the annals of the nation are those who have become leaders in business circles. The financial and commercial history of Orrville, Wayne county, would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal mention of those whose lives are interwoven closely with the industrial and financial development of this portion





*S. M. Brennenman*





of the state. When a man, or a number of men, set in motion the machinery of business, which materializes into many forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities, open for competition to all, there is a public desire which should be gratified to see the men as nearly as a word artist can paint them, and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such success has been achieved. These thoughts are prompted by reference to the lives and works of him whose name appears as the caption to this article and his father, both of whom have exerted a wide-felt and wholesome influence on the growth and development of Wayne county.

The subject's paternal grandfather was Adam Brenneman, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who came to Wayne county, Ohio, in about 1832, and nobly performed his part in the development of this section. He was the father of a large number of children, nearly all of whom remained in this county and became prominent and respected citizens, so that it has been aptly said that the history of this part of Wayne county is a history of the Brenneman family. The subject's parents were Jacob and Nancy (Martin) Brenneman. The latter was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is still living at the old homestead in Orrville, which was erected in 1874. Jacob Brenneman, who was born in Pennsylvania, accompanied his father to Wayne county in the thirties, and during the subsequent years he occupied a conspicuous place in local business circles. He was a pioneer in commercial enterprises and a man of large influence. In 1859 he came to Orrville and the following year he built a store building and entered the dry goods business, in which he was successful from the beginning, continuing this line until 1867, when, on account of ill health, he retired to his farm. Five years later he returned to Orrville and erected the building now occupied by the Orrville Savings Bank. About 1868 the Brenneman & Hoist Exchange Bank was organized and he remained identified with this institution until 1876, when he withdrew. In 1881, with the subject of this sketch, he organized the Orrville Banking Company, with which he was identified until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was a larger holder of landed interests and was a heavy dealer in grain, owning a warehouse for its storage. He was a Mennonite in religious belief and was a man of sound moral principles and sterling integrity, in whom the people with whom he dealt had absolute confidence.

Samuel M. Brenneman, who was born in Baughman township, Wayne county, February 12, 1855, attended the schools of Orrville and Wooster, and subsequently matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1880. He was a member of

Sigma Chi fraternity. The following year he was interested with his father in organizing the Orrville Banking Company and was identified with it until 1892. A few years later he organized the Orrville Savings Bank, of which he is the proprietor. The banking room was first located in what was then known as Dr. D. L. Moncrief's office and moved into its present convenient and well-arranged quarters in 1905. The bank has been prosperous from its inception and is counted among the prominent and solid financial institutions of the county. Mr. Breneman is also proprietor of the Rittman Savings Bank, at Rittman, this county, a private bank which was established in October, 1907.

In 1886 Mr. Breneman was united in marriage to Maria Orr, a daughter of the late Judge William M. Orr and a granddaughter of the founder of Orrville, Smith Orr. She was a native of Wooster and was a most estimable woman, possessing many qualities of character which commended her to all who knew her. Her death occurred on January 5, 1909. To this union were born two daughters, Charlotte and Maud, both of whom are students at Wooster University and popular young ladies among their associates.

In politics Mr. Breneman is identified with the Republican party, in the success of which he takes a strong interest, though not in any sense an office seeker. His fraternal relations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the lodge at Orrville. Mr. Breneman is a man of strong mentality and keen discernment, and he commands the confidence and respect of his fellow men because of his sterling worth of character.

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#### CHARLES E. BURCHFIELD.

The subject of this sketch has lived what to many persons might appear to be an uneventful life, yet to one who looks beneath the surface and seeks the hidden springs of human action, there comes into view the intrinsic worth of a man who has in every sphere of action in which he has engaged been faithful to his trust, and in any line of activity faithfulness is the keynote to success. Mr. Burchfield is well known throughout Wayne county and everywhere his sound qualities are recognized and he enjoys the unbounded confidence of all who know him.

Charles E. Burchfield is a native son of the old Keystone state, having been born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of April, 1857. His parents were Hiram and Sarah (Fox) Burchfield, also natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. They came to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1860,

when the subject of this sketch was but three years old, and here they spent their remaining days, the father's death occurring in 1886. He was a miller by trade and after coming here was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Massillon. The subject of this sketch was the only child born to this union. After his father's death, his mother again married and is now living at Apple Creek, this county.

Charles E. Burchfield was reared by his parents and in his youth was early inured to the labors of a farm. During his boyhood days he was given the advantage of attendance at the common schools and secured a fair education. In 1876 Mr. Burchfield entered the employ of Silas Moore as a grain buyer and continued in this capacity until 1882. He then entered the employ of the Orrville Milling Company, at Orrville, this county, in which he has remained continuously since. He has a position of responsibility and has performed his duties to the full satisfaction of the company. He is widely known and has by his own efforts brought much business to the firm with which he is connected. He has exercised a wise economy and has exercised sound judgment in his investments and is now the owner of two good residence properties at Apple Creek, which are a source of income.

In 1879 Charles E. Burchfield was united in marriage with Ida Hough, a sister of Isaac N. Hough, the present auditor of Wayne county, and to them have been born three children, namely: Earl, who is deceased; Maude, the wife of Delano Moore, of Akron, Ohio; Mabel, who died at the age of seventeen years.

Politically Mr. Burchfield gives an unqualified support to the Republican party and takes a keen interest in the trend of public events. He is an influential worker in the ranks of his party, but is in no sense a seeker after office or public preferment. Fraternally he is a member of Apple Creek Lodge No. 674, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Apple Creek Lodge No. 374, Knights of Pythias. He has passed the chairs in both of these subordinate bodies and is a member of the grand lodge in each order. His religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the Apple Creek church of which denomination he and his wife are devoted members. Mr. Burchfield is a leader in the work of the church and is now a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Burchfield has been public spirited and progressive in his attitude towards all movements having for their object the betterment of the community morally, educationally, religiously or materially, and he has honestly won and retains the respect of the entire community.



## ALBERT DIX.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record. By a few general observations may be conveyed some idea of the high standing of Albert Dix, publisher of the *Wooster Republican*, as a man of affairs and a citizen, as a public benefactor or an editor of unusual felicity of expression, whose facile pen delights hundreds of readers. United in his composition are so many elements of a solid and practical nature, which during a series of years have brought him into prominent notice and earned for him a conspicuous place among the enterprising men of the county of his residence, that it is but just recognition of his worth to speak of his life and achievements in a work of the province of the one at hand, although he is conservative and unpretentious, caring little for the admiring plaudits of men, satisfied if he is conscious of doing his duty well in the several relations of life.

Mr. Dix was born in Portage county, Ohio, October 8, 1845. His mother died when he was eighteen months of age. His father owned a small farm of fifty-two acres, and in addition he was a stone cutter and mason, and for years he was a stone contractor. He is remembered as a hard-working, honest and well-liked gentleman who took considerably more than a passing interest in the development of his community.

Albert Dix was taught the use of stone cutter's tools at an early age, and when fifteen years old he left home for the purpose of working as a stone cutter on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, now the Erie. He worked at his trade in the summer and attended select schools in the winter-time for a period of four years. He taught school during the winter months for a short time. When twenty-one years of age he entered a general store in which he remained for twelve years. But not fancying the mercantile business as a vocation he turned his attention to the newspaper field and in 1879, with C. M. Campbell, he established the *Hamilton (Ohio) Daily News* and continued as manager of the same up to 1897. In 1898 he and his son, Emmett C. Dix, purchased the *Wooster Republican*, which they have developed into a fine property and which has the support of the people to a large degree. Under their management the publication took new life, the father taking charge of the business department and the son as editorial manager, with George Kettler in the news department. The circulation increased rapidly, the mechanical appearance of the paper was greatly improved, and the *Republican* became much more valuable as an advertising medium which is now liberally patronized. They have sought to keep abreast of modern

methods and they have left nothing undone to give the people what they want. New equipment has been added and this is one of the best, if not the best, newspaper properties in the Buckeye state of cities the size of Wooster. A Duplex printing press has been installed, printing the paper from the roll, thus being able to "run off" the rapidly-growing circulation within a few minutes. The composing room is equipped with two up-to-date linotype machines.

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### HUGH M. MEIER.

The record of Mr. Meier is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of comparative affluence in the business world. His life has been of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of Apple Creek and East Union township.

Hugh M. Meier is a native son of the county in which he now resides, he having first seen the light of day at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 29th day of April, 1870. He is a son of James and Eliza (McCullough) Meier. The father died September 19, 1907, while his widow now lives on the home farm. James Meier was a native of Switzerland, having been born April 8, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native land and, desiring larger opportunities for advancement, he came, in 1860, to the United States. He came at once to Holmes county, Ohio, where he was married. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was considered a proficient workman, but later in life he took up farming, of which he made a success. He was a poor man when he first came to this country, but at his death he was conservatively estimated to be worth twelve thousand dollars. He was a member of the Lutheran church and was highly respected throughout the community where he lived. James and Eliza Meier became the parents of fifteen children, named as follows: A. J., G. E., W. H., Lucinda, Hugh M., E. B., I. V., John F. (deceased), Cornelius, J. M., Mainard, C. W., Etna, Joseph and Virgil. It is a remarkable fact that of this large family only one has died, and all of the survivors are prosperous and most of them heads of families.

Hugh M. Meier was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. He remained at home, assisting in the work of the farm until he was twenty-five years old, when, tiring of an agricultural life, and believing he could do better along another

line, he learned the trade of a harness-maker, at which he has worked continuously since. On March 11, 1898, he located at Apple Creek and since that time he has been numbered among the enterprising and successful merchants of this place. The quality of his work and his courteous and accommodating treatment of his customers has resulted in attracting to his shop a full share of the trade in his line and he is handling a nice business which is increasing steadily year after year. He carries in stock everything pertaining to harness supplies, such as robes, blankets, whips, etc., and is eminently deserving of the large patronage which is accorded him.

In January, 1897, Mr. Meier married Emma Keister, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and to them have been born three children, namely: Ralph M., born July 25, 1898; Stewart J., born July 27, 1901, and Pearl M., born April 14, 1904. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Meier are faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give an earnest and generous support. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, while his political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He has taken a deep and commendable interest in local public affairs and was elected mayor of Apple Creek, in which position he served from 1900 to 1905, giving a strong and business-like administration. He is now serving as chairman of the water works board, and is rendering efficient service. In the fall of 1909 he was elected treasurer of his township. A few years ago five public-spirited citizens of Apple Creek organized and incorporated the Franklin Union Telephone Company, the incorporators being J. E. Frank, John Tate, F. R. Beazell, Alvah Eyman and Hugh M. Meier. There are now fifty stockholders in this company and Mr. Meier is serving as treasurer.

In this necessarily brief review of the life of the subject enough has been said to indicate to even the casual reader the leading characteristics of the man. Wide awake to his best opportunities, with a candor and courage that has enabled him to take advantage of them, he has gone forward, step by step, until today no man in the community where he lives enjoys a larger measure of popular regard than does he. A man of acknowledged ability, absolute integrity in word and action, and of courteous manner, he has no trouble winning friends, which are in number as his acquaintances.

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### HARRY KOUNTZ.

Back to stanch old German stock does Harry Kountz trace his lineage, and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true type of the German nation, is manifest when we come to



consider the more salient points in his life history, which has been marked by consecutive industry and invincible spirit, eventuating in his securing a high place in the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Harry Kountz is a native son of Wayne county, having been born on West North street, Wooster, on the 10th of August, 1862. He is a son of George Harry and Jane (Gregor) Kountz, the former of whom was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1842, the latter the daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Hill) Gregor, of Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio. Her parents, who are both deceased, were born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio and bought land when the locality was still inhabited by Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Kountz were married on March 19, 1860. The subject's paternal grandfather was Michael Kountz, a native of Baden, Germany. He was a boilermaker by trade and came to the United States with his wife in 1825, locating at Pittsburgh, where he was employed at his trade and where he and his wife spent their remaining years and died. Their son, Harry Kountz, father of the subject, was reared in Pittsburgh and secured a fair education in the public schools of that city. He learned the trade of a painter and in 1859 he came to Massillon, Ohio, where for about a year he was engaged at his trade. In 1860 he came to Wooster and in 1863 he enlisted for service in defense of his country. He proved a brave and valiant soldier and received an honorable discharge at the end of his period of enlistment. After his return he was employed at his trade by the McDonalds until 1875, when he ceased that line of work and moved onto a farm which he owned in East Union township. The farm comprised about forty acres and he devoted himself with success to its operation. He is now deceased, but his widow is still living. They were the parents of two children, Harry, the subject of this sketch, and Alice, who remains unmarried.

Harry Kountz, Jr., was reared principally on his father's farm and he possesses a practical knowledge of agriculture, having been his father's assistant in that work. He received a good education in the common schools of the township, and has liberally supplemented this by much close reading of the world's best literature as well as the current periodicals of the day, so that today he is considered an unusually well informed man. He has been prospered in all his undertakings and is now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in East Union township, besides residence property in Wooster. He is a heavy stockholder and general manager of the Wayne County Telephone Company, besides being a stockholder in three mining companies. Mr. Kountz is of an inventive turn of mind and has secured



several patents on devices for leveling purposes, a number of which he has sold. His devices have been pronounced by good authorities as possessing considerable merit and indicate the patentee to be a man of practical ideas. Mr. Kountz is wide awake and progressive in his makeup and gives an unqualified support to every movement having for its object the upbuilding of the community, morally, educationally, socially or materially. His public-spirited attitude has given him prestige in the community and he occupies an enviable standing among his fellow citizens.

In matters political Mr. Kountz has always given an ardent support to the Republican party, and has rendered effective service to his party in the capacity of committeeman. He has not, however, been a seeker after office or public preferment of any nature. In every relation of life in which he has been placed, the subject has proven faithful to his duties and obligations and because of his business ability, personal qualities and unimpeached integrity he enjoys the unbounded confidence of all who know him.

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#### COL. CURTIS VOLOSCO HARD.

A citizen of the United States can wear no greater badge of honor than the distinction of having faithfully served the government in the war between the states. It is a sacred family inheritance of renown, to be prized like a jewel by all future descendants and kept bright and untarnished by other acts of valor, patriotism and loyalty in the interests of free government. But the ranks of the old phalanx are rapidly going down before the only foe that they could not meet, and ere long none will be left to recount the actual experiences of those stirring times that tried men's souls. In the meantime, while they are still with us, let us pay suitable honor to their sacrifices, patriotism and sufferings. Col. Curtis V. Hard, whose life record is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs, is one of the brave heroes of the great Northland who gave up the pleasures of home, business and society, and through many a trying campaign and bloody battle risked life to save the honor of the old flag. Not only in his military life has this gentleman distinguished himself, but since its close his private and public life have been such as to gain for him the distinction of being one of the most distinguished citizens of Wayne county, Ohio. He is a native of Wooster, having been born here August 3, 1845, the son of Moses Knapp Hard, a native of the adjoining county of Medina, to which vicinity the paternal grandparents of Colonel Hard came from Vermont in 1816 when



*C. V. Hard*



this country was a wilderness and wild beasts roamed through its jungles, and the tracks of the red men had scarcely faded from the primitive soil. The ancestral lines on both sides of the house extend far back in the annals of American history. On the father's side several members of the family bore arms in the struggle of the colonists for independence, having been with the famous Ethan Allen at the storming and capture of Ticonderoga, New York. Originally the family stock was English, having come to America about the middle of the seventeenth century and ever since that time to the present day members of the same have distinguished themselves wherever they have dispersed, whether in public or private life. Moses K. Hard, father of the Colonel, grew to manhood in his native county, where he was educated, and he directed his attention for a time to the study of medicine, but later entered the ministry, in which vocation he spent twenty-five or thirty years, winning a wide reputation as a pulpit orator of rare force and earnestness, doing a great work for the establishment of the Gospel throughout this part of the state. He married Miranda Booth, a native of Medina county, and to them six children were born. They permanently located in Wooster in 1870 for the purpose of spending their declining years in retirement.

Curtis V. Hard received the advantages of the common schools of his native town, later entered Berea College, near Cleveland, then returned to Wooster, where his subsequent life has been spent. In 1864, while yet a boy, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley. After a very creditable record as a soldier he received an honorable discharge in 1865 and returned home. In 1866 he became identified with the banking house of Bonewitz, Emrich & Company, which in 1867 was reorganized into the Commercial Bank of Wooster, and at its re-organization into the National Bank of Wooster in 1871, with David Robison, Jr., as president, he became the cashier of the institution, remaining in that capacity until April, 1898, when he resigned to take his regiment into Cuba.

Colonel Hard did not allow his patriotism and love for military life to wane after the close of the Civil war, but remained active and as a reward for his industry and fitness he became a lieutenant-colonel of the Ohio National Guard, and in 1898 during the Spanish-American war he became colonel of the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being the only one from Ohio which had the distinction of seeing active service in Cuba. During that brief but decisive war, Colonel Hard added fresh laurels to his military fame.



Colonel Hard is associated with the Cleveland & Wooster Electric Railway in the capacity of manager, whose exacting and responsible duties he discharges with rare business foresight and judgment, having been very largely instrumental in making this enterprise very successful. He has won a high standing in both business and social circles in Wayne county which he has honored with his citizenship during nearly the entirety of his life. He promoted the Cleveland, Ashland & Mansfield Traction Company, and was connected with it until its completion in April, 1909. Colonel Hard was instrumental in the organization of the Wooster Electric Company which furnishes light, heat and power for Wooster, the first of the kind in northern Ohio outside of Cleveland, and of which he is the largest stockholder and its manager and treasurer. He is also president of the Cleveland Light and Power Company, the largest independent lighting company in that city. He played an active part in inducing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to enter Wooster and was very largely instrumental in inducing the board of control of the Ohio agricultural experiment station to locate at Wooster.

Colonel Hard was married in 1870 to Addie Jackson, daughter of Cyrus Jackson, a prominent citizen of Wayne county. Mrs. Hard received a liberal education and was a teacher in the Wooster public schools. To this union four children have been born, namely: Dudley J. Hard, of Cleveland; Emily L. Hard; Agatha G. Hard, now Mrs. Willard Ohliger, of Detroit, and Miriam B. Hard. Mrs. Hard died April 6, 1910.

Politically the Colonel is a Republican and active in the ranks. He is a Knights Templar Mason and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of exceptional business qualifications, having the fine military bearing of the true soldier, and socially he is a polite, cultured gentleman.

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#### P. S. BLOSSER.

The county of Wayne numbers among its citizens many skillful physicians, lawyers of state repute, well-known manufacturers and business men of much more than local reputation; while proud of them, she is not lacking in others which have achieved distinction in callings requiring intellectual abilities of a high order. Among the latter, P. S. Blosser, of East Union township, occupies a deservedly conspicuous place. No one is more entitled to the thoughtful consideration of a free and enlightened people than he who shapes and directs the minds of the young, adds to the value of their

intellectual treasures and moulds their characters. This is pre-eminently the mission of the faithful and conscientious teacher and to such noble work has the life of the subject of this sketch been largely devoted.

P. S. Blosser is a native of Paint township, Wayne county, Ohio, having been born on the 9th day of January, 1850, and is a son of Christian and Susan (Ruegsegger) Blosser. These parents were natives of canton Berne, Switzerland, though they were not married until after they had come to the United States. Christian Blosser accompanied his parents to this country and the family settled in Paint township, Wayne county, where they lived many years, the father and mother dying there. The father bought eighty acres of farming land and carried on agriculture during his active years. Christian was eighteen years old when brought to this country and he was reared on the Paint township farm, eventually becoming one of the prominent and well-known farmers of that section. He was seventy-five years old at the time of his death, which was caused by injuries received from a hay hook. He was a man of splendid qualities and his death was considered a distinct loss by the entire community. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, namely: Susan, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Christ C., P. S., Louise, Caroline, Matilda and William. Of these, the two last named are deceased, and ten of the surviving members of the family are respected residents of Wayne county.

P. S. Blosser was reared to the life of a farmer and during the years of his youth he assisted his father in the farm work. In the meantime he attended the common schools during the winter months and proved such an apt scholar that, upon examination, he was granted a license to teach. In this profession he at once scored a distinct success and such was the prestige he gained as an instructor that for twenty-eight successive terms he was engaged to teach in his immediate neighborhood, certainly a most emphatic testimonial to his professional efficiency and his worth as a man. In 1892 Mr. Blosser became the Democratic candidate for commissioner of Wayne county and at the ensuing election he was elected. He assumed his official duties on the 1st of the following January, and so satisfactory were his services that he was re-elected to the position, his second official term expiring September 19, 1899. He proved a most able and efficient officer, ever holding the best interests of the people at heart, and he retired from this responsible position with the approval and good will of all the people. During his administration the recent county jail was erected and many other permanent and substantial improvements were made throughout the county, especially pertaining to public highways and bridges.

Mr. Blosser is the owner of one hundred and ninety-one acres of fine land in East Union and Saltcreek townships, to which he devotes his attention during the summer, teaching school during the winter months. He has ably and honestly performed his full duty in whatever position he has been placed and no man in Wayne county occupies a more exalted position in the minds of those who know him.

In politics Mr. Blosser is an ardent Democrat and has ever been actively interested in the success of his party. Besides the official preferment already referred to, Mr. Blosser has given efficient service as justice of the peace in both East Union and Saltcreek townships. His religious membership is with the Reformed church at Apple Creek, to which he gives an earnest and cordial support. Fraternally he is a member of Apple Creek Lodge No. 324, Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed all the chairs, being now a member of the grand lodge.

On the 24th of January, 1876, Mr. Blosser was united in marriage to Emmeline Tracy, who was born in East Union township, the daughter of Jacob and Phoebe Tracy. These parents bore the distinction of having been the first settlers in East Union township, they having come here in 1814. The land which they entered at that time is now the farm owned by Mr. Blosser and is considered one of the best estates in the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Blosser have been born the following children: Louella G., born October 25, 1876, is the possessor of a license to teach; Harry C.; Rev. M. E., who received a splendid secular and religious education and is now occupying some of the best pulpits of the Methodist Episcopal church in the West; Cleveland graduated from the civil engineering course at the Ohio Northern University at Ada and is now a successful teacher; C. M. graduated in the public schools at Apple Creek in 1909; three children are deceased.

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#### DAVID D. ARMSTRONG.

At this point we are permitted to touch upon the life history of one who, if for no other reason, merits recognition in this connection by reason of his having been a lifelong resident of Wayne county and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this section of the state. But super-added to this circumstance are others which render the appearance of his biography within these pages all the more consistent, for he has here attained a position of prominence in connection with the agricultural activities of the



county and is honored as one of the upright, genial and whole-souled citizens of his native county, having a fine farm home in East Union township, the same being the center of a most cordial hospitality.

David D. Armstrong was born in the township in which he now resides, on May 5, 1842, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Hunter) Armstrong. Both of these parents were natives of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared. Their marriage occurred after they had removed to this county. Here the father bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, for which he paid the sum of eight hundred dollars, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the same land is today worth at least one hundred dollars an acre. At the time of purchase the land was densely covered with the primeval forest growth, and the first thing done by the pioneer was to clear a small place in the forest and erect a little log cabin, which, though rough in appearance and probably inadequately furnished, proved a sufficient shelter for the happy family which came to brighten the pioneer home. The land was all eventually cleared and was developed into a splendid and fertile farm, which approved the wisdom of the father in seeking the location. In this little home there were born ten children, of whom the three sons were David D., of this review, Samuel, who now lives in the state of Washington, and Joseph, of Wooster township, this county.

David D. Armstrong was reared in the parental home and in the winter months secured a fair education in the district school, which at that early day was somewhat primitive in methods and equipment. When he was but eight years old his father died and there devolved on him much of the labor and responsibility of the farm. It was hard work and at times it seemed as if it would be necessary for the children to separate, but by persistent energy and wise management the mother and the subject were enabled to weather the storm and eventually prosperity rewarded their efforts. David remained at home until he was thirty-four years old, at which time he was married. He was at that time the possessor of six hundred dollars, and during the first year after his marriage he rented a farm. Afterwards he came in possession, through his wife, of one hundred and thirty acres of what was known as the old Brown farm, which she inherited from her father, the tract being devoid of any improvements. He at once went to work and in due time developed the place into one of the choice farms of the township. He erected a full set of commodious and well-arranged farm buildings, including an attractive residence situated about a half mile back from the highway and most beautifully situated. He has here carried on general farming operations and has been highly successful. He raises all the crops



common to this section of the country and also devotes considerable attention to the raising of livestock, in which also he has been prospered. He is up-to-date and progressive in his ideas and keeps in close touch with the latest ideas relating to agriculture, not hesitating to adopt that which has been demonstrated to be superior to old ideas and methods.

In 1876 Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage to Emma J. Brown, the daughter of Amos Brown, of East Union township, and to them have been born three children, namely: Willis married Della Schultz and lives at Kent, Ohio; Nellie L. is unmarried and lives with her father; Mabel died at the age of three years. Mrs. Armstrong died in June, 1899, since which time the daughter Nellie has devoted herself to her father's care and comfort.

In religion Mr. Armstrong is a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has served as an elder for more than thirty years. He is a man of honest convictions and in harmony with his views on the temperance question he gives an ardent support to the Prohibition party, believing that the temperance question is the greatest and most important issue now before the American people. He is held in the highest esteem in his native county and is known as an able business man and as one whose probity is above question.

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### LEVI F. HOSTETLER.

The subject of this review is one who is to be individually considered as one of the representative citizens and successful farmers and stock growers of Wayne county, and, in a more abstract sense, as a member of a family whose history has been honorably linked with this section of the Buckeye state for many decades. The fine farm property of our subject is located in Greene township and with its admirable improvements and general air of thrift well deserves mention as one of the model homesteads of the county.

Levi F. Hostetler was born in Greene township, Wayne county, on November 14, 1872, and is the fourth in the order of birth of the eight children born to David and Barbara (Yoder) Hostetler. David Hostetler was born in Wayne township, Wayne county, Ohio, March 10, 1839, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Yoder) Hostetler. Christian Hostetler was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, as was his father, John, before him. David was reared under the parental roof and educated in the common schools. He followed farming operations throughout his life until 1906, when he gave up active farm work and moved to Weilersville, where he now resides.

In 1864 David Hostetler married Barbara Yoder, who was born in

Wayne county January 2, 1841, and to them the following children were born: Malinda, the wife of M. W. Hurst, of Baughman township; Samuel, who died at the age of four years; Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years; Levi F. married Amanda Steele and lives in Greene township, and is the immediate subject of this sketch; John married Anna Longenecker and lives in Greene township (see sketch elsewhere in this work); Amanda died at the age of twenty-two years; David died at the age of ten years; Minnie is unmarried and lives with her parents. Religiously the family are members of the Mennonite church, and of this society David Hostetler is an active member, having been ordained to this sacred office in 1872.

Levi F. Hostetler remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old and in the meantime he secured a good common-school education. After attaining his majority he took up the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for some time, and he was also in great demand during the autumn as a thresher, having a complete outfit for this purpose. After his marriage, which occurred in 1896, he operated rented land for two years, and then bought a small tract of land, which he cultivated a short time, afterward going into the grain business at Smithville, Ohio. In 1908 he purchased the John Funk farm in Greene township and is now giving his undivided attention to its cultivation. The place comprises one hundred and thirty acres and is considered one of the best pieces of land in the township. Mr. Hostetler has, since buying the place, erected a set of fine new buildings, commodious and well arranged, and now the property will compare favorably with any other in the vicinity. Besides the cultivation of the soil Mr. Hostetler also gives considerable attention to the feeding and selling of livestock, giving special attention to heavy draft horses and sheep, in which line he has been very successful.

In November, 1896, Mr. Hostetler married Amanda Steele, the daughter of Isaac Steele, and to this union have been born four children, namely: An infant that died unnamed; Harry, born February 1, 1898; Edith, born August 12, 1900; Glenn, born January 31, 1904.

In matters political, Mr. Hostetler renders allegiance to the Republican party, and he takes a commendable interest in the public affairs of his community, though he is not in any sense a seeker for public office. In religion the family are members of the Mennonite church. He is justly accorded a place among the prominent and progressive representative citizens of Wayne county, for he belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used not alone for their own benefit. He is a man of cordial disposition and makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact.

## EDWARD M. QUINBY.

Edward M. Quinby was of distinguished parentage. His grandfather, Ephraim Quinby, was an early settler of Trumbull county, Ohio. He laid out the town of Warren, the county seat, was judge of the court in that county and one of its prominent citizens. His grandfather, on his mother's side, David McConahay, represented Wayne county in the Legislature of Ohio in 1825, and was associate judge. He lived in the family residence in Wooster on South Market street, built by him, until his death. Ephraim Quinby, Jr., came to Wooster from Trumbull county and was married to Catharine McConahay, of which marriage Edward M. Quinby was the only child, and was born February 21, 1851, in the McConahay homestead.

Ephraim Quinby, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, had all the strength of character of the Quinbys and, combined with the high standing and intelligence of the McConahays, invested their only son with as splendid an intellect as Wayne county has given birth to. This ancestry has a physical dignity, stature and beauty, that so greatly distinguished their son. The father, Ephraim Quinby, Jr., was a wise and prudent man, acquired a large fortune, mostly in real estate, located in many of the western cities, but largely in Wooster, which was improved by him and constituted very largely the first steps of progress of this beautiful city. The University of Wooster received its first impulse in 1868, when he gave twenty-one acres of land upon which the college is located; he contributed additionally to the endowment of the university; he established the Wayne County National Bank, which yet exists as one of the most prominent banks of the city. The subject of this sketch inherited the example, benevolent spirit and business talent of his father, as well as his fortune, and the estate grew into its present mammoth proportions under the management of the great son of his father. As soon as his age would permit, his education commenced at the private school of Mrs. Pope, was continued at Dennison College, Granville, Ohio, and then at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He soon commenced a business career, in which he was engaged when, on October 17, 1878, he was married to Amelia C. Schmertz, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who was the eldest daughter of William E. Schmertz, of that city, who was then a member of the Board of Commerce, president of the Second National Bank, and one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in the country. She was also the granddaughter of Rev. David Kimerer, one of the pioneer ministers of Wooster, a noted orator, highly respected, and he was such a grand old man that the people



*Edmund Quintly*





involuntarily raised their hats in his presence. He was a minister of the German Reformed church. The Quinbys were of the Presbyterian faith. The subject of this sketch was engaged in the dry goods business a number of years, discontinuing in 1879, and engaged in the manufacture of window glass at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with E. C. Schmertz as a partner, which was continued from 1879 until 1884. His father having died on January 30, 1880, the large estate left the subject of the sketch called him to Wooster. He owned the Wayne County National Bank for a short time after his father's death and sold it to Jacob Frick. Commencing in 1884-5, he carried out a comprehensive plan of improvement of his real property. In the spring of 1885 he erected the Quinby block in Cleveland on the corner of Euclid and Wilson avenues, at a cost of seventy thousand dollars, which is occupied in part by one of the largest branches of the Cleveland Trust Company. In 1887 he erected a large four-story building on the southwest side of the public square in Wooster, Ohio, this building being occupied principally by the William Annat dry goods store. In 1889 he erected a building, seventy by fifty-five feet, in the rear of McClure's store fronting on Diamond alley. In 1890 he built a three-story building on the northeast corner of the public square and East Liberty street, with a modern basement running the entire length of the building; this building is occupied by the Alvin Rich hardware store. In 1894 he built the three-story building on the southwest corner of the public square occupied by the McClure stove and house furnishing store.

The truth is worthy of observation that the foregoing constitute but an imperfect schedule of the improvements that so greatly embellish his native town, and not only illustrate the wisdom of his management but the benevolence of his character. Of the many private acts of charity and benevolence necessarily connected with a large estate, the rehearsal would not be in harmony with the habits or wishes of Edward M. Quinby.

The peculiar mental habits and reticence of Mr. Quinby adorn his life; his splendid manhood was private; there was not the slightest ostentation in any situation in which he was placed; he inherited the calm, composed, reflective demeanor of the Quinbys and McConahays; he was as perfect a gentleman as Wooster ever produced. Mrs. Quinby gives him the character of a prince, so gentle, so noble, was he in all the relations of life. Intellectually, he was the equal of the highest type of man. He was comprehensive, discriminating, strong, not to be deceived, without passion, without anger, generally meeting an inadmissible proposition with a smile and a reason. He had

pleasant associates, was companionable with them, belonged to clubs, lived mostly in sunshine; was a modest man, but it was not affectation, it was a controlling sense of propriety; he had a wide, modern information, and surprised one with scientific analysis, with occult suggestions. His success in his great business affairs was phenomenal. His estate was largely increased in value; he contributed immensely to taxation in Wooster and in the state; he was a public benefactor; he deserved the encomiums of every inhabitant of Wooster.

To Edward M. Quinby and wife nine children were born, as follows: Herbert, deceased; Catherine Louise married E. P. Sturges, now deceased, of Zanesville, Ohio; Edward M., Jr.; Eleanor married Roger W. Whinfield; Margaret; William E.; Kenneth; and Anita. To the accomplishments of Edward M. Quinby as a native of Wooster are to be added the refinements of travel and the broad elegance of the manners of the international life. With his family he found a pleasant retreat in Germany, and his children, entering upon a system of education there, detained him longer, perhaps, than contemplated. To the writer he expressed the intention of returning to Wooster in a couple of years. Without having time to do so, he died on the 2nd of July, 1909. He was constantly engaged in traveling from Europe to Wooster to see his large estates; he improved the old ancestral home on South Market street, and in the spring of 1909, at the hotel in Wooster, he seemed buoyant, full of life and hope and pleased with the familiar scenes of his early life.

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#### EDWARD M. GRANT.

In East Union township, Wayne county, Ohio, is located the fine homestead farm of the subject of this review, who was one of the native sons of Ohio, having been born in Stark county, of which his father was an early settler. Mr. Grant was prominently interested in agriculture and the raising of livestock and his progressive methods and discriminating judgment placed him among the successful farmers and business men of his native county, while he so ordered his life as to gain and retain the confidence and high regard of those with whom he was thrown in contact. It is clearly incumbent that a sketch of his life be incorporated in a work having to do with the representative citizens of the county.

Edward M. Grant's life began on the 31st of May, 1834, and he is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Crawford) Grant. The paternal grandfather was George Grant, a native of New Jersey, who moved in a very early day

to Washington county, Pennsylvania, Joseph being then but two years old. George Grant was a practical and energetic farmer and acquired considerable property, being considered quite well-to-do for his day. Joseph Grant was reared in his Pennsylvania home and received a fair education in the schools of that state. He married in that state and in 1834 he and his wife emigrated to Stark county, Ohio, locating on a tract of land four miles east of Mount Eaton. There he developed a fine farm and spent the remainder of his days, he and his wife being buried at Mount Eaton. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom eleven reached years of maturity, their names being William C., Rebecca, Keziah, Joseph, Cassie J., Edward M., John A., Jesse, Alonzo and Melissa, twins. Joseph Grant was an enterprising and progressive man and was public spirited in his attitude towards movements for the public good. He possessed personal qualities of a high order and enjoyed the unbounded confidence of all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch was reared by his parents and he secured his education in the common schools. He engaged in teaching school for a brief period, but returned to the farm and during practically his entire life devoted himself to the tilling of the soil, in which he was eminently successful. At the time of his marriage, in 1857, Mr. Grant moved onto an eighty-acre tract of land belonging to his father, but subsequently he moved to Wood county, this state, where he remained a year. In 1863 he moved onto the farm in section 21, East Union township, and which comprises one hundred and twenty-three acres. He went into debt for his original purchase, but through persistent industry, good management and wise economy he was enabled to get out of debt. The property is splendidly improved with a large, commodious and well-arranged residence, fine barns and other necessary outbuildings, while the place is characterized by well-kept fences and highly cultivated fields, the general appearance of the place indicating the splendid characteristics of the late owner. Here Mr. Grant carried on a general line of farming, in connection with which he gave some attention to the raising of livestock, so important an adjunct to successful farming. He was very successful as a raiser of potatoes, which acquired a good reputation because of the superiority of the quality and he had no trouble finding a ready market for his entire product.

The death of Mr. Grant occurred on April 21, 1910, at the age of seventy-six years, and the funeral services, which were held in the Presbyterian church, were the most largely attended of any held in the community in many years. The floral tributes, which were numerous, were beautiful



in character and the general sentiment was that the community had suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Grant. At that time the church of which he was a member caused the following words to be published: "We again arise for duty from the deep gloom that death has occasioned in our midst by taking from us our fellow laborer, Edward M. Grant, who united with the church June 30, 1863, was elected to the eldership of the church in 1884, which position he continued to fill with faithfulness until death. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.' He leaves to mourn his loss an aged wife, now in her eighty-first year, who has been all her life a faithful member, most liberal supporter and co-worker of this same church. They are people who will be greatly missed when gone and a vacancy will be felt in both church and community which will be hard to fill."

On the 25th of November, 1857, Mr. Grant was united in marriage with Permelia Harrold, who was born in 1830. No children have been born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Grant, out of the kindness of their hearts, reared two children, Andrew Zeigler and Jennie Hayes, and to these children they gave the same care and attention they would have given to children of their own blood. These children are now both grown and are heads of families of their own.

In religion Mr. Grant was a Presbyterian, holding membership in the church of that denomination at Apple Creek, to which Mrs. Grant belongs. Mrs. Grant donated the ground on which the church now stands. Mr. Grant served for twenty-five years as an elder in the church and in many ways this worthy couple showed their sincere interest in the society. In politics Mr. Grant gave an enthusiastic support to the Republican party, in the success of which he was deeply interested. He was a man of recognized influence in the community and his support was always found on the side of every movement calculated to benefit the community, morally, educationally, religiously, socially or materially. His genial disposition, rugged honesty and blameless life won for him the unbounded confidence of all who knew him.

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### JOHN B. HOSTETLER.

The agricultural interests of Wayne county have no better representatives than its native born citizens, many of whom are classed among its most practical, enterprising and successful farmers. One of this number is

Mr. Hostetler, who is one of the prominent citizens of Greene township. Dependent largely on his own resources from his boyhood, he has so applied his energies and ability as to attain a success worthy the name, while his high standing in the community indicates the objective appreciation of his sterling character.

John B. Hostetler was born in Greene township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 30th of April, 1874, and is a son of David and Barbara (Yoder) Hostetler. David Hostetler was born in Wayne township, Wayne county, Ohio, March 10, 1839, Barbara Yoder was born in Wayne county January 2, 1841. They became the parents of the following children: Malinda, the wife of M. W. Hurst, of Baughman township, this county; Samuel, who died at the age of four years; Elizabeth died at the age of two years; Levi F. married Amanda Steele and lives in Greene township, this county; John, the immediate subject of this sketch; Amanda, who died at the age of twenty-two years; David, who died at ten years of age; Minnie, who remains single and is living at home.

John B. Hostetler was reared at home and grew in close acquaintance with the routine life of a farm. As soon as old enough he took upon himself his share of the labor during the summer seasons, while during the winters he attended the common schools. He had a marked talent for music, which he studied much at home and also took one term of musical instruction at Wooster University. During the greater part of five years he was engaged in teaching singing classes, and along this line was quite successful. After he had attained his majority he started out in life on his own account and has followed the pursuit of agriculture continuously since. He is now the owner of the old Longenecker farm, comprising one hundred and forty-four acres of fine land situated in section 31, township 17 north, range 12 west. Here he carried on expensive operations in farming and stock raising, being thoroughly equipped for both lines of activity in the way of modern machinery and permanent and substantial improvements. His fields are under an excellent state of cultivation, good and substantial buildings adorn the place and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates to the passer-by the supervision of a progressive owner.

In matters of political importance Mr. Hostetler gives his support to the Republican party, and his religious preference is indicated by his membership in the Mennonite church.

On November 28, 1897, Mr. Hostetler married Anna Longenecker, who was born in 1877 in Greene township, on the farm on which she now resides.

She is the daughter of S. B. Longenecker. Mr. Hostetler has ever taken an active interest in the enterprises and undertakings which have been projected for the general good of the community and his attitude has been that of a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

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### DAVID HOSTETLER.

Among the honored and venerable citizens of Wayne county is the subject of this review, who has here maintained his home for a period of nearly three-quarters of a century, winning a definite success by means of the agricultural industry, to which he devoted his attention during the long years of an active business life. He is now retired and is enjoying that repose and rest which are due to him now that the shadows of his life begin to lengthen in the golden west. His career has been without shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and thus he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, his three score and ten years resting lightly upon him and being crowned with honor.

David Hostetler was born in Wayne township, Wayne county, Ohio, March 10, 1839, and he is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Yoder) Hostetler. Christian Hostetler was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and he was a son of John Hostetler, also a native of the Keystone state. Christian Hostetler came with his family by wagon from Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Ohio, about 1829, and settled in Wayne township, about four miles east of Wooster. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, nearly all of which was densely covered with the primeval forest. This he cleared and brought to an excellent state of cultivation, so that in the course of time it became one of the best farms in the locality. He also acquired the ownership of other farms and at the time of his death was considered a **man of means**. He was a member of the Amish Mennonite church. He was the father of the following children: An infant that died unnamed; Samuel, Lydia, John, Jephtha, Barbara, Christian, Nancy, David and Jonathan.

Of these, David was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the district schools of his home township. He remained on the home farm until he had attained his majority, and then he started out for himself, working on farms by the day and also as a member of a threshing machine crew. He was energetic and economical and when he was married, in 1864, he was the owner of a fine farm, which he continued to operate until

the spring of 1906, when he gave up active farm work and moved to Weilersville, where he now resides. He is a quiet, unassuming man, and his life has been so ordered as to win for him the sincere respect and esteem of all who know him.

In 1864 Mr. Hostetler married Barbara Yoder, who was born in Wayne county January 2, 1841, and to them the following children were born: Malinda, the wife of M. W. Hurst, of Baughman township; Samuel, who died at the age of four years; Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years; Levi F. married Amanda Steele and lives in Greene township (see sketch elsewhere in this work); Amanda died at the age of twenty-two years; David died at the age of ten years; Minnie is unmarried and lives with her parents.

Religiously the family are members of the Mennonite church, and of this society the subject is an active minister, having been ordained to this sacred calling in 1872. He is a man of many splendid qualifications and has richly earned the high standing which he now enjoys in the community.

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### JOHN C. CONRAD.

Through a long period the name of Conrad has been prominently connected with the history of Wayne county. It is an untarnished name and one that is familiar to the people of this county by reason of the honorable and useful lives of those who have borne it. John C. Conrad, of this review, is a gentleman whose history forms a connecting link between the pioneer past and the modern present. He saw the country in the days when it seemed in some respects almost on the borders of civilization, its present wonderful development being then but in the bud. In the work of progress and development that has since wrought such marvelous changes he has borne his part, and today he ranks among those substantial and valued citizens of the community who laid broad and deep the foundation of the present prosperity of the county.

Mr. Conrad was born in Baughman township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 3d of December, 1843. He is the son of Martin and Anna (Conrad) Conrad, who were own cousins. The subject's paternal grandfather, Jacob Conrad, was a native of France and the father of five children, Jacob, Catharine, Peter, Martin and Christ. Martin Conrad came to this country with his parents at the age of six years. He met with the misfortune of the loss of one leg at the age of eighteen years. He settled on section 7, Baughman



township, this county, where they successfully followed farming pursuits, and there they reared their three children, who were Fannie, the wife of C. C. Graber, John and Lydia. Martin Conrad, who became quite wealthy, died at the age of seventy-seven years.

John C. Conrad was reared under the parental roof and secured a practical education in the common schools of the locality. On reaching the proper age he took up the duties of the farm and has applied himself to agricultural pursuits continuously since. For a number of years he gave his attention to the cultivation of the home farm, meeting with fair success, but in 1882 he moved to his present farm, which is located in the northwest quarter of section 2, Greene township. On this place he has a number of good and substantial improvements and has maintained the place at a high standard of excellence. The soil is good and Mr. Conrad reaps abundant crops as the fruitage of his labors. He confines his efforts to no special line, but carries on a diversified system of agriculture, combined with which he also raises large numbers of livestock, finding this combination a profitable one. The appearance of the premises indicates the owner to be a man of good judgment and progressive ideas.

On December 8, 1870, Mr. Conrad married Catharine Ramseyer, and the fruits of this union have been seven children, of whom five are living, namely: Peter R.; Amos; Martin; Elizabeth, the wife of J. P. Leichly; Amanda, the wife of E. D. Miller. The three sons were located on farms by their father's assistance and have proved to be successful farmers. The family, except one, are all members of the Amish Mennonite church and give every moral movement their unstinted support. In politics Mr. Conrad is a Democrat and takes a commendable interest in public affairs, though he is not in any sense a seeker after the honors or emoluments of public office. He is public-spirited and gives support to enterprises for the public good, being a stockholder in the Millersburg Telephone Company and the Orrville National Bank. A man of highest integrity and of unvarying courtesy and kindness, he is honored by all who know him and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Greene township.

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#### LINCOLN A. YOCUM, M. D.

Health and disease are physical conditions upon which pleasure and pain, success and failure depend. By the law of economics, the conservative and preservative code, every individual gain increases the public gain. Upon the



*Layocum*



health of the people as a mass is fulcrummed the prosperity of the nations; by it every value is enhanced, every joy, every condition becomes intensive.

Life is incomplete without the possession and use of healthy organs and faculties, for these are productive of, or give rise to, the delightful and thrilling sensations of existence. Health—and we might assert it as a maxim—is essential to the accomplishment of every purpose and aim of human life. Sickness is the stern blockade to the best intentions and most worthy and exacted aspirations. The facts are, we are perpetually deciding upon those conditions which either induce emotions and sensations or occasion the rever-sionary exhibits of pleasure and pain. Prudence and our better common judgment require us to meet the foes and obviate the dangers which threaten us, by turning all of our philosophy, science and art into practical common sense.

The profession of medicine is no sinecure, “no benefice without a cure of souls”; its labors are constant, its toils unremitting, its sacrifices legion, and its cares increasing. The physician is expected by many to confront the grim monster, “break the jaws of death, and pluck the spoil out of his teeth.” His ear is ever attentive to entreaty, and within his faithful breast are concealed the disclosures and confidences of human suffering. Success should stimulate to a better service, as conquest flushes and strengthens the victor. We lavish and pile up honors on the military chieftain who has slain his thousands; disease slays its tens of thousands; and is not the defeat of this adversary a more glorious and brilliant achievement?

With the three liberal professions presented to them, the young men, fresh from the college, the academy or the high schools have, if they desire to enter, the choice of the one upon which they prefer to enter: the legal, with its dry technicalities and classic literature; the medical, with its dignities and elegancies of commanding authorship; the clerical, proclaiming the warnings of prophecy, its promises of pardon and happiness.

The subject of this biographical review saw proper at the termination of his rudimentary course of education, to make the choice, and determination to devote his life to the study and practice of the healing art.

Lincoln A. Yocum was born in Warrenton, in the county of Warren, state of Missouri, May 8, 1867, and is a son of James E. Yocum, a former resident and citizen of Wayne county. His earlier labors and experiences were upon the farm with his father, where he remained till he was twenty years of age, having availed himself, during the preceding years, of the opportunities and advantages of an excellent public school system, such as is furnished by



the great commonwealth of Missouri. He then came to Wayne county, Ohio, making his home with, or rather becoming a member of the family of his uncle, Dr. Joseph H. Todd, of this city. He soon thereafter registered as a pupil of the high school, from which, after three years of close application, industrious effort and hard, faithful study, he graduated in 1891.

After this diligent and efficient course at the high school, characterized by the most systematic disciplinary methods with James C., only son and child of Doctor Todd, now an eminent practicing physician and author of a recent volume, now of Denver, Colorado, as his companion in study, vacation and in the fields, he spent two summer terms at the Wooster University, devoting the time not absorbed in his college work to the study of the profession upon whose ancient and historical waters, sometimes serene, sometimes billowy, he had resolved to unfurl a sail. He had meantime completed a full course at Bixler's Business College, graduating therefrom with diploma.

Having equipped himself by energetic study in the office of Doctor Todd, aided by the counsel, tutelage and experience of this eminent gentleman and scholar, not only in his profession, but along the lines of science, among the surface lights and central glooms of the old earth, crowding and crowning his shelves with the spoils of nature and art, he matriculated at the Marion-Sims Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, where, after the consummation of the outlined line of work, study, experimentation, drill, etc., he graduated with the class of 1895. He then returned to Wooster, re-entered the office of Doctor Todd as partner, remaining with him for three years, when he assumed for himself the responsibility of professional work, opening an office on West Liberty street, nearly opposite his present office and residence, to engage in "life's long battle with disease," dispense the healing balms and "lift unmoved the glittering knife." Not much leisure or suspensive waiting was accorded him, as he was prepared for the exigencies of the hour and the service that came to him. He was not like a stray joint in the boy's puzzle that fits into no place, but his adjustments fitted him to many and to any.

Doctor Yocum was married October 5, 1878, to Leodema A. Phillips, of this city, a refined and educated young lady, there having been born to this union three children, Emerson P., Miriam Louise, who died in infancy, and Katherine R., the former nine years old and the latter two years. And it must be noted with a feeling of pleasure, the kindliness, the loving and affectionate memory of Doctor Yocum, in christening his son by the name of Emerson—a tribute, indeed of a loyal heart, to an older brother of fine mental qualities, professional attainments and conceded force of character, who had studied with Doctor Todd, graduating from the same medical college as did

his brother, on his return going into practice with his preceptor for three years. His health becoming somewhat impaired, he went to Thomasville, Georgia, with the hope of its restoration, but his anticipations were crushed, death ensuing, as a result of pneumonia, following an attack of typhoid fever.

We can congratulate the Doctor in his years, that not one star has grown dim in the cluster of his first manhood, that not one shows portents of setting in the coming tomorrows. Fresh, ambitious, with an earnest heart, a clear brain, moulded to his duties, without unnecessary suspicion or doubt of himself, his right is indisputable to have faith in himself and make pledges to fate or fortune.

The Doctor is a quasi-Wayne county product, though born in "the State of the Compromise" and Tom Benton, having lived here since he was twenty years old, his father being born and raised near Millbrook in old Wayne, for which today he entertains a most pleasant recollection, especially of Wooster, where at one time he was clerk for the old-time popular clothing store of John Crall & Henry. He was one of the Argonauts, the California "Forty-niners," veined into the prose of Claggett and Bret Harte. He was married to Adelaide Mendenhall, of Clinton township, a Methodist, and had a family of children.

Doctor Yocum is progressive and alert in his profession, seeking at all times to promote its interests, advance its claims to higher standards and ideals and widen comprehensibly its spheres of usefulness. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society and its president, actively participating in its sessions and deliberations with the other medical and literary gentlemen constituting its members, with the zeal of an enthusiast in medical science. He is also a member of the Ohio State and American Medical Associations. He was one of the five practicing physicians of Wooster who purchased the buildings and beautiful areas upon which are located the Wooster Hospital, on North Market street.

Doctor Yocum is advancing toward the full vigor and strength of middle life, earnest, energetic, buoyant, with blood and nerve thrilling for the accomplishment of what is best along the alignments of medical science and stimulate the dignity and ambition of his profession to the proud plane of constant and continual elevations. He is a gentleman eminently fitted for the complexity of his work, composite in his qualifications as his clientele is composite, a man of conscious sympathy, a liberal man with moral qualities such as naturally spring from an elevated and cultivated mind, and a heart penetrated with the love of whatsoever things are right and of good report. He realizes that there are committed to his profession important health trusts

which it holds not simply in its own behalf but for the benefit of others, and he is possessed of the noble aim to prove worthy of this generous and exacted commission that he may enjoy present as well as retrospective satisfaction, the noblest fruitage of professional service—the good words: “Well done, good and faithful servant.”

—BY BEN DOUGLAS.

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### EPHRAIM J. STEEL.

As a representative of one of the pioneer families of Wayne county and as one who has here passed his entire life, it is certainly consistent that there be entered in this work a review of the career of Ephraim J. Steel, who has long been identified with the agricultural and stock-growing interests of the county, having a fine estate in Greene township and being honored as one of its representative men. He is a native of the township in which he now maintains his home, having been born on the old pioneer homestead on the 23d of November, 1869. He is descended from a line of pioneers, his great-grandfather, John Steel, having come to this county from Pennsylvania in 1814 and being one of the first settlers of Wayne county, in the early development of which he played an important part. He married Fannie Lantz and they became the parents of three children, Jacob and two daughters. Jacob married Sarah A. Weaver and to them were born sixteen children, named as follows: Mary became the wife of Solomon Smith; Martha was the wife of John Hoover; Isaac married Elizabeth Hoover; Jacob married Mary A. Martin; Joseph, who also married; Amos married Mella Swinehart; William married a Miss Haines; Fannie became the wife of Jacob Fike; five children died in infancy. Isaac Steel also was the father of eleven children, all of whom are living. He was twice married, his first wife, Elizabeth Hoover, bearing him seven children, namely: E. J., who married Mary M. Brenne-man; Sarah A., unmarried; Isaac married Nola Frank; Amanda, who became the wife of L. F. Hostetler; Cyrus married Alva Kauffman; Noah married Olive Forrer; Clara, the wife of John H. Miller. Elizabeth Steel died March 15, 1881, and subsequently Mr. Steel married Mary Wiccan, and to them were born the following children: Melvin married Blanch Hall; Mable, Grace and Mary, who remain unmarried. Mr. Steel died on the 18th of March, 1892.

Ephraim J. Steel was reared on the old homestead in Greene township and secured his education in the common schools. He worked on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he removed to the Levi Troyer farm, where he remained a year, and during this time was employed



by the day at farm labor. He then moved to East Union township, where he rented a farm and operated it four years. In 1903 he moved onto the Tschantz farm in Greene township, where he now lives. He is a wide-awake and hustling farmer, and in the operation of his farm he exercises a soundness of judgment and a careful discrimination which insures him abundant returns for the labor bestowed. He carries on a general line of farming, raising all the crops common to this latitude, and has achieved a distinctive success in his vocation.

On March 7, 1897, Mr. Steel was united in the bonds of matrimony with Mary M. Brenneman, who was born in East Union township, Wayne county, on the 3d of December, 1873, the daughter of John R. and Eliza (Walter) Brenneman. John R. Brenneman was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1825, and his wife, Eliza Walter, was born in Greene township, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1831. John R. Brenneman was the son of Henry H. Brenneman, who was born in 1814 in Pennsylvania, and he the son of Henry Brenneman, who was born in 1793. To Mr. and Mrs. Steel have been born two children, namely: Carl W., born February 20, 1898, and Paul, born March 25, 1909.

In political matters Mr. Steel gives his support to the Democratic party, and has served one year as assessor of Greene township. He is a man of splendid qualities and is liked by all. His attention is given to general farming, and in all that he undertakes he meets with creditable success. All the splendid improvements on his place are monuments to his enterprise, industry and economy and he stands high as an enterprising and successful agriculturist.

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### JACOB S. SHIBLER.

Among the citizens of Greene township, Wayne county, Ohio, who have built up a highly creditable reputation and have distinguished themselves by right and honorable living, is the subject of this brief sketch. His prominence in the affairs of the community is conceded and his deeds speak for themselves. He is one of the strongest factors in this community, where there are many men of sound sense and ripe judgment. He has shown his eminent fitness for official honors after many years spent in the public service, and he is willing that his record should speak for him.

Jacob S. Shibler was born in Smithville, Ohio, on the 27th of November, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Rosanna (Peters) Shibler, the latter born in Pennsylvania March 26, 1828. Joseph Shibler was born in Pennsyl-



vania on the 24th of February, 1823, and in the same year he was brought by his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, locating at Smithville. There he grew to manhood, receiving a fair education in the schools of the day, which were somewhat primitive in methods and equipment. On attaining mature years he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed during all of his active years. To his union with Rosanna Peters there were born twelve children, eight boys and four girls, named as follows: Jacob S., Henry G., F. P., Israel L., Charlotte C., J. B., Sarah W. A., Hattie Isabell, William W., Seneca B., Rosa V. and Samuel G.

Jacob S. Shibler was reared at Smithville and attended the common schools, this training being supplemented by attendance at Professor Eberly's school at Smithville. Under his father's direction he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he became a proficient workman. He commanded his full share of the public patronage along this line, and was successful financially, so that in recent years he has been enabled to lay aside the hammer and tongs and retire to his comfortable home in Smithville, where he now resides. His home place comprises three acres of land and is a very comfortable and pleasant home. Mr. Shibler's career has been an honorable one and he has won and retains a host of warm personal friends.

He has ever had a keen interest in the public affairs of the community and has rendered faithful and efficient service in the official capacity of township clerk. He was first elected to this responsible position in 1880 and served in all about fourteen years, being the present incumbent of the office; also clerk of Smithville since it was incorporated in 1888, with the exception of about two and one-half years, and clerk of the school board about sixteen years. He has given to these offices the same careful and painstaking attention that he would give to his own private affairs, and his frequent re-election to the offices is a marked evidence of the appreciation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, of which he is a staunch supporter. Fraternally he is a charter member of Smithville Lodge No. 483, Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed all the chairs. He was the first keeper of records and seal, having served several years in this capacity. Mrs. Shibler is a member of the Lutheran church at Smithville and is active in its work and generous in its support.

In 1898 Mr. Shibler was united in marriage to Sadie E. Currie, who was born August 13, 1870, and this union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Ruie V., born November 5, 1900. Mr. Shibler is a man with broad views and of public spirit, and one who takes pride in the progress of his township and the enhancement of the public weal. He is widely known and is highly respected by all.

## JOHN W. SHISLER.

Wayne county, Ohio, has been the home of John W. Shisler since his boyhood, and he is a representative of one of the honored families of this section of the state. He has wrought out his own success through the persistent application of his energies and abilities in connection with the great basic art of agriculture, and is known as a representative farmer of Greene township, where he has long occupied a leading position among his fellows. He always stands for the best interests of the entire community and any movement that promises to be for the benefit of his fellow citizens receives his endorsement and support.

John W. Shisler is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Stark county on the 8th of December, 1854. His parents were E. C. and Catharine (Harnley) Shisler, the former of whom was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Ohio in an early day, locating first in Stark county, near Greenville. In 1865 he came to Wayne county and here spent the remainder of his days. He was a sturdy citizen and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of all who knew him. He was the father of ten children.

The subject of this sketch was eleven years old when his family came to Wayne county, and in the schools of Wayne township he secured a practical education. He has always been a close reader and a keen observer of men and things and is considered a very well-informed man on matters in general. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has followed this honorable occupation all the years of his active life. He is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Greene township and also owns forty acres in Wayne township, this county. He has acquired most of this land as the result of his own efforts, and has brought it all up to a high state of cultivation. His buildings are modern in style and kept in perfect repair, and his farms are well supplied with modern machinery and all the accessories of a modern and up-to-date farm. He grows all the crops common to this section of the country and has met with a success commensurate with his efforts. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, Mr. Shisler gives considerable attention to the raising of livestock, in which also he has been successful, giving special direction to Durham cattle and general purpose horses.

In 1878 Mr. Shisler married Emma E. Stutzman, who was born in Smithville, and to this union have been born eight children, namely: Elias; Effie, the wife of Lawrence K. Miller; Frank S., Mabel, Edwin, Adrain, Grace and Ada. In religion Mr. Shisler is a member of the radical branch

of the United Brethren church, of which he has served as a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat and is the present assessor of Greene township, in which office he has served several terms, rendering also efficient service as a member of the school board of the township.

Mr. Shisler is a man of keen foresight and sagacity, and has made investments which returned to him a good profit. He is energetic, enterprising and reliable, and therefore has won and retains the confidence of the residents of the locality in which practically his entire life has been passed.

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### STEPHEN M. HENRY.

Among the worthy and honored old pioneer families of Wayne county, Ohio, is that of Henry, members of which came here in the early days when this section of the state gave little promise of the wonderful progress and development which now characterizes it. They were a sturdy class, those early frontiersmen who, disregarding personal inconvenience and sacrifice of many kinds, bravely went to work and laid the foundations for a later and more advanced civilization. The members of the Henry family who came to Wayne county were counted among the leading and influential men of their day and in each succeeding generation they have occupied honorable positions among their fellow men. The history of the county would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of this family.

In the old family Bible in possession of members of the family now living is the following record: "Stephen Henry, born November 23, 1761, died August 24, 1850. His wife, Mary M., born September 3, 1757, died September 25, 1836." Stephen Henry was born in Cecil county, Maryland, and was descended from ancestors who came from the North of Ireland and who were second cousins of Patrick Henry, the noted Virginian patriot and statesman. From Maryland, Stephen Henry and his family moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, making the trip in a two-wheel ox cart. After remaining some years in that location, they started for Ohio in the spring of 1815, locating in Wayne county near where the brewery is situated just east of the city of Wooster. In 1831 he sold this farm and moved two miles farther east to the location of the Henry Mills, the locality prior to that time having been called Euclid. After some other changes in his residence, Stephen Henry died on the mill property August 24, 1850, his wife having died some years before. To this worthy couple were born the following children: John,





*Stephen N. Henry*





born March 14, 1786, died October 21, 1843; Joseph, born March 29, 1788, died February 18, 1862; Ann (Mrs. Keslar), born July 3, 1789, died April 20, 1855; Stephen, Jr., born October 26, 1790, died February 23, 1853; John-son, born June 8, 1792, died July 1, 1856; Mary, born March 7, 1794, died December 25, 1855; Elisha, born July 20, 1797, died in California October 28, 1862; Elizabeth (Mrs. Kelley), born April 17, 1799, died June 9, 1832.

Of these children, John was the father of Stephen M., who was born September 8, 1825. He was reared on the home farm and received his education in the common schools. Because of the comparatively primitive type of the schools of that day his education was necessarily somewhat limited, but he was a close and discriminating reader and a keen observer of men and things, and in his mature years he was considered a well-informed man, being a man of prominence and marked influence in the community. After attaining the proper age he went to work in the Henry mills and was also engaged in farming until April 1, 1854. He was the owner of one hundred and seventy-four acres of land and was an enterprising and progressive man in his operations. He was a Democrat in politics and took an active part in local public affairs, having served six years as a member of the board of county commissioners and thirty-three years, or a third of a century, as justice of the peace, being elected in 1855 without any solicitation on his part. In 1865 he was elected to the office of commissioner of Wayne county, serving two terms, six years. During his incumbency in that office he inaugurated a system of bridge building that has done more good for the public of Wayne county than any other previous system. He was one of the board of commissioners when the present county offices were built, and their construction is largely due to his superior judgment and qualification as an officer. With unfaltering fidelity to duty he, regardless of sacrifice to himself, filled every position of trust and responsibility in which he had been placed by the public. He was honest, true, capable, broad-minded and generous. He was progressive in thought and pronounced in the expression of his opinions, being a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school. His death occurred on the 23d of February, 1906, and in his passing away the community suffered a distinct loss. His was that sturdy, dignified and stalwart character which in any community commands at once unbounded confidence and respect.

Stephen M. Henry married Delilah Burnett, who was born April 27 1829, and died November 9, 1857. To them were born the following children: Mary Jane, born December 13, 1850, died August 20, 1908, was the wife of John Schaaf, and they had a daughter, Florence E., who is the wife

of J. C. Patterson, of Franklin township, and the mother of five children, those living being Mary Delilah, Stephen John, Edith and Myrtle; Stephen John, born April 13, 1855. On March 31, 1858, Stephen M. Henry entered into a second matrimonial alliance, this time with Catherine Burnett, who was born November 23, 1832, on a farm adjoining her present residence. She is a daughter of John and Eliza (Kizer) Burnett. Her father was born April 28, 1804, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, a son of Isaac Burnett. The family came to Wayne county in 1808 and settled in what is now Wooster township, where the father entered land, also entering land in Holmes county. John Burnett received a limited education, but was a man of energy and good judgment and attained a good repute among his fellow men. On attaining his majority he moved onto the Franklin township farm, which his father had entered, and there he successfully carried on agricultural operations until his death, which occurred May 4, 1854. His wife died October 22, 1871, and their remains lie in the cemetery at Moorland. They were affiliated actively with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Burnett was one of the earliest members here. He was a Republican in politics and was prominent and influential in the councils of his party. They were the parents of the following children: Jane, born July 22, 1831, now deceased, was the wife of Robert Scott, of Clinton township; Catherine (Mrs. Henry); Isaac, born July 27, 1834, residing in Franklin township; Lucinda, born February 1, 1836, became the wife of Marion Dodd, and both are now deceased; Peter, born November 1, 1838; Hester, born February 15, 1841, became the wife of George Schaaf and both are deceased.

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#### ARTY C. SAURER, D. V. S.

Among the honored professional men in Wayne county stands Dr. A. C. Saurer, who is located in the attractive and prosperous town of Apple Creek and who is known as one of the native sons of the county and a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of this section of the old Buckeye state. His ability and his profession has gained him marked prestige, while his personality is such as to have gained to him a host of warm friends in the communities where he has practiced his profession.

Arty C. Saurer was born in Saltcreek township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 28th day of August, 1885, and is a son of E. S. and Lena (Sauvain) Saurer. The father was for a number of years a well known teacher in the

public schools and later a successful and prosperous farmer, but is now engaged as a manufacturer of tile brick at Maysville, Ohio. He is a man of marked ability in any line to which he applies himself and is a man of splendid reputation in the circles in which he moves. E. S. and Lena Saurer are the parents of four children, namely: Arty C., Lester, Zona and Lewis.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm in Saltcreek township and was early initiated into the secrets of successful agriculture. He attended the common schools and also the school at Maysville, receiving a good practical education in the common branches. He had from boyhood evinced a fondness for animals and was also of a studious, technical turn of mind, these elements resulting in the eventual determination on his part to take up the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. To this end he matriculated in the noted Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, in 1905, and took a full course, graduating at that institution in the spring of 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession at Maysville, Ohio, but, desiring a larger field for his operations he moved, in the spring of 1909, to Apple Creek, where he is now established. In connection with his professional work, he is also running a livery and feed barn, in which he is meeting with gratifying success. Though young in years, Doctor Saurer has already demonstrated in an unmistakable manner that he possesses a broad and comprehensive knowledge of his profession and he has handled successfully a number of very difficult and apparently hopeless cases. He is enjoying a patronage that is increasing rapidly and he stands today one of the best known men in his profession in this part of the county.

In politics Doctor Saurer gives his support to the Democratic ticket, in the success of which he displays a healthy interest. Fraternally he is a member of Apple Creek Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Quiet and unassuming in his demeanor, Doctor Saurer has made many friends and all are united in their high regard for one who is living an honest, industrious and upright life in their midst.

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#### MATTHEW BEAZELL.

This venerable and highly honored citizen of East Union township, Wayne county, is deserving of special mention in a work of this character owing to his long, useful and upright life and the interest he has taken in the development of this community. He was born in Westmoreland county, Penn-



sylvania, January 8, 1825, the son of John and Sarah (Shepler) Beazell, also natives of the last named place. John came to Stark county, Ohio, settling near Navarre, where he owned a good farm and where he spent the remainder of his life. He lived quietly and cared nothing for public display. He was a firm believer in the Bible and the principles of the Presbyterian church, and he took a great interest in schooling his family. He was very successful financially, owning a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres; he earned all his competence by his own efforts. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, namely: Matthew, Rachael, Michael F., Mary, Harvey, William, Sarah, Harriett C., Noah H., Clara and James.

Matthew Beazell was reared on the home farm, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He attended the common schools and received a fairly good education for those early days. He turned his attention to teaching, which profession he followed very successfully for a period of ten years, teaching two village schools. He later studied at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was regarded as an excellent teacher and his services were in great demand.

Mr. Beazell was married on March 24, 1859, to Hannah Cunningham, who was born in Saltcreek township, September 11, 1834, the daughter of James and Hannah (Finley) Cunningham, the former born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1797. He married there and they came to Ohio and located in Saltcreek township, southern part of Wayne county, when that section was practically a wilderness. He was a stock raiser and farmer and in that neighborhood he spent his entire life. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: William, Nancy, Elizabeth, Jane, Violet, Rebecca, Eb. Robert and Hannah; two children died at the age of two and one-half years. The others grew up on the farm in Saltcreek township. Hannah Cunningham was reared on the farm and here she attended the district schools, receiving a good education. After their marriage they moved to a farm in East Union township where they lived for forty-five years, or until they moved to Apple Creek in April, 1904. They began life in a one-room log cabin in which they lived for six years, when it was replaced by a good frame dwelling. Being hard workers, they soon had a start and their farm of one hundred and sixty acres made them a comfortable living and a competency that renders their old age free from want, giving them all the luxuries their needs require. They started with ninety-five acres in East Union township and they now own two hundred and forty acres of excellent land.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beazell six children were born: James Harvey, born February 12, 1860; Albert, born June 26, 1861, died when twenty-one years of age; Clarissa J., born June 5, 1864, died in August, 1864; William S., born August 7, 1867; Frank R., born February 22, 1869; Emma S., born November 16, 1876. James H. graduated from Ann Arbor University and is a teacher; Albert graduated from the primary department of the University of Wooster.

Mr. and Mrs. Beazell are members of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Beazell being an elder in the same; they have long been active workers and liberal supporters of the church. In politics Mr. Beazell is a Republican. He and his wife are very pleasant and they are highly esteemed by all who know them, being generous, affable, religious and hospitable. They celebrated their fiftieth (golden) wedding anniversary on March 24, 1909, which was a notable event to the family and many relatives and friends.

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#### WILLIAM CASKEY.

This highly esteemed and popular citizen, who since 1906 has been the efficient sheriff of Wayne county, is of Ohio birth and a descendant of one of the early settlers of Wayne township, the farm on which the family originally settled having been purchased from the government by his great-grandfather and held in the Caskey name ever since. John Caskey, the subject's grandfather, a native of Ireland, came to America with his parents when sixteen years old and grew to maturity on the farm in Wayne township referred to above. In due time he succeeded to the ownership of the place and there reared his family, among his children being a son, William Caskey, who was born and reared on the family homestead, and who afterwards became a well-to-do farmer and representative citizen of Wayne township. He married, in young manhood, Elizabeth Criets, who was born in the above township, and became the father of nine children, of whom the following survive: Mrs. Mary Mackey, of Smithville, Wayne county; Mrs. Allena McGlenen, of Creston, Ohio; Mrs. Ida Conn and Elmer E., of Wayne township, and William M. Caskey, whose name appears at the head of this review. The father of these children died about 1889; the mother, an aged lady of eighty-three years, has been living for some time in the town of Madisonburg, this state.

William M. Caskey, whose birth occurred in Canaan township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 9th of April, 1862, was reared to agricultural pursuits, received a fair education in the public schools and remained with his parents until attaining his majority, when he became a tiller of the soil upon his own responsibility. Later he operated a mill in connection with his agricultural interests and for about twenty-six years ran a threshing outfit with which he threshed much of the grain raised in his own and other parts of the county. In 1898 he was elected trustee of Wayne township and so ably and judiciously were his official duties performed that three years later he was chosen his own successor, his majorities in both elections being much larger than those of any other candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Caskey's honorable record as trustee, together with his active interest in behalf of his party, led to his nomination in 1906 for the office of sheriff. In the ensuing election he defeated his Republican competitor by one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven votes, the largest majority ever given a candidate in the history of Wayne county, and two hundred and two more than any other man on the ticket, a fact of which he has ever since felt deservedly proud, as demonstrating his popularity with the people regardless of political ties. Taking charge of the office January 1, 1907, he addressed himself <sup>and</sup> to his duties, which he has since discharged in an able and satisfactory manner, proving a capable and popular official and a terror to evil doers within his jurisdiction, many of whom he has arrested and brought to the bar of justice, while not a few, fearing his determined course to reduce crime to the minimum, have taken counsel of their better judgment by seeking safer quarters in other and distant parts. In 1908 Mr. Caskey was re-elected and his second term will expire on January 2, 1911. He has been faithful to every trust and in his official capacity stands high in the esteem and confidence of the people of the county and in point of efficiency and faithfulness his administration compares favorably with that of any of his predecessors.

On November 17, 1892, Mr. Caskey entered the marriage relation with Blanche Geyer, of Wayne township, his friend and companion ever since they attended the same school in childhood and youth. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Ruth, aged fifteen; William Paul, deceased; Florence and Raymond, aged twelve and five years, respectively. Mr. Caskey owns a highly improved and valuable farm in Wayne township and by industry and thrift and good management has accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in independent circumstances. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for eighteen years, also

belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a regular attendant of the Lutheran church, with which his wife holds membership, and is a liberal contributor to its support. Generous in all the term implies, with a large body and a heart in keeping therewith, he enjoys the confidence of his fellow men to a marked degree and it goes without saying that he is pre-eminently one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of the county with which his life has been so closely identified.

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### WILLEY SYLVESTER OLDMAN.

It was once remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "there has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best men, the writer of this review takes pleasure in presenting a few facts in the career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance and close application has worked himself from an humble station to a successful business man and won an honorable position among the well-known and respected men of the city in which he resides.

Willey Sylvester Oldman was born at Homerville, Medina county, Ohio, June 22, 1872, where he spent his childhood. Prior to his ninth year he attended school at Homerville, receiving the rudiments of an education which he has since supplemented by general reading and by coming in contact with the world at large. At that tender age it became necessary for him to go out and support himself, and, being a brave-hearted lad, he was soon successfully battling his way in the world of men. Working at various occupations, earning an honest dollar any way he could until he was seventeen years of age, he went to Cleveland and, having long desired to enter the railroad world, he sought and secured employment on the Conneaut railroad, where he remained for a period as fireman and various occupations during a period of some six years. He was also employed by the Van Cleve Glass Company, to which he gave very faithful service.

Mr. Oldman was married on June 12, 1901, to Bede Rice, daughter of William and Mary Rice, of Spencer, Ohio, where Mrs. Oldman was reared and educated, her birth having occurred at Sarinac, Michigan, on June 30, 1875. She graduated from the high school at Spencer, and taught school in Spencer twelve years. To this union one child was born, Kenneth Rice Oldman, November 15, 1908. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rice are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.







*Samuel B Eason*



his father died, and two years thereafter his mother married Edward Taylor. Soon after this second marriage the Eason-Taylor family removed from Lycoming to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and during their residence there the war of 1812 was fought. In this struggle Robert Eason took part, being in active service during a regular term of enlistment in a Pennsylvania regiment then stationed with other troops at Fort Erie. He was also detained to work as a carpenter on ships then building near the fort for service in Commodore Perry's fleet. For this service, in addition to the regular pay as a soldier, he lived to receive from the United States government a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, but his death occurred before the passage of the act of Congress granting pensions to all who had served in the second struggle with England for American independence.

After the war closed the family moved to Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, on April 14, 1816. The mother and step-mother Taylor brought all the children with them, viz: Robert, Alexander, Mary and Anne. The family first settled on a tract of land in the northeast quarter of section 31, where they built a cabin and cleared land. A year after this Robert married **Beulah Sooy**, daughter of Noah Sooy, who had settled two years previously in Chester township, having emigrated from Lafayette county, Pennsylvania. Robert and his young wife then commenced housekeeping in real backwoods style, near Wooster, at the Stibbs mill. Here Mr. Eason lived for six years, when, by the aid of his good friend, Joseph Stibbs, he purchased a small farm in the wilds of the Muddy Fork of the Mohican, to which he moved with his wife and three children, Samuel, Joseph and Benjamin, taking up their residence in a cabin in the woods on a quarter section of land in Perry township, then Wayne, now Ashland county. Robert Eason was a natural mechanic. Besides clearing land and farming, he worked at almost every branch of various trades required by the primitive settlements—was wagonmaker, plowmaker, weaver, blacksmith, cabinetmaker, gunsmith, millwright, shoemaker and general utility man in the line of mechanics for his neighbors.

During the eight years that Robert Eason lived in Perry township he and his neighbors joined in building the first log school house. The site of this early "college," the structure itself having long since disappeared, is in Chester township, near the county line. Here Sarah Elwood, niece of Mr. Eason, opened the first country school. In the summer of 1826 Robert Eason built the first frame bank-barn of any magnitude in Perry township. On January 19, 1832, he moved his family to and settled on the farm in Plain township, later owned by his son, Hon. Benjamin Eason. Here he succeeded



Dennis Driscoll in the business of milling, and commenced improving a new farm, and there he lived and continued the milling business until his death, April 14, 1854. At this place, on March 12, 1850, to this family a most sad and terrible accident occurred, the wife of Robert Eason being crushed to death by the machinery of the mill. The remains of husband and wife rest side by side in the old graveyard near Millbrook.

In his boyhood days, Benjamin Eason for several years pursued the vocation of teacher, varying his employment, at times, in surveying and managing and cultivating a farm. He was not exactly a child of the wilderness, but wilderness conditions surrounded the rude cradle in which he was rocked, his birth having occurred on May 5, 1822. He spent his life in Wayne county and became one of the eminent men of his day and generation, having devoted the latter part of his life to the law. He taught his first school when nineteen years old and when twenty-six was elected justice of the peace and served until 1850, when he and his brother, Alexander, who died at Placerville, California, made the long, hazardous trip over the plains to California in search of gold, being members of the "Dennison Company," composed of about forty Wayne county men. He returned home the following winter from the Eldorado of the far West. In 1851 he was elected clerk of the common pleas court, and was re-elected in 1854. He was elected to the state Senate in 1859 on the Democratic ticket, and also served in the Senate in 1882 and 1883. He was, by appointment, treasurer of Wayne county nine months. In 1862 he was commissioned captain of Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for some time he served at the front in the South. In 1864 he purchased the *Wayne County Democrat* and edited the same for some time. April 1, 1870, he opened an office in Wooster with his son, Samuel B., of this review, as partner, and devoted his time to the practice of law and continued successfully during the remaining active years of his life.

Samuel B. Eason, the immediate subject of this biographical record, had the privileges of the common country schools, which he attended during the winter months and worked on the home farm the remainder of the year, Caroline Culbertson being his first teacher in the little school house at Springville, and at an early age he evinced an inclination to study and a passion for books. When eighteen years of age he tendered his services to the government, and on May 27, 1862, was mustered into service, joining Company D, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Andrew H. Byers and Col. Barnabas Burns. In this regiment he served four months,

his enlistment being three months, and he was discharged on September 25th following.

Upon his return from the army, Mr. Eason registered, in the fall of 1863, at Mt. Union, Stark county, and remained in the college there one year altogether, having attended school at home in the winter of 1863 and 1864, returning to Mt. Union later. For one year he had charge of the college telescope of six and three-eighths aperture. He then entered Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, remaining in that institution, with the exception of one term of teaching, until September, 1867, then, accompanied by Hon. John K. Cowen, late president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, as roommate, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1869, having completed the course in law. Hon. John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, was his class-mate at Ann Arbor. In the winter of 1867-8 he was elected one of five to take part in the public exercises of the Webster, the most prominent literary society of the law department, and the next day after the exercises they were entertained at dinner by Judge and Mrs. Thomas W. Cooley, and he carries the incident in memory as one of the most pleasant of school days. The next winter he was president of the Webster.

Mr. Eason located at Columbia City, Indiana, but in 1870 he returned to Wooster, Ohio, and formed a partnership with his father, practicing thus for two years. Later his brother, Benjamin, joined the firm of B., S. B. & B. F. Eason, which continued until 1885, when Samuel B. began practicing alone, having by this time won an enviable reputation at the local bar.

In 1897 Samuel B. Eason was elected judge of the common pleas court, in which he made a splendid record and was re-elected to the same responsible position in 1902, and by legislative enactment the term was lengthened to six years, and he served until January 1, 1909, then resumed the practice of law. The Taggart divorce case and the Dickinson murder trial were among the noted cases that came before him as judge.

Judge Eason was married on May 7, 1885, to Anna Hindman, a lady of education and refinement, the daughter of John and Nancy (Phillips) Hindman. She was born at Apple Creek, this county, and at the time of her marriage lived at Wooster. This union has been without issue.

The Judge's home, at No. 117 West Liberty street, is one of hospitality and good cheer, cozy and a favorite mecca for the many friends of himself and wife. The business of the Judge is exclusively the practice of law, and he is also the owner of a valuable and attractive farm of two hundred and

forty-five acres in Franklin township, which he operates. He has placed many valuable improvements on it, including forty-six thousand feet of drain tile, erected substantial buildings, etc.

Politically, Judge Eason is a Democrat and as a speaker and advisor during campaigns his services are most valuable, the success of the ticket in a number of campaigns being largely attributable to his wise counsel and judicious leadership.

As a lawyer Judge Eason busies himself with those things in which success depends upon the symmetrical judgment and practical grasp that come from reading and reflection. These characteristics were observed while on the bench, his fidelity to duty there and his faithful discharge of the same winning the admiration of all concerned, irrespective of party alignment. He is a man of intense energy and application. He goes into court with his case completely in hand. The labor of preparation is not considered. He has a keen perception of the varying phases of human nature which characterize his professional career. In counsel he is inquisitive, exacting and exhaustive, wanting to know the truth and the facts. As an advocate he is earnest, resolute and persuasive, and is, withal, one of Wayne county's energetic, public spirited citizens, richly deserving the high esteem in which he is held by all classes.

Judge Eason is the owner of a fine refracting telescope of nine inches clear aperture, made for him in 1882 by the celebrated firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, and of which Alvan Clark, Sr., the founder of the house, in an autograph letter to him, states that the object glass was made with his own hands and that it is one of his best. This he uses for occasional recreation, and with it in 1882 he obtained a view of the atmosphere of Venus, which would not be visible again for one hundred and twenty years, or until the next transit, and many other interesting and beautiful views of the planets and stars have been gained by him through this splendid instrument.

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#### CYRUS A. RIEDER.

As long as history endures will the American nation acknowledge its indebtedness to the heroes who, between 1861 and 1865, fought for the preservation of the Union and the honor of the starry banner which has never been trailed in the dust of defeat in a single polemic conflict in which the country has been engaged. Among those whose military records, as valiant



soldiers of the war of the Rebellion, reflect lasting honor upon them is the subject of this sketch, who is now living a retired life in the pleasant little town of Apple Creek and who is known as one of the sterling citizens of Wayne county, where for a number of years he was successfully engaged in professional pursuits.

Cyrus A. Rieder was born at Maysville, Saltcreek township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 30th day of January, 1844, and is a son of Daniel, Jr., and Sarah A. (Mowrey) Rieder. Daniel Rieder was brought to Wayne county by his parents in 1813, when he was but a boy, and here he adopted the pursuit of farming, which he followed during the remainder of his active life. He prospered, and eventually became the owner of two hundred acres of good land. Unfortunately, however, he became surety on a bond, which, becoming forfeited, ruined him financially. He married Sarah A. Mowrey and they became the parents of sixteen children, ten of whom grew to mature years.

The subject was reared on the parental farmstead, on which he worked until he was seventeen years old. At that time the war had broken out in the Southland and, feeling the patriotic impulse, he volunteered for service in the defense of his country and joined Company C, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the date of his enlistment having been August 8, 1862. He remained with this command, participating in a number of the bloodiest battles of that great conflict, including those of Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. In the last named engagement Mr. Rieder received a terrible wound in the right leg, from the results of which he has had to undergo two amputations. He was discharged in 1864, and, returning to his Wayne county home, he at once took the first steps towards securing a good education. He attended first the school at Fredericksburg, and then went to Professor Eberley's school at Smithville. He then engaged in teaching school, in which he was successful and which he continued for nine years. He had determined to take up the profession of the law and to this end during the past several years he had put in all his spare time in the study of Blackstone, Kent and the other great legal authorities. Eventually he took the examinations at Wooster and was properly admitted to the bar of Wayne county. He located at Wooster and entered actively into the practice of his profession and was soon numbered among the leading members of the bar. He was elected city attorney of Wooster, in which position he served four years, and also served two terms as county attorney and prosecuting attorney. In all these positions he acquitted himself in a manner which won for him an enviable reputation among his professional brethren. He went to Kansas and



located at Anthony, where he remained for eight years, during which time he engaged in the practice of the law. While there he served four years as postmaster, receiving his appointment under President Cleveland's first administration. At the end of the period noted Mr. Rieder returned to his old home in Wooster and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued until 1900, then went to St. Regis Falls, New York, and stayed eight years, and came back and retired at Apple Creek, where he is now living. In recognition of his faithful service during the Civil war, and as a partial recompense for the physical injury from which he suffered, the subject now receives a liberal pension from the government which he helped to preserve and perpetuate. In his professional life Mr. Rieder was recognized as a man of unusual attainments and occupied a high position in the estimation of those who knew of him and his work. He is a good speaker, a close student and an indefatigable worker,—elements which contribute to a large measure to the success of any lawyer. In private life he is a man whom it is a pleasure to know. Genial in manner, a splendid conversationalist, faithful in his friendships and of unimpeachable personal character, he is eminently deserving of the unstinted confidence and respect which are accorded him throughout the community, and he is particularly deserving of representation in a work of this character.

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#### PETER WELTY.

A representative of one of the old and honored families of Wayne county, which since pioneer days has been prominently connected with the development and substantial progress of this section of the state, Mr. Welty is worthily sustaining the high reputation of the family, through his active and useful life, prominence in connection with the agricultural industries of this favored section of the Buckeye state and his influential position as one of the county's extensive landholders. There is utmost compatibility in here entering a brief review of his career, and aside from being a valuable and perpetual record, the article will be read with interest by the many friends of himself and family.

Peter Welty was born on the farm on which he now resides in section 5, Paint township, Wayne county, Ohio, on February 17, 1839. He is a son of John and Barbara (Lukenbill) Welty. John Welty was a native of canton Berne, Switzerland, and came to the United States in his young manhood un-

accompanied. He went first to Virginia, where he remained for a time, and then came to Ohio, settling in Wayne county. He is supposed to have been married in Holmes county, for he farmed for a while near Minesburg, that county. Subsequently he came to Wayne county and bought the land where the subject now lives. He was in politics a strong Democrat, but declined to accept any public office. Besides being a successful farmer, he was also a good mechanic, being proficient in blacksmithing and carpenter work. He was also the owner of land in Putnam county, this state, and was in all his affairs a prosperous man. He was a member of the Mennonite church and lived a life consistent with his professions. After coming to America, Mr. Welty was married to Barbara Lukenbill, who settled in Holmes county with her parents when she was quite young. To Peter and Barbara Welty were born nine children, as follows: Chris C., Catherine, Barbara, Mary, Anna, Peter, Magdalene, Fannie and John, the latter dying in infancy.

Peter Welty remained under the parental roof during his youth and received a fair education in the district schools of the neighborhood. He early applied himself to the labors of the farm and gave his undivided attention to the work, in which he has continued during all his active days. He has followed general farming and has been progressive in his methods, keeping in close touch with the most advanced ideas relating to the science of agriculture. He has never been tempted to forsake the great basic art, which is the foundation and strength of the commercial life of the nation, realizing that the successful husbandman is the most independent and carefree man in the country. Mr. Welty owns a fine farm and has given intelligent direction to every detail of the work thereon. His buildings are commodious and well arranged, his machinery is thoroughly up-to-date, the fences well kept and everything about the place shows the owner to be a man thoroughly practical in his ideas and methods. In connection with the tilling of the soil he also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, in which also he has been prospered. Now in the golden sunset years of his life he has laid aside much of the actual manual labor of the farm, but his interest in the work is unflagging and he is as alert and keen in his interest in passing events as in his prime.

Politically, Mr. Welty has always voted the Democratic ticket, but has never sought nor held public office of any nature, being content to occupy the rank of a private citizen, though at all times he has been found an earnest supporter of all worthy movements for the general good. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite church, to which they give an earnest support.

In 1861 Mr. Welty was united in marriage to Anna Gerber, who was

born in May, 1839, in Sugar Creek township, this county, the daughter of Woolerick Gerber. To the subject and his wife have been born eight children, namely: Benjamin, Barbara (deceased), John, William, Rosa, Daniel, Sarah and Reuben.

Mr. Welty has through a long course of years retained the unqualified esteem of the community. He has consistently devoted his time and attention to his business interests, through which he has gained a gratifying and well-merited success. Industry, energy and progressive spirit have ever been dominating characteristics in his makeup and through these forces he has attained a distinctive degree of prosperity and is numbered among the representative agriculturists of the county.

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J. H. TODD, M. D.

The ancestors of Dr. Joe H. Todd on his paternal side were Scotch-Irish and Welsh; on the maternal, they were Holland Dutch and Welsh, with a mingling of what Emerson calls "compact old English blood." His mother was a direct descendant of Peter Yokom, who immigrated to America from Holland in 1693 and settled at Sweedsford, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His oldest son, John, married Elizabeth DeHaven, a Welsh Quakeress, and died or was killed in the Revolution February 10, 1777. About this time, at a family reunion, the name Yokom was changed to Yocum. His son, also named John, was born at Sweedsford February 14, 1757, and married Mary Evans, of Welsh-English blood, at Chester, Pennsylvania. He migrated to York county, Pennsylvania, where he established Yocumtown, on the Susquehanna, and removed to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1828. He was a Revolutionary soldier and Doctor Todd's great-grandfather. His son, Elijah, was the Doctor's grandfather and was a local Methodist preacher and a builder of carding machines and mills. He was married to Catherine Wagoner, a "Pennsylvania-Dutch" girl, at Yocumtown, and here was born the Doctor's mother, Caroline Matilda Yocum, in 1813. Doctor Todd's paternal great-grandfather, Capt. James Todd, was born in county Antrim, north Ireland, of Protestant parents, in 1690, and came to America with a Welsh wife about 1740 and located at Baltimore, Maryland. He had the mariner's thirst for the sea, the skill and education of the mechanic and sailor in building and sailing his craft. He was a sea captain and became the owner of vessels plying between his home city and the Bermudas, Ba-



*Joe H. Loid*





hamas and Cuba, as well as an importer of Arabian horses. But, like many who go out on the sea in ships, he met with disaster, and the requiem of his hopes was chanted in tempest and storm. His two ships went down off Hatteras. The losses were heavy, his spirit broken, and he retired to a small farm in York county, Pennsylvania, where his family had a summer home in his absence. Here the Doctor's grandfather, James Todd, was born in 1750, who as a boy frequently went on voyages with his father, for he, too, loved the sea; but when disaster destroyed their wealth, he was apprenticed to a saddler in York. He learned the trade, but later was a teacher in a Quaker school, where he married a Quaker maiden and returned to the old farm. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Trimble and made captain of militia. The Doctor's father, James Todd, was born on this farm in 1796 (the name James had been given to the eldest son for many generations). After the death of his father, in 1828, he came to Ohio and located in Wayne county, dealing in land and horses. He was married in 1836 to Caroline Matilda Munhall, a widow, whose maiden name was Yocum. To them two children were born, Joe H. and Lunette Yocum, the former of which is the subject of this sketch.

A number of Doctor Todd's earlier years were spent upon his father's farm near Millbrook, where he attended the old conventional, but now traditional, country school, subsequently registering as a student at Vermilion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, under the presidency of Rev. Sanders Diefendorf, then one of the foremost academic educators of Ohio. From here he went to Fredericksburg Academy. On the completion of his disciplinary course of institutional drill and methods in 1861, he commenced the study of medicine. After the battle of Gettysburg, in response to the national government call for medical aid, although yet a student, he hastened to the scene of that desperate struggle, which supplied him extraordinary opportunities in the practical part of surgery, both as an operator and assistant in those crucial tests to the unfortunate which resulted from the iron game of war. Here and at Chambersburgh and Harrisburg he remained during the summer, when he proceeded to Bellevue Hospital, New York, remaining there during the winter of 1863-64. Here were afforded him special lessons in surgery by Professor Smith of Bellevue, and private instruction from Austin Flint, Sr., directly in the branches of percussion and auscultation of the lungs, from whom came a strong and merited endorsement of his skill and accomplishments. In 1864 he was a private student of Frank Hamilton. In 1865 he received his diploma and commenced practice with a clientele from the beginning that prognosticated his future success. In 1866 he was

a delegate to the National Medical Society at New Orleans, being commissioned by the Medical Society of Wayne County. To further gratify his aspiration to attain the highest possible skill and excellence in the various departments of his profession, he returned to New York, placing himself under the special care of Austin Flint, Jr., as second assistant in the department of physiology, receiving private instruction in surgery from Professor Hamilton and also from Delafield, in microscopy. In 1870 he again visited New York, where he was for a period assistant to Austin Flint, Jr., in physiology laboratory.

In 1876 Doctor Tood purchased a home in Wooster and permanently located there. He is a member of the American Public Health Association, and has been since 1892. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1885, and again to Berlin, Germany, in 1890, visiting the hospitals of Europe in the interests of his profession. He assisted in founding the Ohio Archaeology and Historical Society at Columbus, Ohio, in 1881, and was one of its earliest members. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, chosen in 1892. He was present at the second meeting of the Ohio Academy of Science after its organization, was elected a member and is uniform in his attendance of its meetings, at Columbus, Ohio, where it was established in 1892. Its first president was Edward W. Claypool. It is composed of about two hundred members. He has read three papers before the academy on the preglacial drainage of Wayne and associated counties.

The investigations and researches that Doctor Todd has made in his various fields of scientific thought have been most valuable contributions and have served a distinctive purpose with other scientists and specialists of the institutions of which he is a member, in establishing and sustaining organized societies and institutes for original research.

In the processes along these lines of scientific and antiquarian research there seem to be three stages of development. In the first there comes a period of discovery, during which the region is traversed by traveling specialists, either as independent investigators with a laudable and instinctive love for their work, anticipating no special reward for their labors, only so far as they can enlighten mankind, stimulate inquiry into the mysteries of the arcanum of nature and add some new chapters to the folios of science, or by such persons attached to expeditions sent out by government or by scientific institutions. In this way the general nature of the anthropologic, ethnologic, archaeologic and biologic conditions are made known to science, and in most cases much data and many hitherto unknown facts, truths and

results are attained and described. In the second stage the field is occupied by local residents, collectors, persons who are able to devote a portion of their time to observation and research and to the preservation of the specimens that they find, without the opportunities and accessories of libraries and other facilities for original research. Such persons seldom publish the results of their labors and accumulations, but send their treasure to specialists, more favorably situated, who know the discoveries of their correspondents. In the third stage comes the development of local research, by resident antiquarians and scientists, who spend years of patient toil, extracted from business or professional life, in studying the conditions that surround them, traversing home and adjacent districts, and by publishing the results of their exploitations gradually introduce to the light a rich profusion of scientific data. As the resident specialists increase in number they specialize by degrees, so that in time all phases of the subject receive proper attention. The culmination of these conditions is the founding of great establishments for original research.

The labors of Doctor Todd have proven to be substantial auxiliaries in these directions, and his observations and researches from a local standpoint have found expression in valuable publications and aided in accomplishing the organization, permanence and security of the Academy of Science, at Columbus, Ohio. Independent of his studies and investigations and writings in testimony of his persistence, energy and enterprise, he has accumulated a cabinet of thirty thousand specimens, the largest private collection in Ohio, twenty thousand of which are historic and absolutely perfect, the remaining ten thousand being equally historic but partly incomplete. He lately presented five thousand to the Wooster City Library.

Doctor Todd is advanced in years to beyond middle life, is of medium height, with strong, wiry nerves, has black hair, faintly touched by the silvery spray of years, with darting, dark, perceiving eyes, a clean, classic face, in which are mirrored his thoughts, feelings and emotions, the silent languages of the soul and heart as they are radiated from intellectual centers of acute and deep intensity. His faculties are in their zenith and in the highest degree capable of action, work and achievement, his physical forces ever ready to sustain his best promotive mental enterprise. He possesses the genius of adaptation to the subject in hand, and practices surgery on Time by cutting it into divisions and sub-divisions for the better and more systematic accomplishment of his professional, historic and scientific designs. Circumstances, however iron-clad, are seldom permitted to interfere with his distribution of work, for which he is in a state of constant preparation and



adjustment to it. All his bases and foundations are well and strongly laid. This has been emphasized from the beginning of his professional career. In the battle with disease he must first reconnoiter the field and locate the enemy, bringing tact, judgment, reason and strategy to his assistance before assaulting the citadel. Nor does he rely on tactics of the books or the speculations of the old teachers, writers and theorists or depend upon a set of stereotyped methods to attain conclusions or achieve results. The entire human cosmos must be studied, its springs and action, temperament and constitutional peculiarities, the vibrations and relations of every chord of the poetic thousand on the human harp. He must seek and know, "For knowledge is of things we see." Nothing is taken for granted, nothing suspended in uncertainty, refusing to doubt when there is a rational possibility of being sure. He has, therefore, found it necessary to implicitly trust himself, others only so far as he may not be damaged in their disappointment.

In his divisions of study, experiments, and investigations and travel, Doctor Todd finds an inspiring life; he finds it in the forests and fields, among the pebbles and stones, the grasses and grains, the vines and orchards of his farm, in his beautiful home, with its stabilities of brick and stone, and its multiform tenantry of flowers and trees, overlooking the beautiful valley, whose preglacial history he has revealed to geologic science, and the irregular, undulating and hilly landscapes beyond with unraveled signs and legends, costumed in summer in delightful colors, lifting a robe of purity to the dawn and bursting into primal beauty at the touch of the sinking sun. In the enjoyment of this selected life an unusual importance is attached to the interest with which he invests it by word or conversation. He talks fluently on the subject-matter under consideration, with a familiarity with it that indicate how clearly he comprehends it; talks readily and quick and to the point, with singular accuracy and conciseness and invariably with an objective. In his written productions is found remarkable perspicacity, strength and compactness of statements, an orderly and logical marshalling of ideals, in which is employed vigorous, but plain, pure English words, having but little use for superlatives, yet recognizing the fact that they are frequently decorations, but neither strengthen nor vitalize expression. There is a strict form and technical directness and transparency of thought and elucidation in all emanations from his pen. His habit is to think intently and well of his subject, hold it with a firm mental sub-maxillary grip, and when the time comes he rapidly unreels the finished fabric from his mind.

As a man Doctor Todd is substantial and intrinsic in his personality, a self-adjusting, independent, veritable entity, without a proxy, always stand-

ing and answering for himself, maintains the essentials of proper equipoise and a lofty spirit, is benevolent, sympathetic, and humorous, all of which qualities pre-eminently characterize him. If the impulsiveness of some of the Celtic grit that is him crosses his orbit, the steadier and safer equilibriums of his Dutch maternal blood act as a repellant and counter-force, when the shadow on the disc suddenly disappears. His student hours are tense and dense amid the silences of inquisitive and contemplative thought. To such minds relief to reflection is best assured by further reflection. What he reads, sees, hears and thinks, serves his premises; with these he cares, first, to improve himself. He deeply enjoys both ancient and modern literature, the old poets and masters, the classic authors, the heralds and voices of antiquity, kneels at the shrines of the great artists and the fame-winners in sculpture and painting and architecture, participates in the acclamations of the triumphs of art and "the blaze of every science." For all of these and for maps and charts and models "and dusty tomes crowded with heavy but profound philosophies and researches," he possesses an exalted if not spiritualized appreciation. He enjoys, not alone, the distinguished merit and scholasticism of the literature of his profession, but the learning of men of learning, the best literary productions, whether those of Tacitus or Macaulay, and Chaucer or Tennyson—those composing and embodying the highest results of knowledge and fancy, preserved and transmitted by the old or later authors. He does not incline to a literature which exclusively regards the personal, the romantic and beautiful, as the cardinal objects of thought and expression, but rather one that combines those characteristics with definite and accurate description, exact analysis, and the bringing together of true cause and effect as the chief end.

A scholar himself, with the training of the schools and familiar with college curriculums and the courses of study, the Doctor cherished the assumptions of his own line of study, and with due regard to preordained thinkers he has chiseled lines which are modest historical testimonies. And here he rests, as is his right. Among the possibilities of those existing are his incredulity in methods of education in this or any period of spasmodic culture. His convictions of conscience are not absolutely in colleges and universities—men factories, in which you can make a man a real, live illuminating genius out of the raw masticated material of creation. There must be a touch of the Master in it; the spirit of the Designer behind it. In a Greek quarry, like ancient Oxford, there is a major portion who would make better operators as carpet-weavers in the mills of Wilton or steel grinders in Sheffield.

Significantly characteristic of the Doctor is his diligence in circumscribing himself to the circle of his own affairs, whether in the administrations of his profession, the fascinating seclusion of his reliquaries or in perigrinations through the forests and fields or the slenderly wooded acres of the streams, challenging the outposts of landscapes for their buried or unburied, or even their semi-articulate tones of time, their resonant, choiceful antiquarian legends and secrets.

If Dr. Todd were objectless he would be a brilliant, if apparently fading, taper, but never invisible in the toneless halls of sleep. Not true is this. There is constantly an object impelling him, and such is his self-balance that he floats steadily on, whether on smooth or troubled currents, where and when he can afford to wait, accounting expectations as no punishment and willing to abide, if necessary, the adjournment of his hopes until the next day. If he has formality, it is that of his style and greeting, and upon meeting him his social and mental circumferences are at once visible. If there be a stateliness and a degree of selfhood, they are appurtenances belonging to him, but this is not stute, or unbending, but native qualities which adhere and dwell in so metropolitan and composite a nature.

There are times when solitude, the compressed silences of the ages, break the limit and the eternal mandate of the world, when the thinker must retire and in the sweet martyrdom of seclusion speak to himself and address himself in the untold, unwritten language of the human soul, and in this sense, with what the eye can see in sight, or the mind can compass, more specially in looking back, he seeks his days and periods of tranquil quietness in seclusion, in his quaint libraries, his museum, among his geologic fossils, his Indian quarries and prehistoric repositories, his aggregated things of antiquity and old atmosphere. Here he can conceal himself to be guessed at by those who do not know, to be understood by those who understand, to see and work unseen and when he emerges to the light again to be known by his vitalizations and actions that his retirement was not affection. From the effect of his exact professional habits he is discriminate and technical in place, time and order and is self-regulated to a degree which sometimes excites a suggestion, but this is essentially associated with the conscientiousness which forms a conspicuous feature of his character. He would be regarded as a man well born, well derived, well disciplined and well finished, the strongest representative of his own personality, the sentinel of each of his own particular wards, a rampart to himself, testifying to the relations which he finds in life. He aims, first, to do justice to himself; this done, he can dismiss all menace of opposition or lack of appreciation or superstition.



He who keeps the door of a mine, whether of galena, mercury, plumbago, or aluminum, will soon know that the people want to see him, as real men always prefer to see and know real men.

The possession of the instinct of a man of historic and scientific ventures implies the boldness to do and accomplish; it carries in it the symptoms of determination and courage, for the culminations of all battles, whether fought in the interest of science or themselves, are pivoted on courage. The fibers and sinews of the scholar and thinker then reaches the stage and fills the proscenium. It is superbly gallant to be brave at cannon points, but better to be brave when better issues are joined. With Doctor Todd, he would sooner be the defendant than the challenger, but he in his inmost heart detests cowardice. If, however, he resolves to do or act, he would, with the mariner's instinct of his ancestry, plunge into the ships that go down into the sea, and in the delicious peril of death hammer at the doors that had never been opened. Even then, he would violate his attachments to his curios, and experience an ambiguous sound in the tender, holy and potential celestialities of a divinely Miltonic scene.

Of his curios! But he is not English enough to swing in hammocks, from the boughs of the Upas tree, or put the blood of a martyr in an elembic, or to saw a hole in the head of the "Winking Virgin" to know why she winks, but, if he won a Croesus or was the successor to the earldom of Arundel, he would beg the secrets of nature and, like Sir George, enrich the universities of the world with his gifts.

—BY BEN DOUGLAS.

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### JOSEPH PERILSTEIN.

The record of Joseph Perilstein is that of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of influence and prosperity. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens. Joseph Perilstein, a well-known merchant of Orrville, is an American by adoption only, but he has always been loyal to our institutions since his coming here. He was born in Austria-Hungary in 1873, the son of Abraham and Molly Perilstein, both of whom are still living in the old country.

Young Joseph in his boyhood assisted his father about the home place and dreamed of the great republic across the Atlantic of which he had been



told so much, and, when eighteen years of age, he got enough money together to come to America. He landed in New York, but later came on to Cleveland. He was penniless, but, being ambitious and possessing many of the qualities that always make for success, he soon found employment in selling goods to individual families. He could not speak English, but study and observation soon acquired our language. He was on the road for four and one-half years. Then in 1896 he came to Orrville, Ohio, and engaged in the dry goods business and, being successful from the first, he has been here ever since, having built up an excellent trade with the town and surrounding country. He had but little capital when he came here, but he has been very successful and is now carrying a large stock of merchandise, carefully selected and up to date, and his prices are always right, according to many of his customers, who come from all parts of the county to deal. At first his store was very small, but now it requires three large rooms to accommodate his large stocks, occupying the first, second and third floors of a substantial building in the best business part of the city. He carries a full line of dry goods, cloaks, carpets, rugs and lace curtains, and his store is always a busy place. He requires a number of clerks and other employes to assist in carrying on his rapidly growing business. Here customers always get courteous consideration and a square deal. In other words, he conducts "The Growing Store of Wayne County."

Mr. Perilstein was married in 1889 to Edith Warner, a native of Austria, but she came to America when young, having spent her early girlhood in Vienna. Their marriage occurred in New York. They have no children.

Mr. Perilstein is a stockholder in the Orrville National Bank and he also has valuable real estate holdings. He has a beautiful home and is one of the leading citizens of Orrville. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an obliging, genteel, progressive business man, who has won a reputation for both industry and fair dealing.

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### JAMES M. WARD.

One of the well known and influential citizens of Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, is James M. Ward, who for a number of years has resided here and successfully conducted one of the best farms in the township. He has always been actively interested in everything which tended to promote the development of this region, and has been confidently counted



J. M. WARD



upon at all times to endorse progressive measures and to uphold the law, right and justice. Mr. Ward was born in the township of Canaan, this county, his natal day having been the 25th of December, 1852. His father was John W. Ward, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1821, and who married Mary Magdeline Ritter, who was born in Chester township, this county, in 1829. John W. Ward was a prominent and successful farmer near Burbank, this county, and died in 1898. In politics he was a Democrat and took a live interest in public affairs. He and his family were active members of the United Brethren church. To him and his wife were born six children, a remarkable feature in connection therewith being the fact that they included three pairs of twins. They are mentioned as follows: John and James, the former being deceased, and the latter being the subject of this sketch; Christina and Lucy, the former the wife of Frank Myers, of Burbank, and the latter the wife of Daniel Hartman, of Greene county, Ohio; John Leander and Mary Esther, the former living in this state, and the latter being a nurse in California. A further notable fact regarding the five surviving children is that their aggregate weight is over half a ton. The subject's paternal grandfather, Robert Ward, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was a stone-mason by trade. He came from Maryland to Ohio in 1836, locating in Canaan township. The maternal grandfather was Jacob Ritter, a native of Pennsylvania who came to Ohio sometime before the twenties and settled in Chester township, Wayne county, where he operated the large farm now owned by John Raudebaugh.

James M. Ward secured his preliminary education in the common school near his home, after which he took the literary course at Lodi Academy. He was then engaged for eight winters in teaching school, in which he was eminently successful. He had decided to make the practice of medicine his life work and to this end his leisure hours during this period were spent in the study of medicine and under the direction of Dr. C. J. Warner, of Congress. By dint of rigid economy, the subject managed to save five hundred dollars and with this he matriculated in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He completed his technical studies in the medical department of Wooster University, graduating in 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the following two years he was engaged in the practice with Dr. Warner, his former tutor, and at the end of that period he opened an office alone in that town. He also owned and operated a drug store, and was highly successful in both professional and commercial lines. During the following five years he was very busily engaged and



was highly gratified with his success. In 1885 his father-in-law died, and it became necessary for him to supervise the large Van Sweringen farm in Congress township. In order to properly do this, the Doctor found it necessary to give up his practice, which he did and moved onto the farm. He has since continued to manage this property and has been equally as successful in this line as he formerly was in his profession. He and his wife together own about two hundred and fifty acres of land in Wayne county and they have been greatly prospered in the operation of this land. The Doctor is progressive in his methods and keeps in close touch with the most advanced methods of agriculture. He keeps the place up to the highest standard of excellence and the appearance of the place indicates the owner to be a man of good taste and sound judgment.

In politics the subject gives an enthusiastic support to the Republican party, but is not in any sense a seeker for public office. He gives his unre-served support to every measure that promises to benefit the community in any way.

On the 31st of October, 1878, Mr. Ward wedded Martha H. Van Sweringen, who was born in Congress township, this county, October 31, 1860. Her father was Thomas Van Sweringen, a prominent farmer of that township. Her mother was a member of the Miller family, being Mary A. Miller. To this union have been born two children, namely: Roy M., born April 30, 1890, and Georgia May, born September 15, 1880, and who is now the wife of Hugh Johnson, a prominent farmer of this county. Socially, Mr. Ward is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Ward is one of the leading citizens of his township and is well worthy of the regard in which he is universally held. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Presbyterian church at Congress.

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### JOHN CRAMER.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise, yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which

have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well-defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

John Cramer, who is numbered among the enterprising and successful agriculturists of Wayne county, was born at West Lebanon, this county, on the 26th of June, 1851, and is the son of Michael and Nancy (Gramling) Cramer. The Cramer family is traced to a German origin, though the subject's maternal grandmother was a native of England. Michael Cramer was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and in his youth he accompanied his parents to Ohio, they locating at Fredericksburg. The father was a tanner by trade and established a tannery at that place, which soon grew to an important industry. He was an expert in his line and commanded a large patronage, the farmers from all the surrounding country bringing their hides to his tannery. Michael Cramer followed in his father's footsteps and learned the trade of a tanner, establishing himself in business at West Lebanon, where he continued in business until his death, which occurred at the comparatively early age of forty-one years. He was one of the best known men in this part of the country and he too commanded the patronage of all the farmers in his community. He was industrious and a good manager and was considered a very successful man for his day. He built one of the first brick houses in West Lebanon, and in its construction he paid the masons seventy-five cents a day, a wage that at the present day would hardly be an inducement for a man to lay brick. He was a man of decided domestic tastes and did not care to take an active part in the public affairs of his day. At that time Massillon was the only town of any importance in this section of the state, being the main trading point, and West Lebanon was a common stopping place for farmers on their way to Massillon. Mr. Cramer and his wife were faithful members of the Church of God, and he was generous in support of the society. He married Nancy Gramling, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at the age of nine years, the family making the trip in a covered wagon. Her father had previously been in Ohio inspecting the land and had walked the entire distance from his home both ways. The ancestors of the Gramling family are supposed to have come from Holland. Mrs. Cramer's father was a cabinet-maker by trade, in which he was employed all his life. He was of an inventive turn of mind and constructed the first fanning mill ever in use in this part of the country. Michael and Nancy Cramer were married at West Lebanon, and their union was blessed in the birth of five children, namely: Henry, who died at the

age of nineteen years, the result of wounds received during the Civil war, while engaged in the battle at Floyd Mountain. He was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and had served all but twelve days of his three-year period of enlistment. Sarah married a Mr. Frantz and lives in Sugarcreek township, this county. Two children died in infancy unnamed. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the children.

John Cramer was reared under the parental roof-tree and was given excellent educational advantages. He received his elementary training in the common schools at West Lebanon, and supplemented this by attendance at the Smithville Academy and Mount Union College. He then entered the Lebanon Normal School in Warren county, taking the course in surveying and civil engineering, but left school before graduating. After completing his studies he was for several years engaged in teaching school in Wayne and Stark counties, but at length he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been engaged continuously since. Mr. Cramer has resided on his present place practically since he was three years old. His father dying at that time, he was placed in the home of his Grandfather Gramling, and the farm then owned by the latter is that now owned and operated by the subject. It is a fine and fertile tract of land, considered one of the best pieces of land in this part of the county, and it is splendidly improved and is constantly maintained at the highest standard of excellence. Mr. Cramer is practical and progressive in his ideas and he has left no stone unturned to bring the science of agriculture up to the highest possible plane. In this laudable effort he has succeeded to a gratifying degree. Mr. Cramer lives in a conveniently arranged and attractive residence, which is fitted with many modern and up-to-date conveniences, including a complete acetylene lighting plant and running water in all parts of the house where desired. The other buildings on the place are in keeping with the residence and the general appearance of the whole property indicates the owner to be a man of exceptional taste and sound judgment. He raises all the crops common to this latitude, also giving considerable attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, and is practical and progressive in his methods. Mr. Cramer's property is of additional value from the fact that underlying it is a magnificent bed of coal. Mr. Cramer has leased the coal rights to a Cleveland company which has sunk a shaft and is engaged in mining it. Large quantities of the fuel are shipped constantly and from this source Mr. Cramer derives a handsome royalty.

In 1882 Mr. Cramer was united in marriage to Emmeline Fisher, who



was born February 12, 1862, near Mount Eaton, Paint township, this county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Fisher. Her paternal grandfather, Solomon Fisher, was a native of the Old Dominion and was one of the earliest settlers in this part of Ohio. Hiram Fisher was well known and for a number of years he served as court constable at Wooster. To Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have been born six children, namely: Bryant, of Alliance, Ohio, where he is employed by a railroad; Mary, at home; George, who is a student at Wooster University, where he is fitting himself for the profession of civil engineering; Leroy, who is at home; the fourth and fifth in order of birth died in infancy.

Mr. Cramer has not been an office-seeker in the popular acceptance of the term, but he has served his fellow citizens as a member of the township school board, having always taken a deep and commendable interest in educational matters. Mrs. Cramer is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church at Mount Eaton. Mr. Cramer is not a member of the church, but gives to it a liberal financial support. His political affiliation is with the Republican party.

The subject is one of the strong and sturdy men of his community and has justly merited the high position which he now occupies in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He is ever found on the right side of every moral issue, and his support is freely given to every movement looking to the advancement of the community in any way. Because of his sterling qualities of character he is eminently deserving of representation in a work of this character.

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#### DANIEL BEALS.

Few men of Wayne county are as widely and favorably known as Daniel Beals, of Paint township, where he was born on the 7th of February, 1833. He is one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section of the state and for years his name has been synonymous for all that constitutes honorable and upright manhood. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, combined with every-day common sense, were among his chief characteristics, and while advancing individual success he also largely promoted the moral and material welfare of his community.

The subject's parents were Jacob and Besanba (Bowers) Beals, and the former was the son of Abraham Beals, who came to Ohio in 1812 and en-



tered large tracts of land in this part of Wayne county, of which he gave each of his children a quarter section. He was a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and he rode all the way to his new western home on horseback. He was one of the very first settlers here. At that time there was an Indian reservation at Canal Dover, from which point there was a foot trail to New Sandusky, to which place the early settlers had to go to secure salt. Abraham Beals and his wife both lived to the age of eighty-six years.

Jacob Beals was born in Pennsylvania and was married in that state, though all his children were born after his removal to Ohio. These children were Philip, Sarah, Rebecca, Solomon, Sabie, Elizabeth, Rachael and Daniel, all of whom are now dead excepting the subject. The mother of these children died at the age of seventy-six years. She was born in Pennsylvania and two brothers and a sister also came to Ohio. When she and her husband came to Ohio and took up land, not a stick of it had been disturbed by white hands, and to create a farm out of this dense wilderness was a task of herculean proportions. But the sturdy pioneer had reckoned the cost and courageously went to work cutting and burning the timber, building a log house and cultivating the land. In due time what had formerly been the primeval forest began to present a changed appearance, and soon fields of ripening grain characterized what had been almost impenetrable forests. First operations were primitive in the extreme and, as the nearest grist mill was at Massillon, the pioneers grated the corn from which they made their first bread or pone. Jacob Beals was considered a very successful man for his day and was active in many lines of endeavor. In the work of the Methodist church he took a very leading and prominent part, in this respect following in the wake of his father, who had been instrumental in building the first church in this part of the state, it being located in Stark county. Jacob Beals was a justice of the peace in his community for eighteen years and also at different times held all the other township offices, being also a notary public. He was a man of unusual strength of character and possessed in a large degree that quality commonly called "horse sense," his counsel and advice being often sought by those in need of counsel. In politics he was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he allied himself with it and remained an ardent supporter of that party ever after. No man was more prominent or better known throughout this section of the state than was Jacob Beals, and his memory remains sacred to those who knew him.

The subject of this sketch secured his early education in the primitive log school house of the early days, the school being in the beginning supported by subscription. Later the free schools were inaugurated and the subject

aided in the building of the first free school house in this section and was himself made a member of the first school board, though then but a youth. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age, and then, acquiring the ownership of the farm, his parents remained with him, he taking the most painstaking and careful regard for their comfort. About twenty-eight years ago Mr. Beals relinquished active farm work and moved to Orrville, for the purpose of giving his children better opportunities for education, and remained there eighteen years. While residing in that city he engaged in the buggy business, in which he was eminently successful, having made the record of selling two hundred and eighty-three buggies in twelve months. He also engaged in handling livestock, buying and shipping large numbers annually to the eastern markets. About 1899 Mr. Beals and his family returned to the old home in Paint township, where he is now living practically a retired life, in the enjoyment of a rest which he has richly earned. He has been a very successful man and, despite much trouble and many material losses, he is considered today one of the most enterprising and successful men in his part of the county. He has ever evinced a spirit of progress and has always given an enthusiastic support to every object or movement having for its ultimate end the advancement of the best interests of the community. A man of sterling qualities of character, he has ever enjoyed the friendship of the best people in the community, and he now enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of all.

Mr. Beals has been twice married, the first time to Mary Scott, a daughter of Robert Scott, and to them were born four children, namely: Oattie became the wife of Isaac Blackstone, of Orrville, and they have four children; John married Adele Taggart and resides near Orrville; Emma is the wife of Solon Byall, of Orrville, and they have two children; William, of Orrville, married a Miss Gardner and they have one child. Mrs. Mary (Scott) Beals died October 20, 1885, and was buried in Crow Hill cemetery in Orrville. She was a good woman and her friends mourned her loss. On October 20, 1899, Mr. Beals married Elizabeth Bookwalter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bookwalter. She died October 7, 1909, and was buried at Mount Eaton. She was a lady of splendid personal qualities and was well liked by all who knew her. Her parents were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in about 1831.

In politics Mr. Beals has always been actively interested in the success of the Democratic party, but has never been a seeker after office. Regardless of this fact, he has been selected by his fellow citizens to serve in a number of township offices and is now the incumbent of the office of township trustee, in

which he is rendering the most satisfactory service. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to the church of that denomination at Orrville. Mrs. Beals is a member of the Universalist church at Akron, Ohio.

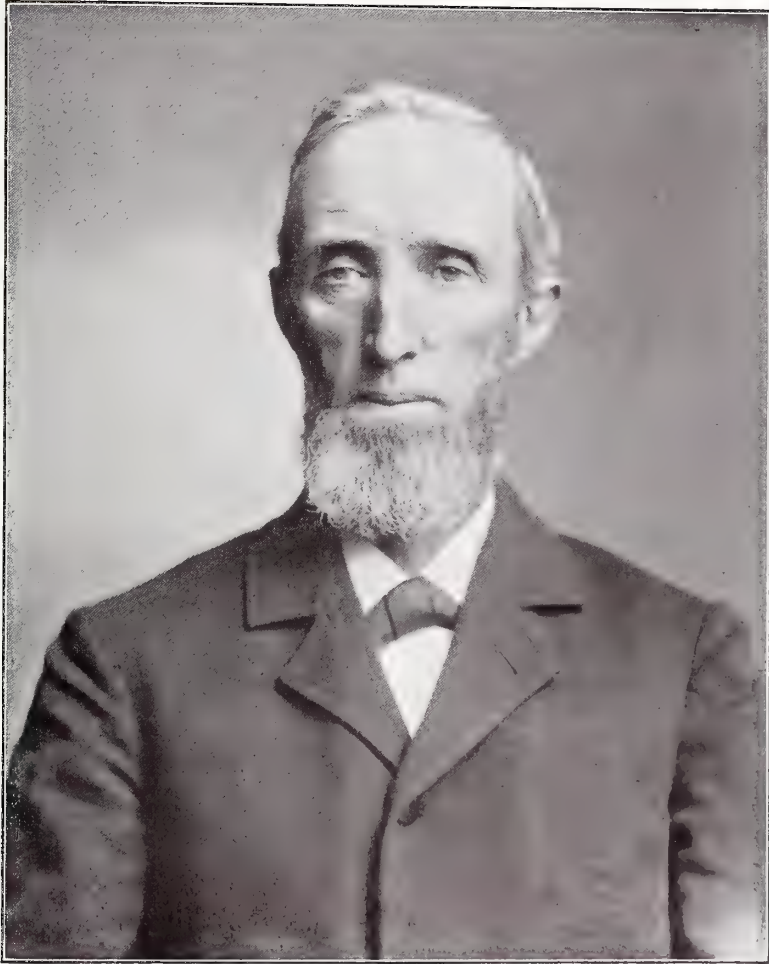
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### WILLIAM ADDLEMAN.

There is no positive rule for achieving success and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunity that came in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly; and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful business men of Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio, stands William Addleman. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

William Addleman was born February 9, 1838, in Berlin township, Holmes county, Ohio, and is a son of Adam and Susan (Shidler) Addleman. The subject's paternal grandfather, John Addleman, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in a very early day, settling in Holmes county, where he spent his remaining years, and died. The maternal grandparents, John and Katherine Shidler, were also natives of Pennsylvania and likewise early settlers of Holmes county. The subject's parents were both born in Pennsylvania, the father in Greene county and the mother in Washington county. They were married in their native state and in the early thirties came to Ohio. There the father died in 1840 and in 1846 the mother remarried and came to Wayne county, where she lived until her death, which occurred on June 3, 1891. Adam Addleman was a farmer by vocation and was of a quiet and retiring disposition. He was, nevertheless, a man of sterling qualities of character and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him.

William Addleman was born and reared in a typical log cabin of the pioneer period and was reared to the life of a farmer, being at an early age inured to the strenuous labor incident to farm life of that early day. He secured a fair education in the common schools, and until he attained his



WILLIAM ADDLEMAN





majority he was occupied in assisting his father in the tilling of the soil. In 1860 he went to Iowa and in October of the following year, responding to his country's call for aid in the suppression of the southern insurrection, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He rendered faithful service for one year, at the end of which time he was discharged because of sickness. He took part in a number of sanguinary conflicts, including the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Iuka, besides a number of minor engagements and skirmishes. He was employed on guard duty a large part of the time. Enlisting as a private, he was successively promoted, being a second lieutenant at the time of his discharge. After leaving the army, Mr. Addleman remained in Iowa until the spring of 1863, when he returned to Wayne county, Ohio, and began working by the month on farms. In 1864 he married and located on an eighty-acre farm in Congress township, on which he remained during the following twenty years. In 1884 he moved to Burbank and, forming a business partnership with A. H. Overs, went into the hardware business, which he continued until 1887, when he turned his interest over to his son and has since that time lived a retired life. During President Cleveland's first administration he served one year as postmaster of Burbank, giving a satisfactory administration. A man of strong mentality and naturally a keen business sense, Mr. Addleman made a success of whatever he undertook and is now able to enjoy that rest which he so richly earned during his active years.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Addleman has taken a deep interest in local public affairs, and in 1890 served as land appraiser. During the period that he resided on his farm he served two terms as township trustee, school director nine consecutive years and other minor local offices, the duties of which he discharged with an eye single to the benefit of the community alone. Socially he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, while his religious affiliation is with the Evangelical Association, to which he gives an earnest support.

On the 25th of March, 1864, Mr. Addleman was united in marriage to Susan Byers, a native of Congress township, this county, and a daughter of David and Hettie Byers, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Wayne county. To Mr. and Mrs. Addleman have been born two children, namely: John E., who, after completing his common school education, attended Ashland College and the Ohio Wesleyan University, entered the drug business at Burbank, and served as postmaster during Cleveland's second administration; Bertha R. is at home with her parents.

In the foregoing lines have been briefly set forth the salient facts and some of the leading characteristics in the life of one of Wayne county's most highly respected citizens. Commencing with a limited capital, but with an inborn determination to succeed, and paving the way to prosperity only with the solid rocks of honest industry, true stability of character and correct conduct, he has achieved success in the face of every obstacle and won a name which when transmitted to posterity will ever shine with a radiance emanating from a life of honor and integrity.

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### JOHN MESSNER.

In nearly every community are individuals who by innate ability and sheer force of character rise above their fellows and win for themselves conspicuous places in public esteem. Such a one is the well-known gentleman whose name appears above, a man who has been identified with the history of Wayne county for over sixty-seven years, during which period his life has been closely interwoven with the material growth and development of his county, while his career as a progressive man of affairs has been synonymous with all that is upright and honorable in citizenship.

John Messner was born on the farm which is now his home, his natal day having been January 5, 1842. He is the son of John M., Sr., and Hannah (Schweigert) Messner, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of sturdy German antecedents. They were married in their native state and came to Ohio with their two children, locating about two miles from Massillon. There they remained about two years and then came to Wayne county and bought the land which is now owned by the subject and which at that time was in its original wild state, densely covered with the primeval forest growth and inhabited by many varieties of wild animals. To the arduous task of clearing this land and putting it in cultivation the father applied himself, and in due time saw the reward for his toil. John Messner, Sr., was a good farmer and did well everything he undertook. In connection with farming he also raised large numbers of stock, and was considered a very successful man for his day. He was a Democrat in political proclivities and took a prominent part in local public affairs. He was widely and favorably known throughout this section of the county. His religious belief was that of the German Reformed church and he belonged to the church at Mount Eaton. He was ninety years old at the time of his death, and his wife was

eighty-five. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Amos, deceased; Sarah is the wife of a Mr. Jarvis and lives in the West; Josiah is deceased; William lives in Oklahoma; Savilla is deceased; Fyan married Mr. Adams, an inspector of cattle for the government; the subject of this sketch is the next in order of birth; Rebecca; Matilda, who is the wife of a Mr. Ruch and lives at Mount Eaton.

John Messner received his education in the district school of his home neighborhood, the schools of that early day being somewhat primitive in methods and equipment. The pupils were required to chop wood for the big fireplace and the building was furnished with rough puncheon seats and floors, oftentimes greased paper serving as a substitute for glass in the windows. The subject remained on the homestead during his young manhood with the exception of six years spent on another farm in the county, and he has always followed the vocation of farming, in which he has been uniformly successful. He is now managing the home farm and is accounted one of the most progressive and enterprising farmers in this section of the county. He keeps in close touch with the most advanced ideas relating to the science of agriculture and is not slow to adopt new methods when their practicability has been demonstrated. The place is adorned with a full set of commodious and well-arranged farm buildings and the general appearance of the place indicates the owner to be a man of sound judgment and excellent taste. He carries on general farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the state, and in connection with his tilling of the soil he also gives some attention to the raising of livestock, in which also he is successful.

On the 14th of June, 1864, Mr. Messner was united in marriage to Mary Graber, who was born in Wayne county August 8, 1843, the daughter of Samuel and Susan (Stauffer) Graber. Her parents were both born in Germany, her father being ten years old and her mother seven years old when they accompanied their respective families to the United States. They came over in the old-time sailing vessels and were among the earliest foreign-born families to settle in Wayne county. To Mr. and Mrs. Messner have been born seven children, namely: Lee, who married Ida Beal, was formerly a school teacher, but now owns a farm west of Apple Creek, where he resides; Emma is the wife of Frank Senff, a miller at Canton, Ohio, and they have two children; Minnie is the wife of Dr. Edward P. Schaffter, formerly a veterinarian of Mount Eaton, and then became meat inspector for the government, first at Kansas City and then at Cleveland and from there was sent by the government to Liverpool, England, as inspector of cattle, where he now resides with his wife and three children; Edwin, who married Laura



Blosser, owns a farm east of Mount Eaton; Ella is the wife of Prof. Alton Etling, superintendent of the Orrville public schools, and they have two children; Wilson, who is a school teacher, living at Mount Eaton, married Esta Schaffter, and they have one child; Nora is the wife of Harvey Blosser, a school teacher, living at Mount Eaton, and they have two children, twins. Of these children, all have been engaged in teaching school at some period of their lives excepting Emma, Minnie and Edwin.

A staunch Democrat in politics, Mr. Messner has been actively interested in the success of his party and has himself held a number of local offices. Religiously, he and his wife are consistent members of the Reformed church at Mount Eaton and are interested in all the activities of the society. Their comfortable and attractive home is known far and wide because of the hospitality ever in evidence there, and the members of this family are numbered among the most popular residents of this section of the county. Mr. Messner is a man of fine personal qualities and makes a friend of every one he meets.

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### WOOSTER NURSERY COMPANY.

No history of Wayne county would be complete without giving an account of the famous Wooster Nursery Company, an institution of which any community might be justly proud. This flourishing company was incorporated four years ago under the laws of Ohio, which means that the stockholder is secure in every way. Starting from a small beginning, it has rapidly grown through the judicious and honest management of its officials until its products are eagerly sought after throughout northern Ohio and other sections of the Middle West. This is the result of the ambition and splendid management of Thomas E. Ewing, the founder, who came to Wayne county from Ashland, Ohio, in 1902, in which year, by his personal efforts, the company, then in its infancy, received a great impetus, which it so much needed. In 1903 he planted fruit and ornamental trees. There was a large increase in the business in 1904 and at that time an increased acreage was planted. They began growing garden and farm seeds in addition to their trees in 1905. After the incorporation the company purchased twenty-six and one-half acres adjoining the Experiment Station and this has proved to be another one of the wise moves engineered by Mr. Ewing, as it could not be excelled anywhere in Ohio for the nursery business. Their trees have given the utmost satisfaction in every respect, one of their best points being a great

fibrous root system and the trees can be dug without injury. Trees grown on sand or low muck land are not so hardy or vigorous. In 1907 the business increased to such proportions that more than twice the usual assistance was required to properly handle the output. It also declared at that time a ten per cent. dividend. This has been kept up ever since and it is possible that the present year will see a much larger dividend declared, since large increases in sales and orders have already been reported. The capital stock of the company has been increased and is being offered in a limited way to the public. According to those in position to judge such matters, the company's offer is certainly a safe and sane investment and will, no doubt, be subscribed faster than the officials anticipate.

The local trade increased so rapidly that in 1908 it became necessary to establish a down-town office, which was located on South Walnut street. The well-known firm of seed men, E. C. Green & Son, of Medina, Ohio, was consolidated with that of the local company and the combination is proving to be a very strong one and a very satisfactory business is the result. Mr. Green was brought up in the nursery business, his father being one of the foremost nurserymen in Ohio, and for a number of years Mr. Green was connected with the Experiment Station. The location of these combined interests seems to have been a most fortunate one in every way.

The local trade grew to such proportions in 1909 that the company was compelled to seek larger quarters and No. 40 South Market street was selected. This soon proved too small and in the fall of the same year the offices were moved across the street to the Foss building, No. 35 South Market street, where they now occupy the entire first floor and basement with their stocks and seeds for farm and garden, nursery stock in season, poultry and bee supplies. They carry the Canton fertilizer exclusively and their trade on this one article alone is over ten car loads per year. They also handle spray materials and spray pumps. All the latest and best devices for the care of orchards and gardens are to be found here in their neat and well-arranged quarters where they have a floor space of nineteen by one hundred and eighty feet and nineteen by one hundred and forty feet. Last year the grounds of the nursery were planted heavier than ever, the trees, shrubs, etc., then on the place being valued at over ten thousand dollars.

This company has a number of interesting phases that commend themselves: It is a home concern and can be seen any time; the stockholders pay no taxes on their holdings; the management is thoroughly experienced and capable; they have been in business for a number of years and have proven

to be entirely safe, sane and conservative, good organizers and promoters along legitimate lines. There is no reason why, in the language of Mr. Ewing, they should not grow—they have the land, the men and the business.

The present officers of the company are such men of unquestioned integrity as T. E. Ewing, president and manager; E. C. Green, vice-president; H. L. Sanborn, secretary; W. J. Giffin, treasurer; T. E. Ewing, R. F. Wallace, W. J. Giffin, Calvin and S. N. Green compose the board of directors.

Some insight into the life history of Thomas Edwin Ewing, the prime mover in this noted enterprise and one of Wayne county's most progressive and highly-esteemed citizens, would doubtless be appreciated by the readers of this work, and in closing this sketch of the Wooster Nursery Company we are glad to give the following facts in his life record. He was born near Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, June 21, 1866, the oldest child of Samuel J. and Elizabeth D. (Dobbs) Ewing, a highly respected and influential family of that place. His early education was gained in the common schools, and he took a preparatory course in the academy at Hayesville, later attending Muskingum College at New Concord. He made a splendid record and began teaching soon after finishing his school work, being well equipped for this line of work, which he followed with marked success for a period of three years, from 1884 to 1886 inclusive. But not taking kindly to the school room and believing that his true forte lay in the business world, he went to Mansfield, Ohio, in November, 1887, when twenty-one years of age, and entered the implement business, in which he was very successful and in which he remained until 1908. After engaging in business for himself for a period of four years, he came to Wooster in 1902, as before stated, and organized the Wooster Nursery Company.

Mr. Ewing was married in 1889 to Minnie E. Long, a lady of education and culture, the daughter of Mrs. Adam B. Long, of Loudonville, Ohio.

Mr. Ewing is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is a liberal supporter and interested worker, having held many of the honorary offices in the same, and he is at this writing superintendent of the Sunday school, in which he is doing a very commendable work. He belongs to the United Commercial Travelers, Wooster Council No. 196, and at present is senior counselor. He has the interests of Wayne county at heart, being public-spirited, always ready to assist in the furtherance of any cause for the general good, and personally he is a man of unswerving integrity, kindness, charitable, genteel and trustworthy, according to those who know him best, and he has hosts of friends wherever he is known.



## WILLIAM M. MELLINGER.

In examining the life record of William M. Mellinger, one of the progressive and well-known citizens of Plain township, Wayne county, we find that he is the possessor of those elements which always make for success. Earnest labor, unabating perseverance, good management and a laudable ambition—these are the elements that have brought him a comfortable competency and the good will of his fellow men. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever transacted all business on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men.

William M. Mellinger was born September 7, 1843, on the old home farm in Plain township. A history of his parents and the other members of the family will be found complete on another page of this work, entitled, "A Brief History of the Mellinger Family," consequently only those items bearing directly on the subject of this review himself will be brought out here.

Mr. Mellinger began working on the old home farm when he reached proper age, attending the district schools during the winter months in Plain township. He later attended the Fredericksburg Academy under V. C. Smith, obtaining a very good education. He first turned his attention to teaching, alternating the same with sawmilling for a period of seventeen years, and for seven years additional continued teaching, winning a wide reputation throughout this locality as an educator second to none in Wayne county, his services having been in great demand; however, only ten years of that time were spent in Wayne county, three years having been devoted to this work in Lake county and twelve years in Preble county, winning, in each of the latter, a reputation for thoroughness and ability in his work as he had done in Wayne county. After he abandoned sawmilling he took up farming in Summit county; but in 1897 he returned to Wayne county and he and his sister bought two hundred and twenty-four acres of the fine farm his grandfather had taken up from the government. It is located in Plain township, the original farm consisting of five hundred and eighty-four acres, and Mr. Mellinger has since devoted his attention to general farming with his usual success. Politically he is a Democrat and while living in Preble county he held the office of justice of the peace, also held the same office in Wayne county, in all twenty-one years, giving entire satisfaction in the same. The early members of the Mellinger family belonged to the Mennonite church, but William M. belongs to the Reformed church.



## FRANKLIN HOLMES.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Wayne county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers, and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During a useful life in the locality where he lives he has labored diligently to promote the interests of the people; at the same time he has lived up to a standard of citizenship that has brought to him the friendship and regard of all who know him.

Franklin Holmes is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, having first seen the light of day near Pleasant Home on the 4th of February, 1844. He is descended from German ancestry and his paternal grandparents, Daniel and Charlotte Holmes, were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1812. Here they took up one hundred acres of land and the father devoted his active years to that vocation. They are both now deceased. The subject's maternal grandparents, David and Eve Weaver, were also natives of the Keystone state, who came here in 1812 and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, on which they spent their remaining days. Children of these grandparents, Jacob Holmes and Christena Weaver, married and settled near Pleasant Home, where the father successfully prosecuted agriculture, having owned one hundred and twenty-two acres of land at the time of his death. He was a quiet and unassuming man, inclined to be retiring in disposition, but was possessed of sterling qualities of character which gained for him the sincere respect of the entire community. They were members of the German Reformed church, to which they were generous contributors. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living. Jacob Holmes was born April 2, 1814, and died August 16, 1901. His wife, who was born in 1829, died March 27, 1891.

The subject of this sketch secured his early education in the common schools of the home neighborhood and remained with his parents until the outbreak of the Civil war. He gave unmistakable evidence of his patriotism by enlisting, on August 15, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully with this command until the close of the war. He took part in some of the most sanguinary conflicts of that great struggle, including, among others, Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., twice, siege



*Mrs & Mrs Franklin Hoopes*



of Vicksburg, Champion Hill, besides many minor engagements and skirmishes. He saw much arduous duty and was sick four weeks at Young's Point, lying under an ordinary tent. At Snaggy Point Mr. Holmes, together with about half the members of the regiment, was captured by the enemy and they spent thirteen months in the Confederate prison at Camp Ford, Texas.

At the close of hostilities, Mr. Holmes and his fellow-prisoners were released and he at once returned home and took up again the vocation of farming, to which he had been reared. Buying a comfortable place at Pleasant Home, he has here made his home ever since. He has done a good deal of well drilling in this county, being considered an expert in this line, and he has also farmed much rented land. He is a wide-awake man of affairs and has been active in prosecuting his affairs.

In 1868 Mr. Holmes was married to Clara J. Harbaugh, the daughter of Daniel and Mary Harbaugh, early settlers in Wayne county. Her father died in 1862. To Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have been born three children, namely: Nettie is the wife of J. E. Matthews, of Ashland; Jennie Goldie is the wife of Frank Clippinger, of Collingwood, Ohio; Clyde Monroe is a carpenter by trade and lives at Ashland.

In politics Mr. Holmes gives a warm support to the Democratic party, though he has never been an aspirant for office of any nature. His fraternal relations are with the Grand Army of the Republic, where he and his old comrades-in-arms review the days of the early sixties and rejoice together in a reunited country. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Evangelical church, to which they give an earnest support. Mr. Holmes is a man of even temperament, calm and self-poised, of refined character, and is an honored and interesting gentleman. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won for him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellow-men.

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### JOHN DAVID BERGER.

Of the sturdy German element that has done so much for the development of Wayne county from the earliest pioneer times to the present day, the name Berger is indissolubly associated, for the several members of this hardy and industrious family have shown that they are deserving to rank with



the county's best citizens in all phases of life, business, political and social. One of the best-known representatives of the present generation is John David Berger, the popular proprietor of the West End Restaurant, Wooster. He was born at Mount Eaton, Paint township, Wayne county, Ohio, June 4, 1856, the son of Gottlieb and Louisa (Grosjean) Berger, a highly respected family and well known in Paint township. The father was a stone-mason and was considered an excellent mechanic and in many places in the county may be seen the monuments of his handicraft, for his services were in great demand for many years. Gottlieb Berger was one of Wayne county's patriotic citizens who gave their services to the government during the troublous days of the sixties, enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and right gallantly he participated in the trying campaigns and bloody engagements of the same. Owing to the fact that his war record formed one of the principal chapters in his life, the history of this regiment is herewith appended.

Capt. Gustave Bueckling's company of the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Infantry was raised chiefly in Wooster, from the patriotic Germans of that city. Recruiting for it commenced the latter part of July, 1862, and the company was soon filled to its maximum. In August it was ordered to Cleveland, where it was incorporated with the rest of the regiment whose field officers were: Seraphim Meyer, colonel; Charles Mueller, lieutenant-colonel; George Arnold, major. Soon after organization the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. Its first important battle was Chancellorsville, where, as a part of Gen. O. O. Howard's Eleventh Corps, it was terribly handled by Stonewall Jackson, this regiment losing two hundred and twenty men killed, wounded and captured in this battle. Its next general engagement was at Gettysburg, where the regiment was almost annihilated, losing over four hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners, out of five hundred and fifty that entered the battle. August 1, 1863, this regiment sailed in transports to Folly Island, South Carolina, and performed picket duty there until January, 1864. From there the regiment was taken to Jacksonville, Florida, where it had several skirmishes with the Confederates. It returned to South Carolina on March 23, 1865, and met a detachment of the enemy, defeating him, capturing three pieces of artillery, six horses and fifteen prisoners. The regiment did provost duty in Charleston, South Carolina, during the balance of the service until July 10, 1865, when it was mustered out and sent home to Cleveland, where it was discharged. The regiment was made up of Germans, and was considered a very fine one, its members displaying their earnest patriotism and heroic valor on many occasions.

Gottlieb Berger died of typhoid fever at Brooks Station, Virginia, leaving a widow and four small children. The mother, a woman of strong mind and willing hands, reared her children in comfort and respectability, educating them and starting them out on life's highway prepared for its various vicissitudes, and she is still living at Mount Eaton; however, the near relatives of the children assisted in their bringing up, John David, of this review, having lived with an aunt near Mt. Eaton until he was sixteen years of age, and in that district he attended the common schools. He then worked as a farm hand until he was twenty-two years of age. In March, 1878, he married Johanna L. Tracy, daughter of Jacob and Phoebe Tracy, a highly-respected family living near Apple Creek, and to this union one child was born, Mrs. Carrie Olive, who lives in Akron, Ohio.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Berger built the Maysville Drain Tile Works at Maysville, this county, and for five years operated the same very successfully, then sold out to the Sauvigne Brothers, who now manage it. Mr. Berger then traveled for the Underwood Whip Company for a period of five years, the factory being located in Wooster. He succeeded in building up an excellent patronage for this firm. Then for several years Mr. Berger engaged in the laundry business on East South street, his business increasing gradually; but he desired to launch into the restaurant business and is now and for the past four years has been proprietor of a well-conducted, attractive and exceptionally well managed restaurant at No. 26 West Liberty street, enjoying a very substantial trade which is rapidly increasing, owing to his quick and courteous treatment of patrons, his desire to please and his conscientious business methods, which have characterized his entire career. He serves meals, hot and cold lunches at all hours and handles fine cigars and tobaccos. This is a meeting place for farmers. He is politically a Democrat.

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#### DAVID P. SHIE, M. D.

Starting in life under unfavorable environment and beset by many obstacles, Dr. David P. Shie is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished in subsequent years, for he stands today in the front rank of one of the most exacting and trying professions and is comfortably established in Orrville and known throughout Wayne county as one of her leading citizens. He was born at Bedford, Coshocton county, Ohio, February 22, 1862, the son of Peter Shie, a native of Germany, who came to America when fourteen

years of age, locating with his father in Ohio. He is still living on a farm at Monroeville, Allen county, Indiana, at the age of seventy-eight years. He owns one hundred acres of excellent land and is prosperous. He married Lucy Rowe, who was born near Farmerstown, Holmes county, Ohio, and she died when her son, David P., was seven years of age. She was the mother of four children, namely: J. W. is living at Piqua, this state; W. H. died in 1892 at Hastings, Michigan; David P., of this review; Mary, wife of P. W. Riffle, a policeman of Canton, Ohio. Peter Shie married a second time, his last wife being Elizabeth Middough, of Farmerstown, Holmes county, and ten children were born to this union, nine of whom are living. Peter Shie, grandfather of the Doctor, was a farmer, as was also Grandfather Jacob Rowe, who lived in Holmes county.

Doctor Shie lived on the home farm until 1873, assisting with the various duties on the same and attending the neighboring schools. When his father removed to Allen county, Indiana, young David P. remained on the parental farm until 1879. In that year he left Indiana and returned to Ohio. He received his education principally at Berlin, Holmes county; he began teaching school in 1881 and continued teaching for nine years during the winter months. He made a success in this profession, but desiring to enter the medical profession, he studied medicine during the last three years he was teaching. In 1890 he entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, where he remained for one year, then finished his medical education in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, graduating from the same on June 22, 1892. In July of that year he located at Fredericksburg, Ohio, where he was successfully engaged in the practice for a period of nine years. On January 1, 1902, he moved to Orrville, Wayne county, and has been practicing here ever since, having built up a lucrative patronage with the town and surrounding country and often being called to remote parts of the county. As a general practitioner and diagnostician he has no superiors in Wayne county and he is kept very busy attending to his numerous patients.

Doctor Shie was married on December 30, 1883, to Ella G. Kohr, daughter of Michael T. Kohr, of Strasburg, Ohio, in which place Mrs. Shie was born. On November 6, 1884, their oldest child, William Ray, was born; he is now seal clerk of the Pennsylvania Company and has the esteem and confidence of the company; Marvin DaCosta was born December 2, 1893, and is now in high school, graduating in 1911; a daughter, Ida Elizabeth, was born March 1, 1891, and died when eleven days old. Both the sons are living at home.

Doctor Shie belongs to the Wayne County, State and American Medical



Associations. He has served on the local school board, and he has been a member of the Methodist church since he was nineteen years of age. His wife and sons are also members of this church. Fraternally the Doctor belongs to the Masons, Knights Templar and the Knights of Pythias. He is a splendid type of the sturdy, self-reliant, progressive, self-made man, having made his own way in the world since he was seventeen years of age. He is not only up-to-date in the strictest sense of the term in his profession, but he is a well-read man on current topics and deeply interested in whatever tends to promote the general good, especially of Wayne county. He is known as a man of strict integrity and all gentlemanly qualities and is therefore held in high esteem by all who know him.

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#### OLIVER GEORGE GRADY, M. D.

Notwithstanding the long strides that have been made in the practice of the healing art within the past half century, the discovery of medical properties in hundreds of vegetable and mineral substances that not many years ago were not included in materia medica as remedies or barely mentioned in the pharmacopeia or laid dormant as far as the dispensary is concerned; notwithstanding the charlatancy practiced by adventurers in the legitimate practice of the art and the quacks that claimed particular and special gifts in the treatment of human ills; and notwithstanding the fact that legislatures have found it necessary to regulate the general practice by the expulsion of diplomaless pretenders and the registration of legitimate and truly scientific physicians, there are some of the latter who have risen to eminence within the field of their actual labors, and their examples are being emulated by younger men in the profession who are conscientious and who are wise enough to see that the greatest and best success must come to them by practicing their profession along legitimate lines. One of these is Dr. O. G. Grady, one of the youngest but most promising of Wayne county's physicians, whose office in Orrville is already a busy place, because he has, during his brief practice, proven to be not only well read, capable and thoroughly competent to carry on the work of a general practitioner, but also that he is a man of unswerving integrity and honor, therefore inspiring confidence in his patients, who are rapidly increasing.

Doctor Grady was born in Wheelersburg, Scioto county, Ohio, March 28, 1884, the son of William Henry and Mary Preston (Burke) Grady, the



latter the daughter of O. H. P. Burke, of Burke's Point, Ohio, he being one of the pioneers and best known citizens of Scioto county. William Henry Grady was for a period of twenty-four years one of the best known school teachers of Scioto and Adams counties, beginning teaching when sixteen years of age; he was superintendent of the schools at Wheelersburg and West Union, in Adams county, and he taught penmanship in the Portsmouth school, was superintendent of the schools at Union Mills, near Portsmouth. He left the school room where he had been very successful to accept a position as bookkeeper for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained for one year, then returned to Wheelersburg where he taught for three years and then took a position as transfer agent of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company at Columbus, remaining in that capacity until 1906 when he was appointed state examiner in the state bureau of inspection, which position he still very creditably holds.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Grady two children were born: Dr. O. G., of this review, and Newton Burke, who is at this writing a medical student in the Starling Ohio Medical College at Columbus.

Doctor Grady was reared on a farm. He walked one mile to attend the district schools for five years. When thirteen years old he moved to Columbus and attended the graded schools, with two years in the north high school, and he graduated from the Wheelersburg high school with the class of 1901, and during the summer of that year he attended the normal school at Lucasville, Ohio. From November 1, 1901, to February 1, 1902, he worked for a grocery company, then worked for the Smith Brothers Shoe Company until September 21st following, foreman of the finishing department, in Columbus, Ohio. He then began work for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, having been appointed general storekeeper and chief clerk to the general foreman of the Scioto Valley division, which position he filled with entire satisfaction until September 21, 1905, when he resigned, for the purpose of gratifying an ambition of long standing—to begin the study of medicine. He at once entered the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, where he studied until April 20, 1906. From that date until September 12th following he worked as a machinist's helper in the Norfolk & Western railroad shops for the purpose of paying his expenses through college. Then he re-entered the above mentioned institution where he studied until May 1, 1907. From April, 1907, to October, 1908, he was a locomotive fireman on the Scioto Valley division of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company. During the summer of 1907 the Starling Medical College and the Ohio

Medical University combined, forming the Starling Ohio Medical College, from which Doctor Grady was graduated with a most excellent record on May 18, 1909, successfully passing the examination of the state board the following June. He at once opened an office at No. 310 East Rich street, Columbus, Ohio, and remained there until August 5th following, when he came to Orrville, Ohio, and opened an office where he expects to remain permanently, having now built up a very satisfactory patronage, his services already being in great demand throughout the eastern part of Wayne county.

Doctor Grady was married on June 11, 1906, to Jennie Mae Bowers, a cultured daughter of an excellent Columbus, Ohio, family and this union has resulted in the birth of one child, a son, bearing the name of James Henry, who was born on April 24, 1907.

The Doctor belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Lodge No. 545, also to a local medical fraternity in Columbus—the Phi Sigma Psi—and to the national medical fraternity, the Alpha Kappa Kappa; he also belongs to the Wayne County Medical Association. He is medical examiner for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the Order of Railway Conductors, also for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ohio State Medical Association.

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### GEORGE A. McILVAINE.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy persistence, the unswerving perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterize the farming element in the Buckeye state. Among this class may be mentioned the McIlvaine family, members of which have not only attained a well-merited material prosperity, but have established a reputation for honesty that any community might be proud of. The earliest representative of this family came to Wayne county, Ohio, in the pioneer days and ever since that time his descendants have been active in developing the agricultural interests of the county.

George A. McIlvaine was born on the old homestead at Jackson, Canaan township, Wayne county, in 1851, the son of George McIlvaine. The reader is referred to the sketch of D. W. McIlvaine, on another page of this work, for a full history of the ancestry of this family. Suffice it to say here that

both the grandfather and father of the subject were men of sterling worth and succeeded in establishing good homes here.

George A. McIlvaine was reared on the old home farm in this county, assisting his father in completing the clearing of his place and developing the farm. The former was born in the second log house built by his grandfather. He was educated in the home schools of Canaan township, also attended the Canaan Academy, obtaining a good education. After leaving school he chose farming as a life work, and accordingly rented a farm which he worked until his father's death, when he built a house on a part of the home place and continued farming there on twenty-six acres, which he still owns and which he now devotes to truck and general farming, making a very comfortable living, finding a ready market for his products. He has a neat and cozy home and everything about his little place is kept in first-class condition.

George A. McIlvaine was married in 1875 to Anna Marsh, daughter of William and Syntha (Benjamin) Marsh; the former was an early settler in Creston, Wayne county, where he farmed for some time, then engaged in merchandising until his death. To Mr. and Mrs. George A. McIlvaine the following children have been born: Roy, Earl, deceased; Benjamin, Ross and Deane.

Mr. McIlvaine and family are members of the Presbyterian church; he is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

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#### PETER WEIKER.

Upon the roll of the representative citizens and prominent and progressive farmers of Wayne county consistently appears the name which appears at the head of this sketch. Mr. Weiker has been a resident of this county since his youth and has worked his way to a position of marked precedence in connection with agricultural affairs, while he is held in unqualified esteem by the people of the community.

Sturdy German blood flows in Mr. Weiker's veins, his ancestors having been natives of the Fatherland. His paternal grandfather, George Weiker, was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Wayne county, Ohio, some time in the twenties. His son, Adam Weiker, father of the subject, and who had preceded his father to this state, was a gunsmith by trade and had followed that occupation during his life in his native state. During the twenties







PETER WEIKER



MRS. MARY WEIKER



he emigrated to Wayne county, and after a time he bought a fine farm of one hundred and seventy acres located in Franklin township, which he greatly improved and on which he lived during the remainder of his life. He married, in Pennsylvania, Mary Read, also a native of that state, and their union was blessed in the birth of ten children, namely: Mary, deceased; Samuel, William, Jane, Peter, the subject of this sketch; Rachael, Margaret, Sarah, Elmira and Caroline.

Peter Weiker, who was born in Wayne township, this county, April 7, 1834, was reared to the life of a farmer and as soon as old enough he was put to work assisting in the manifold duties of the farm. His opportunities for securing an education were meager, his attendance at the district school having been limited, but this deprivation was largely made up in after years by much reading and deep thinking, as well as through habits of close observation, so that Mr. Weiker has been considered a very well-informed man. He remained with his father, assisting on the farm, until he had attained his majority, and then he and his brother Samuel took charge of the home farm and for twenty-one years they operated it together. In 1877 the subject purchased his present splendid farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres in Congress township, to which he has since given his undivided attention. On this place he erected a splendid residence and a good set of farm buildings, commodious and well arranged, and he has been successful here to a very gratifying degree. He is progressive in his methods and energetic and persistent in his efforts, so that he has been able to realize large returns for the labor which he has bestowed so unstintingly. The appearance of the place indicates to the passerby that the owner is a man of excellent taste and good judgment.

On the 26th of October, 1858, Mr. Weiker was married to Mary Cutter, who was born in Franklin township, this county, the daughter of John Cutter, an early settler and prominent farmer of that township. To this union were born these children, namely: Walter, a carpenter living at Cleveland; Harry, deceased; Maggie died in infancy; Anna M. Mrs. Mary Weiker died in August, 1876, and on May 22, 1879, Mr. Weiker married Savilla Coup, the daughter of Dr. Jacob Coup, of Plain, Ohio. Her death occurred June 22, 1899. Mrs. Anna M. Holmes, the wife of Horace B. Holmes, now lives on the old homestead and keeps house for the subject.

In politics Mr. Weiker has given a consistent support to the Democratic party and has always been interested in his party's success. He has not, however, ever sought office for himself. His religious connection is with the



Progressive Brethren church, a branch of the Dunkards. In every relation of life Mr. Weiker has proven himself the possessor of such qualities as are bound to win in any line of effort and he has won and retains the esteem of all who know him.

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#### DAVID C. AMSTUTZ.

A highly respected and influential citizen of Milton township, Wayne county, is David C. Amstutz, who was born January 4, 1842, in this township, on the old homestead, the son of Ulrich and Katherine (Logabill) Amstutz, the former a native of Berne, Switzerland, born April 26, 1801, and died March 19, 1881. Katherine Logabill was also born in Switzerland, May 14, 1809, and her death occurred September 6, 1873. They were of excellent families of the little republic that has sent so many good citizens to this country. It was about 1826 when they came to America with their parents. They came to Wayne county direct, locating in Greene township, and after a few years they were married here and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Milton township, where Mr. Amstutz lived until his death. He was a hard-working man and made a very comfortable living for himself and family. Both he and his wife were prominent in the affairs of the Mennonite church. They were the parents of thirteen children, two dying in childhood; two sons and two daughters died after reaching maturity; five sons and two daughters are now living.

David C. Amstutz received a common school education in the public schools of Milton township, assisting in the meantime in clearing the home place, and there lived until his marriage, which event occurred on July 15, 1865, and was solemnized with Fannie Steiner. On March 20, 1866, he returned to his father's place and began farming, which he continued there until 1872, in which year he purchased eighty acres of the homestead and in 1882 bought another eighty acres of the old farm. There he lived and prospered until 1883, when he moved to about one-fourth mile south, where he had built a fine home, and since then he has lived there, the date of his occupation of the new home having been January 18, 1883. He carries on general farming and stock raising, but since 1882 he has lived practically retired, merely overseeing his farming operations. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Mennonite church, to which his wife also belonged. Mrs. Amstutz passed to her rest on November 3, 1902, without issue.

Mr. Amstutz was married a second time, his last wife being named Fannie Steiner also, but no relation to his first wife; this wedding occurred on July 1, 1906.

Mr. Amstutz has been very loyal to the church and has so fixed his will that his entire real estate will divert to the Mennonite board of missions and charities, with the charge that it shall be devoted to the Old People's Home.

In 1899 Mr. Amstutz was the organizer and promoter of the building of the Old People's Home, and in 1901 several persons were placed in the home, since which time it has been under the management of a superintendent and matron.

Mr. Amstutz's first wife was the daughter of Christian Steiner, who was born July 29, 1806, and died May 16, 1885, when seventy-eight years old. He married Maria Steiner (no relation). This was his third wife; the other two wives were Stanfer and Katherine Amstutz. To his first wife two children were born, both dying in childhood, then Mrs. Steiner died. He had six children by his second wife, two dying in infancy; then the death of Mrs. Steiner occurred. Fifteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Steiner, seven of whom grew to maturity, six still living.

The parents of the second wife of David Amstutz were Daniel Steiner, born December 2, 1822, and Magdalena Steiner, born February 2, 1829. Mr. Steiner died December 16, 1909, at the age of eighty-seven years and fourteen days. His widow is still living north of Orrville, at an advanced age.

On February 15, 1872, Mr. Amstutz was ordained a minister in the Mennonite church and in 1885 he was ordained as bishop, thus proving that he is a man of unusual force of character and intellect.

The children of Christian and Katherine Steiner were: Lydia, born March 22, 1832; Peter, July 17, 1833; Christian, March 11, 1835, died in April, 1909; Barbara, born August 27, 1836; John, born July 25, 1838, is deceased; Anna, born December 29, 1840, died December 28, 1906. The brothers and sisters of David C. Amstutz are as follows, those deceased named first: Katherine, March 27, 1838, died March 16, 1873; married Peter J. Steiner, who was born May 24, 1835, and died March 8, 1883; Frederick, born March 17, 1828, died January 10, 1899; John, October 17, 1829, died February 11, 1899; Lavina, wife of Abraham Burkholder, was born July 9, 1853, died August 3, 1903; those living are, Peter, at Smithville; Jacob, at Sterling; Daniel; Joel B., living at Sterling; Fannie, widow of Abraham Fisher, who was born in 1838 and died November 15, 1876; Lydia is the wife of Daniel Steiner.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MELLINGER FAMILY.

The history of the Mellinger family may be accurately traced to Melchor Mellinger, the great-grandfather of the writer, who was born in Baden, Germany. In 1772, while yet a young man, with his wife and two children,—a son, Benedict, and a daughter, Anna,—he started to seek his fortune in the colonies of the new world. His wife fell ill while crossing the Atlantic ocean and died, her remains being left in the sea. After landing in America, he settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in a few years married again, to which union were born a number of sons and daughters, who, as they grew up, were scattered, some of them going to other states and some remaining in Pennsylvania. One son, Jacob, and one daughter, Elizabeth—as far as known to the writer—came to Ohio and lived in Columbiana county, where the city of Letonia is now situated. The dates of the birth and death of Melchor Mellinger are unknown to the writer.

In both Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Columbiana county, Ohio, are still living quite a number of descendants of Melchor Mellinger. Benedict, the son of the first marriage, was born in Baden, Germany, October 25, 1770. He lived with his father and stepmother in Pennsylvania till grown to manhood, and was married to Barbara Binkley, to which union were born the following children while living in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania: Fronica, born February 6, 1794; David, December 31, 1795; Anna, April 12, 1797; Barbara, March 18, 1799; Mary, September 22, 1800; Elizabeth, February 3, 1803. They owned a little home and followed weaving for a livelihood; also raised flax, prepared it for the loom, and wove it into cloth suitable for clothing such as was then used by both men and women during the summer season. They also carded wool by the use of hand-cards, spun it, and wove it into cloth. Money being very scarce and hard to get, even for the products of labor, they, in this way, were enabled to make the necessary clothing for the family, and the little money that could be made by weaving and selling cloth, was carefully laid by for a larger and better home in the future. By the most rigid economy they were enabled to accumulate sufficient money with which to purchase more land, and in 1805 they removed from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to Columbiana county, Ohio, where they purchased a small farm. They hired their farming done in part, and devoted their attention to raising flax and the manufacture of cloth from it; also the wool of their own growing, together with that brought to them to be spun and woven into cloth.



While living in Columbiana county the following children were added to the family: John, born September 20, 1805; Benedict, March 20, 1808; Catherine, December 4, 1810; Esther, January 30, 1814. While living there, Benedict Mellinger's full sister, Anna, who came with the family from Germany, settled there and bought land adjoining that owned by the Mellingers, she being married to Harmon Brown. They remained in Columbiana county until 1816, when both families removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where one son, Christian, was born April 7, 1818. Mr. Mellinger bought a large tract of land in Plain township from the government, all in timber, which was cleared by the family, with some outside help, and prepared for the plow. The Indians, bears and deer were their neighbors. But in a few years other white settlers came from the eastern states and a community was formed. When they had cleared a part of the land and had erected suitable buildings, Benedict Mellinger and the family began raising flax and wool and started the spinning-wheel and the looms, which were the products of his skill as a mechanic. They became experts in designing patterns for woolen coverlets and linen tablecloths, and the products of their ingenuity and skill are still to be met with in the form of linen cloth and woolen coverlets, manufactured by them from materials in their crudest form.

After living in a log cabin for some years, they built a large two-story frame house, thirty by forty feet, which was looked upon as almost a marvel in the then "back woods." They did all the carpenter work themselves, employing a mason to build the cellar walls and a plasterer to plaster the walls inside. Benedict Mellinger lived to see the country cleared of its timber and prepared for agriculture, the hills dotted with school houses and churches.

While living in Wayne county the following members of this family were married: John, to Hannah Casebeer; Benedict, to Sarah Casebeer; Catherine, to William Spittler; Esther, to Henry Gines; David, to Mary Felger; and Christian, to Elizabeth Showalter. The three oldest sons, John, Benedict and David, each received a farm from their father, the same being parts of the home tract purchased from the government, and lived there to the time of their deaths, except Benedict, who spent the latter part of his life with one of his daughters. Spittler bought a farm near Mohicanville, Ashland county, Ohio, and remained in that vicinity the balance of his life. Gines went to Illinois, which was then the "far West," and purchased a farm there, remaining on the same the rest of his life. Christian lived with his parents until their deaths. The five older daughters, Fronica, Barbara, Anna, Mary and Elizabeth, never married, but remained on the farm with their parents and younger brother during their lifetime and were cared for by him in their old age.



The family is remarkable for its longevity. The following are the dates of death and age of the family: The father, Benedict Mellinger, died August 11, 1851, aged eighty years, nine months and seventeen days; Barbara, his wife, died April 27, 1863, aged ninety years and fifteen days; Fronica died July 3, 1887, aged ninety-three years, four months and twenty-seven days; David died November 27, 1862, aged sixty-six years, ten months and twenty-six days; Anna, February 5, 1884, aged eighty-six years, nine months and twenty-three days; Barbara, January 24, 1885, aged eighty-five years, ten months and six days; Mary, December 4, 1890, aged ninety years, two months and six days; Elizabeth, March 15, 1891, aged eighty-three years, one month and twelve days; John, October 23, 1872, aged sixty-seven, one month and thirteen days; Benedict, Jr., May 12, 1892, aged eighty-three years, one month and twenty-three days; Catherine, August 16, 1875, aged sixty-four years, eight months and twelve days; Esther, February 12, 1890, aged seventy-six years and twelve days; Christian, March 18, 1894, aged seventy-five years, eleven months and nine days.

The wife of Christian Mellinger survived him twelve years, dying June 23, 1906, aged eighty-four years, eleven months and thirteen days. The children of Christian and Elizabeth Mellinger are William, Daniel, Belinda and Franklin. William married Samantha Buckwalter, October 26, 1869, to which union were born three children, namely: Clement, George and Harvey. Clement died in infancy; the other two boys are unmarried in 1909. Franklin married Alice Rouch and they are the parents of one child, a daughter, Odessa. Belinda and Daniel never married.

Benedict Mellinger's full sister, Anna, married Harmon Brown, remained in Wayne county for some time, and then located in Licking county, Ohio, where many of their descendants are still to be found. Anna, a daughter of the Browns, married Jesse Arnold, some of whose descendants are living in Wayne county.

One of Benedict Mellinger's half sisters, a descendant from the second marriage of Melchor Mellinger, married Jacob Oberholtzer, whose descendants are still found in Wayne county and in some other parts of the state.

—By WILLIAM M. MELLINGER.

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#### WILLIAM HENRY DEUELL.

Admired and respected for his general intelligence and his progressive spirit, as well as for his sterling qualities as a neighbor and citizen, no man in Canaan township, Wayne county, stands higher in public esteem than the

worthy individual the salient features of whose life and characteristics are herein set forth.

William H. Deuell was born at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, on July 12, 1856, and is the son of Jesse and Martha (Becher) Deuell, the former a native of Carroll county, Ohio, born in 1831, and the latter born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1835. The subject's paternal grandfather was Tobias Deuell, who was a native of Maryland and one of the first settlers in Carroll county, Ohio. He there became the owner of a large farm and lived there during the remainder of his life, dying at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years, eleven months and twenty-two days. The maternal grandparents of the subject, John and Polly Becher, were from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and were also early settlers in Stark county, Ohio, where the father acquired a half section of government land. He stood high in the community, having served as a justice of the peace for thirty-six years, and for thirty-two consecutive years he served as postmaster at Sparta, Ohio. Jesse Deuell, the subject's father, lived on his father's farm in Carroll county, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Third Regiment Ohio Cavalry, with which he participated in a number of the heaviest engagements of that terrible struggle, including the battle of Gettysburg. He was captured twice, having escaped after his first capture on the way to Andersonville prison, and after his recapture he again escaped and found his way back to the Union lines. During the last two years of his service he was an orderly sergeant. After the war he went to Canton, Ohio, first carrying on farming operations near there, and subsequently entering the contracting business, in which he was successful. He was a Republican in politics. To him and his wife were born the following children: Corvan, William H., Lizzie (who married Emanuel Young), Elmer, Alfred, Emma (who married Perry Christy), Harry and Margaret, who became the wife of a Mr. Wolfred.

William H. Deuell received a good practical education in the public schools of Canton, but at an early age he went to work on farms by the month, being so employed for ten years. He then went into the sawmill and timber business at Canton, and shortly afterward became a contractor, and in this capacity he constructed many sewer systems and pavements at many points in Ohio. He followed that line of business until the spring of 1909, when he retired to a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres in Canaan township which he had purchased in 1904, and he has since made that his home. He carries on agricultural operations, to which he gives a fair amount of attention, but his chief interest lies in the breeding and raising of fine horses, in which he is achieving a distinctive success. He has three fine pure-bred stal-

lions, two Percherons, Sir George and President, and a coach horse, Duke. These are fine animals and Mr. Deuell is justifiedly proud of them.

Mr. Deuell has been twice married, first to Emma Markley, who was born in Paradise, Ohio, the daughter of John Markley, a successful farmer of that place. To this union was born one child, Harry, born February 2, 1883. On February 5, 1901, Mr. Deuell married Emma Boyce, who was born in August, 1872, near Mansfield, Ohio, the daughter of Josiah Boyce, an early settler and farmer there. In politics Mr. Deuell is a staunch Republican, but in local elections he assumes an independent attitude, believing that the candidate's personal fitness for office should be paramount to all other considerations. Mr. Deuell is a thorough and broad-gauged business man, a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and is well known and uniformly respected throughout the county.

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### THOMAS ARMSTRONG, JR.

Wayne county, Ohio, is characterized by a full share of the honored pioneer element who have done so much for the development of the county and the state and the establishment of the institutions of higher civilization in this fertile and well-favored section of the old Buckeye commonwealth. The biographical sketches in this work are to a large extent in recognition of those who are pioneers or members of pioneer families, and it is signally fitting that there should be perpetuated records which will defy the ravages of time and betoken to the coming generations the earnest lives and devoted labors of those who have been such noble contributors to the state's prosperity and pride. The subject of this sketch is one of the honored citizens of the county, where he has been for many years successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and where he has maintained his home from the days of his childhood, representing a period of sixty-five years of consecutive residence in the county.

Tracing the ancestral history of the Armstrong family, it is learned that the subject's paternal grandfather, Thomas Armstrong, Sr., was born August 22, 1776, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood. After his marriage he moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, and lived there until the war of 1812. After the surrender of General Hull at Detroit, the subject volunteered and was commissioned captain and



WILLIAM ARMSTRONG





came with the forces under General Bell to Wooster, Ohio. On the conclusion of hostilities he returned to Columbiana county, and in the spring of 1815 he came to Wayne county and settled on Clear Creek. Subsequently he came to what is now known as the Armstrong farm in Canaan township, which land he had entered from the government in 1811. Here he lived until his death, which occurred on March 2, 1842. His wife, who was born in 1779 in Columbiana county, Ohio, survived him a number of years, dying on April 14, 1856. His children were William, John, Thomas, Harrison, Eliza, Juliana, Hannah, David, Jane and Calvin. Of these William, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, came to Wayne county in 1815, with his father and the other members of the family, and during the first years of their residence here much strenuous work was performed in the clearing of the land and putting it in shape for cultivation. William was extensively associated with his father in the handling of land and at one time he was the owner of between five hundred and six hundred acres. William Armstrong was twice married, first to Mary Rose, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and to them were born the following children: Mrs. Jane Smith, of Medina county; John, of Iowa; Mrs. Julia Slemmons, deceased; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Harrison, of Wayne township, this county; Mrs. Mary Slemmons, of Sterling, Ohio. After the death of his first wife, William Armstrong married Catherine McFerson, of Columbiana county, and they became the parents of two children, William E., of Wooster, and Mrs. Isabelle Elizabeth Wilson, of Doylestown, Ohio. The subject's maternal grandparents, John and Mary Rose, were natives of Pennsylvania and in an early day came to Wayne county and took up land.

The life record of the subject of this sketch presents no exciting or thrilling chapters. He was born on the home farm in Canaan township, this county, in 1844, and received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood. He remained with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, when he moved to another farm in Canaan township, where he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. His place comprises one hundred and seventy-six acres, which are highly improved, and here Mr. Armstrong carries on a general line of farming, and in this line he has achieved a distinctive success. The property, which is eligibly located, is well improved and contains a full set of well built and conveniently arranged farm buildings, which are at all times maintained in the best of repair, the general appearance of the place indicating the owner to be a man of sound judgment and good taste.

In 1864, when the fires of southern rebellion were burning fiercely, the subject enlisted in the defense of Old Glory, joining Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the one-hundred-day service, but he remained in the service until the close of the struggle and the dove of peace once more hovered over the land.

On the 20th of October, 1868, the subject was married to Sarah Keeney, who was born in 1848, and is the daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Elliott) Keeney. The father was born in Canaan township, this county, on July 15, 1825, and the mother was born at Duncan's Island, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1827; they were married March 18, 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong the following children have been born: Zeno, born October 1, 1869, died September 5, 1872; Frank, born January 13, 1872, a farmer of Wayne township, married a Miss Garver, and they have two children, Evelyn and Grace; Clyde C., born April 8, 1880; Grace U., born March 11, 1883, married Emmet Carmony, of Wayne township. Mrs. Armstrong's paternal grandparents were Simon and Sarah (Shankland) Keeney, the former born at East Hartford, Connecticut, September 29, 1790, and the latter born December 27, 1794, their marriage being consummated on July 26, 1821. This was his second marital union, his first wife having borne the maiden name of Polly Daniels, who died seven years after their marriage, leaving three sons and a daughter. After his second marriage Mr. Keeney came to Ohio, locating first on the Killbuck river, but, because of the prevalence of ague there, he came to Canaan township, Wayne county, where he made his home for fifty-five years. He took up government land here and at one time was the owner of an entire section.

Mr. Armstrong devotes his time and attention closely to his own business affairs. He is a man of strong purpose and unfaltering industry, and by the capable management of his place he has gained a comfortable competence. His friends—and they are many—know him to be a reliable and enterprising gentleman, faithful to his duties of citizenship and working in harmony with all progressive measures for the general good.

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#### W. FRANK SELL.

In reverting to the lives and deeds of those who helped to initiate and carry on the onerous work of developing the virgin wilds of Wayne county and thus laying the foundation for that prosperity and precedence which now characterize this favored section of the Buckeye state, it is imperative that recognition be had of the Sell family, who have been identified with the

history of the county from an early date and whose members have invariably maintained the highest standard of integrity and honor, commanding unequivocal respect and esteem.

The subject's paternal grandparents, David and Elizabeth Sell, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were early settlers in Ohio, having settled in Stark county, where they acquired a tract of land which had been but partially cleared. This task was completed by Mr. Sell, who here developed a good farm and established a comfortable home. They became the parents of the following children: Christina, Samuel, John, Catherine, David, Louis, Elizabeth, Daniel and Jacob. Of these, John, Catherine and Jacob are the only ones now living. On the maternal side, the subject's grandparents were Jacob and Elizabeth Read, who also were natives of Pennsylvania and pioneer settlers in Stark county, Ohio.

Jacob Sell, father of the subject of this sketch, was reared on the paternal homestead in Stark county and in the common schools of that neighborhood he received his education. When he attained to manhood's years he learned the trade of a carpenter, and this vocation he followed for some years. He then returned to the work to which he had been reared, that of farming; and was so engaged during the following five years in his home county. In 1860 he came to Canaan township, Wayne county, and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he has resided continuously since. The farm was but slightly improved when he acquired possession of it, but he has made many permanent and substantial improvements on it and today it is regarded as one of the best farms in Wayne county. Mr. Sell was prospered in his farming operations and was enabled to add to his original possessions from time to time, having bought tracts of sixty-one acres, sixty-three acres and eighty acres, all excepting the last one adjoining the homestead. Mr. Sell has been a hard-working man during the years since he first settled on this farm, but now he has practically retired from the more arduous labor of the farm and is enjoying that rest which he has so richly earned. He is a Republican in politics and has ever taken an active interest in the success of his party and in local public affairs. In religion, he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give a generous support. Jacob and Ella Read were married in 1867 and their union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Matilda, Charles E., W. Frank and Ella.

W. Frank Sell was born on the old family homestead in Canaan township, Wayne county, in 1869. He was reared by his parents and received his education in the common schools of Canaan township. His education was not limited to his school training, however, for he has throughout his life been a close reader of the best current literature and has been a close observer



of men and things, and is today considered a well-informed man. He was early initiated into the mysteries of successful agriculture and continued as his father's assistant on the home place until his marriage. He then located on a farm immediately adjoining the home farm on the south, the tract comprising eighty-seven acres, and here he has since been engaged in general farming. He is diversified in his operations, raising all the crops common to this latitude, and in connection with the tilling of the soil he also devotes some attention to the breeding and raising of livestock, and in both of these lines he has been fairly successful, being considered one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the township. The property is adorned with a neat and well-arranged set of farm buildings, which are kept in the best of repair, and the general appearance of the place indicates the owner to be a man of good judgment and sound ideas. In addition to farming his own land, Mr. Sell is also engaged in operating his father's land comprising the old homestead.

Mr. Sell is essentially public spirited in his attitude toward all movements having for their object the betterment of the community in which he lives and is considered one of the influential citizens of the township. In matters political he has rendered a staunch support to the Republican party and has held the offices of township supervisor and school director, discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church, to which he and his wife belong, and he has served efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday school for three years.

On the 25th of December, 1889, Frank Sell was united in marriage to Clara Brinkerhoff, who was born in Canaan township, this county, on August 13, 1870, the daughter of Amos Brinkerhoff, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born three children, Goldy Macy, Jacob Glenn and Eva Lucile. Mr. Sell stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Throughout his career he has been emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified in feeling with the growth and prosperity of the county which has so long been his home.

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#### ORANGE W. FRARY.

This sterling representative of one of the pioneer families of Wayne county, Ohio, is a native son of the county in which he now lives, where he was reared to maturity on a farm, early beginning to assume the practical

responsibilities of life and lending his aid in connection with the operation of the home farm. That he has lived and labored to goodly ends is clearly indicated in the position which he holds in the confidence and high regard of his fellow men and in the success which has crowned his efforts as an exponent of the basic art of agriculture, which has been his vocation throughout his entire business career. His fine farm is located in Canaan township and no resident of the community commands a fuller measure of respect and esteem. This brief epitome of his life history will be read with interest by his many friends and will serve as a permanent memorial to his sterling character and worthy life.

Orange W. Frary was born on the paternal homestead in Canaan township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 10th day of July, 1868, and is a son of Asa Frary. His paternal ancestors as far back as can be traced were New England Yankees and in that section of the country were born and reared his paternal grandparents, Orange and Jerusha Frary. They were married in their native state, and in a very early day they emigrated to Ohio, which at that time was considered a frontier state. Locating in Wayne county, they created a comfortable home and acquired a modest estate, where they spent their remaining years and died. The subject's maternal grandfather, Cornelius Seeley, was a native of Ohio, his family having been among the first comers here. Mr. Frary's parents were O. Asa and Florentine (Seeley) Frary, the former of whom was born in Vermont in 1830 and the latter near Evans, Ohio. The father was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed throughout his life, his death occurring in February, 1906. His wife had died in 1878. Asa Frary was a great home man. He was an enthusiastic farmer and nothing diverted him from his family and his farm. In politics he was a Republican and gave a proper attention to public affairs, giving his support to every movement calculated to benefit the community. He was not an office-seeker, however, and public preferment would have been extremely distasteful to him. He was at one time, however, induced to serve as trustee of Canaan township and gave to the discharge of his official duties the same careful and painstaking attention that he gave to his private affairs, retiring from the office with the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. He and his wife were the parents of four children, all of whom are living.

Orange W. Frary was reared to the life of a farmer and secured his early education in the district schools near his home. His youth was spent as the assistant of his father in the cultivation of the farmstead and upon attaining his majority he started out on his own account. He is now the owner of one of the finest farms in Canaan township, which he is operating with a very

gratifying degree of success. The farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty-six acres, is what was formerly known as the Bowman farm, and is very eligibly located, including some of the most fertile soil in this section of the county. Mr. Frary is wide-awake and progressive in his methods and in connection with the cultivation of the soil he is engaged quite extensively in the poultry business, in which he has achieved a distinctive success. He is a close student of the latest ideas relating to the breeding and raising of the feathered fowl and is considered an expert in this line.

Mr. Frary was united in marriage to Ora Whonsetler, the daughter of Samuel L. and Adeline (Snell) Whonsetler, the former of whom was born on the Showalter farm in this county and the latter in Pennsylvania. Samuel Whonsetler was reared to the life of a farmer and followed that pursuit until his retirement from active life, when he removed to Canaan Center, where he now makes his home. He is one of a family of thirteen children, seven of whom lived to mature years. To Mr. and Mrs. Frary have been born six children, namely: May, Effie, Bertha, Zenas, Oliver and Alice. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Frary were Daniel and Susana (Hewitt) Whonsetler, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The former came to Ohio on horseback, took up land located just north of Canaan Center, and after clearing a small tract of land, built a small house. He then returned to his native state and brought his family to their new home, the family and household goods being brought by wagon. He then proceeded with the clearing of the land and in due time found himself the possessor of a fine farm. He lived there until his death and acquired not only material property but also the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Mrs. Frary's maternal grandparents were Jacob and Margaret (Smith) Snell, who also were natives of the old Keystone state. They came here at an early day and settled on land just south of Canaan Center, where they rented for a short time. Eventually they bought a fine farm located four miles south of where the subject now lives and there they spent the remainder of their days.

In politics Mr. Frary gives his support to the Republican ticket on national elections, but in local affairs, where no great issues are involved, he supports the men he considers the best qualified for the offices to which they aspire. He is classed among the representative agriculturalists of Wayne county and his career is in many respects worthy of emulation. A man of independent and earnest thought, his line of action has come from a line of reasoning based upon his own observation and familiarity with passing events, not being governed by the ideas of others unless they seem to him based on sound principle and reason.



## ELMER F. MYERS.

The family of this name in Wayne county was founded by Samuel and Hannah Myers, who came to this section in 1832 and settled on a half section of land in the eastern part of Congress township. They farmed this land successfully after the methods prevailing at that early time, lived the quiet lives usual to people in sparsely settled neighborhoods and were finally gathered to their fathers without blame or reproach. They were interred in the cemetery located on their homestead, where also three others of the name have been laid by their side. Among their children was Solomon Myers, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and came to Ohio with his parents. He married Elizabeth Naftzger, a descendant of early pioneers and a native of Harrison county, Ohio. Her grandparents, Jacob and Elizabeth Naftzger, were very prominent members of the United Brethren church and the first meeting of this denomination in Ohio was held at their home. The parents of Mrs. Myers were David and Susan Naftzger, natives of Harrison county, Ohio, and who were among the first settlers of Congress township, in Wayne county. They took up a quarter section of land and spent all their active lives in clearing, improving and cultivating it, eventually making it quite valuable. They were, like their ancestors, quite enthusiastic members of the United Brethren church, and always took much interest in the local gatherings of the denomination. The Naftzgers, for generations, were always considered good citizens, good neighbors and reliable in all the relations of life. Solomon Myers lived on a part of his father's farm in Congress township during the entire period of his activity. He was successful as a farmer and a man of sterling integrity and supported the Democratic party, but later became an ardent Prohibitionist, voting the ticket of that party for many years. After the death of his first wife, he married Maggie Guthrie, the full list of his children being as follows: David A., deceased; John F., a resident of Burbank; Emma, deceased; Elmer F.; Susan, deceased; Zeno, of Congress township, and Annabelle, the latter being the only child by the second wife. He was also a very active Christian man, being a member of the United Brethren church all his life. He was class leader for fifty-five years.

Elmer F. Myers, son of Solomon and Elizabeth Myers, was born in Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, March 15, 1862. He was educated in the district schools near his home, and later attended the Northwestern Ohio Normal University at Ada. He remained on the farm, help-

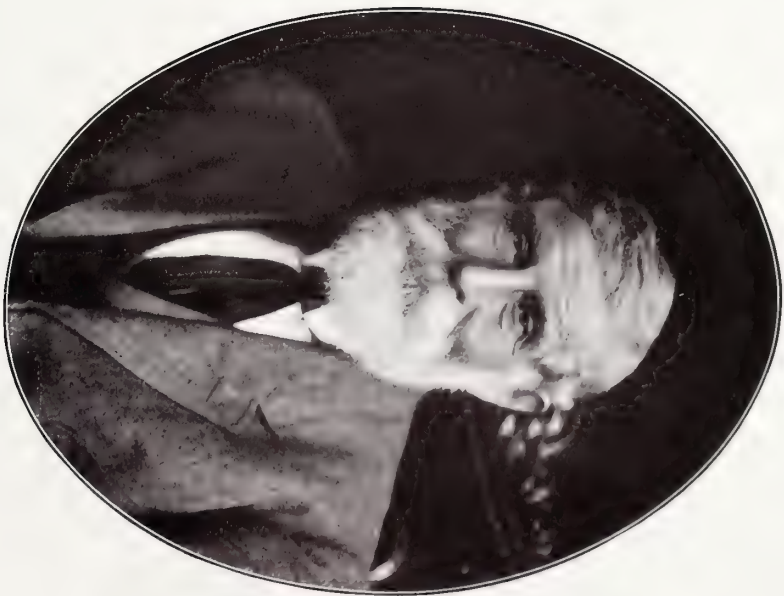


ing his father, until the completion of his twenty-third year, when he decided to begin life on his own account. Matrimony is usually the prime cause of this step in the case of young men and Mr. Myers was no exception to the rule. On December 18, 1884, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Whonsetler, a well-to-do and highly respected family of Wayne county. In 1840 Mr. Whonsetler came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm in Canaan township, where he prospered by hard work and good management and at his death owned two hundred and sixteen acres of land. Mrs. Myers was born on this farm, October 10, 1862, and besides herself there were ten other children. To E. F. Myers and wife were born two children: Zora, wife of Merton Talley, of the commercial department of the Denison high school, and Clyde, who is his father's assistant on the farm. In 1885 Mr. Myers began renting the home farm of his father-in-law and after the mother-in-law's death he purchased one hundred forty-one acres in 1900, since which time he has occupied and cultivated it with entire success, giving much attention with gratifying success to livestock. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are very active members of the Lutheran church, and he is a Democrat in politics. He is public-spirited and was a member of the school board a number of years.

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### WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON WERTZ.

The name of this prominent citizen of Dalton, Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, would indicate that he was named for one of the greatest generals and presidents of America, and while he may not have the capacity and necessary qualifications for either a leader of men in battle or statesmanship, he has shown by his successful life work that he is the possessor of sterling qualities which in every community must command the highest respect. As a matter of fact in 1838, General Harrison gave Mr. Wertz's father a dollar to name his son after him. Mr. Wertz was born in the house in which he now lives in Dalton, January 14, 1838, which was the first two-story house to be erected in that place. It is of hewn logs, but has been weatherboarded; however, the many fine walnut logs used in its original construction would be very valuable for lumber now. He is the son of John and Priscilla (Hemperty) Wertz, who were married in Wooster, Ohio, in 1828. Locating in Dalton, they remained here the rest of their lives, establishing a hotel, which they conducted successfully. Later Mr. Wertz



MR. AND MRS. W. H. H. WERTZ



purchased land and became a well-to-do farmer, although he continued to give most of his attention to his hotel. John Wertz was the son of Henry Wertz, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the former having migrated to Wayne county, Ohio, in about 1826. He took considerable interest in the affairs of the Whig party. He was the father of fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity; those living at present are: C. S., R. V., W. H. H. (subject), Mrs. J. M. Palmer and Mrs. Florence McGill. The father of these children died in 1856, a highly honored and influential man.

W. H. H. Wertz was reared in his native community, having assisted his father with the work on the farm and about the hotel. He was a very industrious and ambitious lad, and at an early age was sent to a subscription school and received a good education for those days. He was enabled to begin teaching, which he did very successfully, later using the money he saved from his labors as teacher to take him to the West, where he soon spent all he had saved; but, nothing daunted, he cast about for something to do in order to start over again. He prospered and has ever since worked for himself and given employment to many others. He is still actively engaged in business, having acquired large possessions through his able management and thrift, holding both valuable landed possessions and other property, owing at this time over four hundred acres of as fine land as could be found in Wayne county, which means that it is as good as any in the United States, for this county ranks second in the Union in point of wealth and productiveness. Besides his personal property of this nature, he is a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Dalton, of which he is president, ably discharging the duties of the same and giving this institution a prestige second to none in the county. He has long ago established a reputation for industriousness and rare business acumen, managing his many affairs with ease and dispatch, having innate ability as an organizer and promoter. He is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held in this community owing to the fact that he has made what he has unaided and in an honest manner. But while he has labored to advance his own interests he has not neglected the general interest of the community which he has long honored with his citizenship, being liberal in his support of all movements having for their object the public good, whether political, civic or material.

Mr. Wertz was married in 1860 to Caroline Shusser, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, having been born there in 1843, a woman of culture and many praiseworthy characteristics and a member of a fine old family. She has proven a great helpmeet to Mr. Wertz and much of his large success has been due in no small measure to her encouragement and counsel. Mr.



and Mrs. Wertz are the parents of four children, two of whom are living, namely: Mrs. C. J. Harrold, wife of the present county clerk of Wayne county and a prominent attorney of Wooster. E. S. Wertz is the other child.

When Mr. Wertz was married he was not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, but he went to work with a will, having those qualities of determination and perseverance, and in a short time had a good start. He opened a grocery and drug business in Dalton, which he followed with marked success for a period of twenty-five years, and in connection with his store he at one time added a nursery line, making it a very thriving business. Disposing of his grocery and drug store, he entered the lumber business and soon had a liberal patronage,—in fact, in whatever he has turned his attention to he has been rewarded with abundant success, owing to his exercise of good common sense and his fairness in his dealings with his fellow men, his integrity having never been questioned.

Fraternally Mr. Wertz is a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the encampment, the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of the last two named. No people in the eastern part of Wayne county are more highly honored or better known than Mr. and Mrs. Wertz, and their pleasant and substantial home is often the gathering place for numerous friends and admirers, for here they always find a free hospitality that smacks of "ye olden tyme."

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#### CLINTON M. ORR.

When Hugh Orr, founder of the family of that name in the West, left his native Ireland in 1801 to seek his fortunes in the New World, the trip across the Atlantic was something of a venture. Fulton had not as yet invented steamboats and those wonders of the deep did not come into vogue until many years later. The only mode of ocean travel was by sailing boat, which was slow and uncertain, often taking from six weeks to two months to cross over. The young Irish boy, like many others of his unhappy land, secured steerage passage, as his funds were low, and turned his face resolutely toward the free land beyond the deep waters. He had courage, youth, strength and ambition, but these were his only equipment and when he stepped ashore at New York he felt that he was a stranger in a strange land. The tide of emigration was at that time setting strongly towards the new territories beyond the Alleghanies and he determined to join the rush. The journey was long and tedious, over rough roads, high mountains and down

the various water courses which intersected the vast region south of Lake Erie. Hugh Orr finally reached his destination and began looking for an available situation in the county of Wayne, a part of Ohio Territory, which at that time had not been admitted into the Union and was cheap, it being possible to obtain land from the government for a mere pittance. Hugh Orr secured a quarter section in East Union township, adjoining what was afterwards known as the county infirmary farm. It was all wild land and in fact that whole section was still little changed from the primeval wilderness. The labor of clearing and improving such a tract could only be known to the sturdy pioneers who went through them and cannot even be guessed at by those who now own the smiling farms and highly cultivated acres of modern Wayne county. In 1830 Hugh Orr bought the farm in Canaan township on which he lived until his death. The place descended to his son, James Orr, who managed and worked it successfully for many years and also ended his days on the same old homestead. He was born in East Union township, before the removal to Canaan, and in early manhood was married to Melissa Barnes, a native of West Virginia who had come to Ohio with her parents at an early day. This union resulted in a large family, most of whom are still living and have done fairly well in the various walks of life. The list as compiled from the family register reads thus in consecutive order: Meroa (who died at the age of fifty-four), Sarah, Emma, Sophronia. Hugh, Robert (who died in infancy), Levi, George (who died in infancy), Naomi, Charles, William and Clinton.

Clinton M. Orr, youngest of this large family, was born in Canaan township, Wayne county, Ohio, on November 9, 1873. His birthplace was on the old farm owned and occupied by his father during his lifetime and now his own property and place of residence. Mr. Orr grew up on this farm and attended the nearby district school during the winter months. He was thoroughly trained to farm work in his youth, learning all about the putting in and the gathering of crops, the feeding, breeding and caring for livestock, and all the other things which enter into the making of a good farmer. So when he became the landowner on his own account he was well qualified to take charge of the business. He has always lived on the home place and knows no other business than farming and he has made a success, being regarded as one of the progressive young farmers of the later generation. He leads a quiet, unobtrusive life, attends strictly to his own business, is just in his dealings and enjoys the good will of his neighbors. In 1903 Mr. Orr married Daisy, daughter of Isaac and Emily (Leiter) Hawk, of Stark county, where the family is well known.

## IRA BRINKERHOFF.

For many years Ira Brinkerhoff has occupied a conspicuous place among the agriculturalists of Wayne county, Ohio. His career has been that of an honorable, enterprising and progressive business man, whose well-rounded character has enabled him to take an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community and to keep well informed concerning the momentous questions affecting the nation... In all life's relations he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact and his upright life is an inspiration to all who know him well and are familiar with his character.

Ira Brinkerhoff was born on the old Brinkerhoff homestead in Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 29th of June, 1858, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Ewing) Brinkerhoff, the former a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, born October 11, 1817, and the latter born March 30, 1825, in Congress township, Wayne county, Ohio. The subject's paternal grandfather, Daniel Brinkerhoff, was born March 14, 1780, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and he married Rebecca Frazier, who was born June 15, 1783. They were married in 1809 and his death occurred in 1848; she died in 1892. Daniel Brinkerhoff came to Wayne county, Ohio, settling first in Wayne township, but a short time afterwards he bought the place of one hundred and sixty acres in Congress township on which the subject of this sketch now lives. The place was densely covered with the primeval forest growth and Mr. Brinkerhoff entered at once upon the herculean task of clearing this and putting it under cultivation. A log cabin was erected where the present residence stands and a happy and comfortable home was established, albeit lacked many of the comforts and luxuries which characterize the homes of the present day. Here the subject's father, James Brinkerhoff, labored in the arduous toil of the first few years and he spent the remainder of his life here. James and Elizabeth Brinkerhoff became the parents of the following children: Amos, born February 11, 1846; Rebecca, born January 14, 1848, the wife of Jonathan Fetzer, of Chester township; Elizabeth Jane, born March 30, 1850, died December 15, 1854; William, born September 7, 1854, living in Canaan township; Martha, born January 3, 1855, married John Winters, of Wooster; Ira, born June 29, 1858, lives on the home place, and is the immediate subject of this sketch; Anna, born May 22, 1860, died March 9, 1892, was the wife of William Barnard, of Congress township; James, born July 30, 1864, lives in Canaan township; Jane, born August 7, 1867, died in infancy. James Brinkerhoff, Sr., was a staunch Democrat in politics and in religion he gave his support



to the Presbyterian church. The subject's paternal grandfather, William Ewing, was one of the very earliest residents of Canaan township and his brother Simon was the first white male child born in the township, 1817.

Ira Brinkerhoff was reared by his parents and secured his education in the district school at Golden Corners, supplementing this by attendance at the high school at Burbank. He has, with the exception of one year spent in Michigan, spent his entire life with his parents on the old home farm. He was reared to the life of a farmer and in his early years he saw much arduous toil, assisting in bringing the farm to that splendid condition which has since characterized it. After completing his education, he was for a time employed as a collector and in various other capacities, but eventually he went to farming and stockraising on shares with his father, in both of which lines he was eminently successful. At his father's death, he assumed charge of the home farm, and has since continued its operation. He has proven himself a man of progressive ideas, keeping in close touch with the latest advances in the science of agriculture and he is not slow to adopt those methods which appear to him as sound and practical. He has thus acquired a well-merited reputation in his community as a thoroughgoing and up-to-date agriculturalist. The home and other farm buildings are kept in the best of repair and the general appearance of the place reflects great credit on Mr. Brinkerhoff.

In politics Mr. Brinkerhoff is a Democrat and takes a commendable interest in public affairs, but he has never consented to run for public office of any character. While not a member of any church, he is a firm believer in their efficiency as a moral agency and their influence for good in any community, and he gives a liberal support to the various churches in this community.

On the 25th of July, 1898, Mr. Brinkerhoff wedded Nettie Wagner, the daughter of Michael and Mary (Hawk) Wagner, the former a native of Alsace, Germany, and the latter of Wayne county, Ohio. They have become the parents of the following children: Charles Ira, born November 19, 1899; Harry Clement, born November 29, 1900; Erma June, born June 6, 1903, died October 15th of the same year; Fay, born September 6, 1904; George, born September 20, 1906; Fern, born May 14, 1908. Socially Mr. Brinkerhoff is an appreciative member of Rising Star Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias. He is a man of splendid personal qualifications and has lent his influence to the support of every movement calculated to benefit the community, morally, educationally or materially. A man of genial disposition and kindly manner, he enjoys the friendship of all who know him.



## WILLIAM BELL.

The names of those men who have distinguished themselves through the possession of those qualities which daily contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the confidence and respect of those about them, should not be permitted to perish. Such a one is William Bell, whose name needs no introduction to the readers of this book, and whose reputation is international, having long been one of America's importers of blooded horses. He is one of Wayne county's leading citizens and takes an abiding interest in whatever pertains to the general upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Bell was born in Bole, Nottinghamshire, England, December 17, 1861, the son of Samuel Bell, Sr., and Martha (Ellis) Bell. The father, a man of sterling worth and excellent business traits, was born at Gainsboro, England. He was a stock man and well known in that line of business.

William Bell was educated in the village schools of Bole, finishing his education at Wesleyan school, Gainsboro. Soon after finishing school he came to America, when nineteen years of age, bringing some horses with him, for he had early in his youth decided to follow the footsteps of his father in the stock business. He established himself at Montreal, Canada, and began importing horses, but believing that a better field for his operations existed at Wooster, Ohio, he soon afterwards came here. He had some valuable experience before coming west, shipping horses from New York, where he first landed, to Boston and other points, gradually becoming a more expert judge of horses and learning how to manage the business profitably, having by this time gained a very extensive knowledge of the commercial side of stock raising and selling. He formed a partnership with his brother, Samuel, the firm being known as the Bell Brothers, in 1880. They were successful from the first in this venture and the business grew from year to year, until today it has a national prestige. They have imported one hundred stallions a year for the past five years. The first few years was not especially "easy sailing" and the business has gradually grown until it has reached immense proportions. They are importers of shires,—Percherons, Belgian, and German coach horses,—all full blooded, and they are greatly admired by all who see them. They also handle large numbers of American bred horses.

That Mr. Bell is an excellent judge of livestock is shown by the following letter, which he received from the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, where he was a judge in 1909, which is self-explanatory:

"Union Stock Yards,  
"Chicago, Ill., December 22, 1909.

"Mr. William Bell,  
"Wooster, Ohio.

"Dear Sir: The able and efficient service rendered our Exposition by your worthy self, as judge of the Percheron horses, is deserving of more than passing comment, for you not only justified the action of the board who selected you to act in this important capacity, but you also acquitted yourself with such credit that your splendid service was a subject of much commendation, and I am pleased to be able to report that not a single complaint of any description was brought to my attention in connection with your work. This must be exceedingly gratifying to you when you consider that your decisions were watched also by the entire livestock world, so to speak; for, as the International is regarded as the 'Court of Last Appeal,' you, therefore, descriptively speaking, held the position of a judge of the supreme court.

"I desire to thank you most heartily for your painstaking efforts, and sincerely trust that you will not hesitate to command me should I, at any future time, be able to prove myself of service to you.

"Wishing you the compliments of the season and hoping that the New Year will bring you much happiness and increased prosperity, I am,

"Yours very truly,

"B. H. HEIDE,

"General Superintendent."

In all his extensive and varied interests Mr. Bell has shown himself to be a master of details, possessing rare executive ability and business acumen of a high order. With duties that would greatly worry the average man, he has his labors so systematized that he experiences little or no trouble in doing them. He is a vigorous as well as an independent thinker, a wide reader, and he has the courage of his convictions upon all subjects which he investigates. He is also strikingly original and fearless, having a keen discernment, prosecuting his researches after his own peculiar fashion, caring little for conventionalism or for the sanctity attaching to person or place by reason of artificial distinction, tradition or the accident of birth. He is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people in all that the term implies, and in the best sense of the word a representative of that virile manhood which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct.

Mr. Bell was married in Wooster March 28, 1888, to Ella Camp. Her parents were Ferdinand and Elizabeth (Brosius) Camp, who lived in North

umberland county, Pennsylvania. The mother died in 1876 and the father in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Bell had two children, a son, William Ellis, born October 29, 1894, died at the age of four years and seven months; a daughter, Esta Elizabeth, born June 7, 1901, and who is attending school. She is a bright little girl and the joy of her parents.

Fraternally Mr. Bell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious membership is with the Lutheran church, to which his wife also belongs. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are whole-souled and very pleasant people to meet in their home at No. 1111 South Market street, where every one is made welcome.



















